六级 · 2015年12月大学英语六级真题（第3套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
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一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56.（词数 150-200 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 4

1. What is the purpose of Doctor Jarvis Bastian's experiment?

A. To test how responsive dolphins are to various signals.

B. To see if dolphins can learn to communicate with each other.

C. To examine how long it takes dolphins to acquire a skill.

D. To find out if the female dolphin is cleverer than the male one.

2. What were the dolphins supposed to do when they saw the steady light?

A. Raise their heads above the water.
B. Swim straight into the same tank.
C. Press the right-hand lever first.
D. Produce the appropriate sound.

3. How did the second stage of the experiment differ from the first stage?

A. Raise their heads above the water.
B. Swim straight into the same tank.
C. Press the right-hand lever first.
D. Produce the appropriate sound.

4. What can we learn from the experiment?

A. Both the dolphins did a perfect job and were rewarded with fish.
B. The male dolphin failed to press the levers in the correct order.
C. The female dolphin made a mistake when communicating with the male dolphin.
D. Dr. Bastian was surprised to see the dolphins weren't as smart as expected.

Questions 5 to 8

5. Where does this conversation most probably take place?

A. In a resort town.
B. In a lecture room.
C. On a cattle farm.
D. In a botanical garden.

6. What do we learn about modern Harrogate?

A. It is an ideal place for people to retire to.
B. It has kept many traditions from Victorian times.
C. It is at the centre of the fashion industry.
D. It remains very attractive with its mineral waters.

7. What does the man say about the area called the Stray?

A. It is located in the eastern part of Harrogate.
B. It will be used as a centre for athletic training.
C. It was named after a land owner in the old days.
D. It is protected as parkland by a special law.

8. What attracts people most in the Stray during the spring time?

A. The beautiful flowers.
B. The vast grassland.
C. The refreshing air.
D. The mineral waters. 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 12

9. What do we know about Russell Fazio?

A. He provides counseling for university students.

B. He teaches psychology at Ohio State University.

C. He specializes in interpersonal relationships.

D. He has experience tutoring black students.

10. Who benefited from living with a white roommate according to Fazio's study?

A. Students who scored low on standardized tests.

B. Students who are accustomed to living in dorms.

C. Black students from families with low incomes.

D. Black freshmen with high standardized test scores.

11. What did the study find about randomly assigned interracial roommates at Ohio State University?

A. They generally spent more time together than white pairs.

B. They moved out of the college dorms at the end of the semester.

C. They were more appreciative of the university's housing policy.

D. They broke up more often than same-race roommates.

12. What did Dr. Fazio find interesting about interracial roommates who had lived together for 10 weeks?

A. Their test scores rose gradually.

B. They started doing similar activities.

C. They grew bored of each other.

D. Their racial attitudes improved.

Questions 13 to 15

13. What does Dr. Mironov think of bioengineering cultured meat?

A. It can help solve global food crises.

B. It will change the concept of food.

C. It has attracted worldwide attention.

D. It will become popular gradually.

14. What does Dr. Mironov say about the funding for their research?

A. It will become popular gradually.

B. It comes regularly from its donors.

C. It has been increased over the years.

D. It is still far from being sufficient.

15. What does Nicholas Genovese say about a lot of products we eat today?

A. They are not as natural as we believed.

B. They are less healthy than we expected.

C. They are more nutritious and delicious.

D. They are not as expensive as before.

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 I with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18

16. What may add to the cause of stress according to the lecture?

A. Exhausting jobs and wasted time.
B. Wrong eating habits and wasted time.
C. Pollution and cognitive decline.
D. Exhausting jobs and wrong eating habits.

17. What can act as a healing therapy to cure personality issues?

A. Adequate sleep.
B. Laugh or smile.
C. Music.
D. Exercise.

18. What can be the reason for a massage lover to be more obsessed with it according to the lecture?

A. Massage helps to improve physical function and reduce stress.
B. Massage plays a role in mood-boosting and is good for sleep.
C. Essential oils used in massage help to eliminate various diseases.
D. Essential oils used in massage do good to your memory and thinking.

Questions 19 to 22

19. What does the talk say about political parties before the introduction of television?

A. They spent more money in promoting their political candidates.
B. They attracted more members and focused on candidates' characters.
C. They had more influence over the selection of political candidates.
D. They received more money from sponsors as campaign funds.

20. Why was traditional political discourse more successful than televised speeches?

A. It made politics seem more intimate to citizens.
B. It provided detailed information about a candidate's behaviour.
C. It allowed news coverage of political candidates.
D. It placed political issues within a historical context.

21. What does the speaker mean by stating "politicians assert but do not argue"?

A. Politicians dislike explaining their own positions on specific issues to citizens.
B. Politicians make claims without providing arguments for the claims.
C. Politicians enjoy explaining issues and arguing with competitors.
D. Politicians take stronger positions on political issues than in the past.

22. Why do politicians create staged political events?

A. They can obtain more television coverage for themselves.
B. They can create more time to discuss political issues.
C. They can spend more time talking to citizens in person.
D. They can engage in debates with their opponents.

Questions 23 to 25

23. What's the main disadvantage of person-on-the-street interviews?

A. They are not based on a representative sampling.

B. They are used only on television broadcasting.

C. They are not carefully worded and organized.

D. They reflect political opinions from the public.

24. What is crucial for an effective survey?

A. A large number of respondents taking part in the survey.

B. Carefully worded and understandable questions.

C. An interviewer's ability to understand respondents' feelings.

D. A sociologist who is able to interpret the results.

25. What's the advantage of live interviews over questionnaires?

A. Live interviews cost less money and energy.

B. Live interviews can obtain more information.

C. Live interviews are easier to carry out.

D. Live interviews minimize the influence of the researcher.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. alternatively	B. caters	C. chronically
D. debated	E. deprivation	F. ideal
G. improvements	H. necessarily	I. negotiated
J. pierce	K. presumption	L. ready
M. recommended	N. surpasses	O. target

As it is, sleep is so undervalued that getting by on fewer hours has become a badge of honor. Plus, we live in a culture that ___26___ to the late-nighter, from 24-hour grocery stores to online shopping sites that never close. It's no surprise, then, that more than half of American adults don't get the 7 to 9 hours of shut-eye every night as ___27___ by sleep experts. Whether or not we can catch up on sleep—on the weekend, say—is a hotly ___28___ topic among sleep researchers. The latest evidence suggests that while it isn't ___29___, it might help. When Liu, the UCLA sleep researcher and professor of medicine, brought ___30___ sleep-restricted people into the lab for a weekend of sleep during which they logged about 10 hours per night, they showed ___31___ in the ability of insulin to process blood sugar. That suggests that catch-up sleep may undo some but not all of the damage that sleep ___32___ causes, which is encouraging given how many adults don't get the hours they need each night. Still, Liu isn't ___33___ to endorse the habit of sleeping less and making up for it later. Sleeping pills, while helpful for some, are not ___34___ an effective remedy either. "A sleeping pill will ___35___ one area of the brain, but there's never going to be a perfect sleeping pill, because you couldn't really replicate the different chemicals moving in and out of different parts of the brain to go through the different stages of sleep," says Dr. Nancy Collop, director of the Emory University Sleep Center.

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____

31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____ 34. _____ 35. _____

四、长篇阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 7.1 分，共 71 分）

36. When people find they are powerless to change a situation, they tend to live with it. _____

37. To be effective, environmental messages should be carefully framed. _____

38. It is the government's responsibility to persuade people into making environment-friendly decisions. _____

39. Politicians are beginning to realise the importance of enlisting psychologists' help in fighting climate change. _____

40. To find effective solutions to climate change, it is necessary to understand what motivates people to make change. _____

41. In their evolution, humans have learned to pay attention to the most urgent issues instead of long-term concerns. _____

42. One study shows that our neighbours' actions are influential in changing our behaviour. _____

43. Despite clear signs of global warming, it is not easy for most people to believe climate change will affect their own lives. _____

44. We should take our future into consideration in making decisions concerning climate change before it is too late. _____

45. Existing social networks can be more effective in creating change in people's behaviour. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 最近,中国政府决定将其工业升级。中国现在涉足建造高速列车、远洋船舶、机器人,甚至飞机。不久前,中国获得了在印度尼西亚(Indonesia)建造一条高铁的合同;中国还与马来西亚(Malaysia)签署了为其提供高速列车的合同。这证明人们信赖中国造产品。 中国造产品越来越受欢迎。中国为此付出了代价,但这确实有助于消除贫困,同时还为世界各地的人们提供了就业机会。这是一件好事,值得称赞。下次你去商店时,可能想看一看你所购商品的出产国名。很有可能这件商品是中国造的。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

More than a decade ago, cognitive scientists John Bransford and Daniel Schwartz, both then at Vanderbilt University, found that what distinguished young adults from children was not the ability to retain facts or apply prior knowledge to a new situation but a quality they called "preparation for future learning." The researchers asked fifth graders and college students to create a recovery plan to protect bald eagles from extinction. Shockingly, the two groups came up with plans of similar quality (though the college students had better spelling skills). From the standpoint of a traditional educator, this outcome indicated that schooling had failed to help students think about ecosystems and extinction, major scientific ideas. The researchers decided to go deeper, however. They asked both groups to generate questions about important issues needed to create recovery plans. On this task, they found large differences. College students focused on critical issues of interdependence between eagles and their habitat . Fifth graders tended to focus on features of individual eagles ("How big are they?" and "What do they eat?"). The college students had cultivated the ability to ask questions, the cornerstone of critical thinking. They had learned how to learn. Museums and other institutions of informal learning may be better suited to teach this skill than elementary and secondary schools. At the Exploratorium in San Francisco, we recently studied how learning to ask good questions can affect the quality of people's scientific inquiry. We found that when we taught participants to ask "What if?" and "How can?" questions that nobody present would know the answer to and that would spark exploration, they engaged in better inquiry at the next exhibit—asking more questions, performing more experiments and making better interpretations of their results. Specifically, their questions became more comprehensive at the new exhibit. Rather than merely asking about something they wanted to try, they tended to include both cause and effect in their question. Asking juicy questions appears to be a transferable skill for deepening collaborative inquiry into the science content found in exhibits. This type of learning is not confined to museums or institutional settings. Informal learning environment tolerates failure better than schools. Perhaps many teachers have too little time to allow students to form and pursue their own questions and too much ground to cover in the curriculum. But people must acquire this skill somewhere. Our society depends on them being able to make critical decisions about their own medical treatment, say, or what we must do about global energy needs and demands. For that, we have a robust informal system that gives no grades, takes all comers, and is available even on holidays and weekends.

46. What is traditional educators' interpretation of the research outcome mentioned in the first paragraph?

A. Students are not able to apply prior knowledge to new problems.

B. College students are no better than fifth graders in memorizing issues.

C. Education has not paid enough attention to major environmental issues.

D. Education has failed to lead students to think about major scientific ideas.

47. In what way are college students different from children?

A. They have learned to think critically.

B. They are concerned about social issues.

C. They are curious about specific features.

D. They have learned to work independently.

48. What is the benefit of asking questions with no ready answers?

A. It arouses students' interest in things around them.

B. It cultivates students' ability to make scientific inquiries.

C. It trains students' ability to design scientific experiments.

D. It helps students realize not every question has an answer.

49. What is said to be the advantage of informal learning?

A. It allows for failures.

B. It is entertaining.

C. It charges no tuition.

D. It meets practical need.

50. What does the author seem to encourage educators to do at the end of the passage?

A. Train students to think about global issues.

B. Design more interactive classroom activities.

C. Make full use of informal learning resources.

D. Include collaborative inquiry in the curriculum.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

"There's an old saying in the space world: amateurs talk about technology, professionals talk about insurance." In an interview last year with The Economist, George Whitesides, chief executive of space-tourism firm Virgin Galactic, was placing his company in the latter category. But insurance will be cold comfort following the failure on October 31st of VSS Enterprise, resulting in the death of one pilot and the severe injury to another. On top of the tragic loss of life, the accident in California will cast a long shadow over the future of space tourism, even before it has properly begun. The notion of space tourism took hold in 2001 with a $20 million flight aboard a Russian spacecraft by Dennis Tito, a millionaire engineer with an adventurous streak. Just half a dozen holiday-makers have reached orbit since then, for similarly astronomical price tags. But more recently, companies have begun to plan more affordable "suborbital" flights—briefer ventures just to the edge of space's vast darkness. Virgin Galactic had, prior to this week's accident, seemed closest to starting regular flights. The company has already taken deposits from around 800 would-be space tourists, including Stephen Hawking. After being dogged by technical delays for years, Sir Richard Branson, Virgin Galactic's founder, had recently suggested that a SpaceShipTwo craft would carry its first paying customers as soon as February 2015. That now seems an impossible timeline. In July, a sister craft of the crashed spaceplane was reported to be about half-finished. The other half will have to wait, as authorities of America's Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and National Transportation Safety Board work out what went wrong. In the meantime, the entire space tourism industry will be on tenterhooks . The 2004 Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act, intended to encourage private space vehicles and services, prohibits the transportation secretary (and thereby the FAA) from regulating the design or operation of private spacecraft, unless they have resulted in a serious or fatal injury to crew or passengers. That means that the FAA could suspend Virgin Galactic's license to fly. It could also insist on checking private manned spacecraft as thoroughly as it does commercial aircraft. While that may make suborbital travel safer, it would add significant cost and complexity to an emerging industry that has until now operated largely as the playground of billionaires and dreamy engineers. How Virgin Galactic, regulators and the public respond to this most recent tragedy will determine whether and how soon private space travel can transcend that playground. There is no doubt that spaceflight entails risks, and to pioneer a new mode of travel is to free those risks, and to reduce them with the benefit of hard-won experience.

51. What is said about the failure of VSS Enterprise?

A. It may lead to the bankruptcy of Virgin Galactic.

B. It has a strong negative impact on space tourism.

C. It may discourage rich people from space travel.

D. It has aroused public attention to safety issues.

52. What do we learn about the space-tourism firm Virgin Galactic?

A. It has just built a craft for commercial flights.

B. It has sent half a dozen passengers into space.

C. It was about ready to start regular business.

D. It is the first to launch "suborbital" flights.

53. What is the purpose of the 2004 Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act?

A. To ensure space travel safety.

B. To limit the FAA's functions.

C. To legalize private space explorations.

D. To promote the space tourism industry.

54. What might the FAA do after the recent accident in California?

A. Impose more rigid safety standards.

B. Stop certifying new space-tourist agencies.

C. Amend its 2004 Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act.

D. Suspend Virgin Galactic's licence to take passengers into space.

55. What does the author think of private space travel?

A. It is worth promoting despite the risks involved.

B. It should not be confined to the rich only.

C. It should be strictly regulated.

D. It is too risky to carry on.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. B	2. C	3. C	4. A	5. A	6. A	7. D	8. A	9. B	10. D
11. D	12. D	13. A	14. D	15. A	16. D	17. C	18. A	19. C	20. D
21. B	22. A	23. A	24. B	25. B	26. B	27. M	28. D	29. F	30. C
31. G	32. E	33. L	34. H	35. O	36. C	37. L	38. G	39. F	40. H
41. D	42. J	43. B	44. F	45. O	46. D	47. A	48. B	49. A	50. C
51. B	52. C	53. D	54. D	55. A					

56. The picture presents a thought-provoking scene: five people are gathered around a long table for a meeting,
four of them staring at their computer screens, while a standing man remarks, "We have lots of information
technology. We just don't have much useful information." Simple as it is, the drawing points to a striking
paradox of our digital age.
What the cartoon truly reveals is that advanced technology does not automatically bring valuable knowledge.
On the contrary, several factors make useful information hard to obtain. First, the sheer information overload
buries genuine insights under mountains of trivial data. Second, true and false messages are so mixed together
that few can discern which sources are authentic. Moreover, fragmented reading weakens our ability to sift
through and process what really matters.
Therefore, we should not be dazzled by shiny gadgets alone. What truly counts is the capacity to filter, evaluate
and apply information wisely. Only by cultivating critical thinking and selective attention can we turn an ocean
of raw data into genuine understanding.

57. Recently, the Chinese government decided to upgrade its industries. China is now engaged in building high-speed trains, ocean-going ships, robots and even airplanes. Not long ago, China won the
contract to build a high-speed railway in Indonesia; it also signed a contract with Malaysia to provide it
with high-speed trains. This proves that people trust products made in China. As a result, products made
in China are becoming more and more popular. China has paid a price for this, but it does help eliminate poverty and also provides employment for people around the world. This is a good thing worthy of praise. The next time you go to a store, you may want to take a look at the country of origin
of the goods you buy. It is very likely that this product is made in China.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位首句核心目的陈述 → 识别同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　同义改写

2. 【答案】C

定位条件状语从句 → 匹配具体操作指令 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　条件匹配

3. 【答案】C

定位实验阶段对比描述 → 提取关键差异点 → 得出答案

考点：细节对比　差异提取

4. 【答案】A

定位实验结果陈述 → 推断结论含义 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　结果推断

5. 【答案】A

识别对话开场白与节目名称 → 推断对话场景 → 得出答案

考点：场景推断　信号词捕捉

6. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'modern Harrogate' → 听到 'Today' 引导的现状描述 → 匹配 'popular town for people to retire to' 与 'ideal spot' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'the Stray' → 听到男士解释其名称由来、所有权变更及保护状态 → 匹配 'special law' 与 'protected forever' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

8. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'spring time' → 听到对话末尾 'spring flowers on the old trees' → 匹配 'people visit the town just to see the flowers' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果关联

9. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'Russell Fazio' → 听到首句介绍其身份 'Ohio State psychology professor' → 匹配选项 B 的 'teaches psychology at Ohio State University' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　身份信息匹配

10. 【答案】D
定位关键词 'benefited' 与 'white roommate' → 听到 'black freshmen who came to college with high standardized test scores earned better grades' → 匹配选项 D → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　条件限定

11. 【答案】D
定位Ohio State研究发现 → 听取interracial roommates与same-race roommates的对比数据 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　数据对比

12. 【答案】D
定位10周时间点 → 听取该条件下的研究结果 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　条件结果

13. 【答案】A
定位Mironov对培养肉的观点 → 听取其关于全球粮食危机的论述 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　观点态度

14. 【答案】D
定位Mironov关于资金的论述 → 听取具体机构资助情况与资金缺口 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　数据对比

15. 【答案】A
定位Genovese的发言 → 听取其关于天然产品的论述 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　转折信号

16. 【答案】D
定位压力成因列举 → 识别同义替换（tiring jobs → exhausting jobs, faulty eating habits → wrong eating habits） → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

17. 【答案】C
定位“healing therapy to cure personality issues” → 识别其主语为“music” → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位与捕捉　主语识别

18. 【答案】A
定位“massage lover”和“indulge in it more often” → 提取原因“improves vascular function and helps in reducing stress” → 同义替换匹配选项
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

19. 【答案】C
定位“before the introduction of television”对应段落 → 提取“diminished the role of the political party in the selection of the major party candidates” → 同义替换匹配选项
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

20. 【答案】D
定位“traditional political discourse”与“televised speeches”的对比 → 提取传统话语能“establish the historical context” → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位⊠⊠捕捉　对比推理

21. 【答案】B

定位关键句 → 解析 ‘assert but do not argue’ 的对比含义 → 识别 ‘assert’ （断言）与 ‘argue’ （论证）的语义差异 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　推理判断

22. 【答案】A

定位 ‘pseudo-events’ 相关描述 → 提取 ‘recognizing the power of television's pictures’ 这一原因 → 推断其目的是为了获得电视报道 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

23. 【答案】A

定位 ‘person-on-the-street interviews’ 的缺点描述 → 提取 ‘not necessarily an accurate indication of public opinion’ 及后续原因 → 概括为 ‘不基于代表性抽样’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

24. 【答案】B

定位 ‘effective survey’ 的要求 → 提取 ‘wording of questions’ 段落中的 ‘simple and clear’ 与 ‘specific’ → 概括为 ‘措辞仔细且易懂的问题’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

25. 【答案】B

定位 ‘interview’ 与 ‘questionnaire’ 的对比段落 → 提取访谈的优点 ‘obtain a high response rate’ 和 ‘probe for a subject's underlying feelings and reasons’ → 概括为 ‘能获取更多信息’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

26. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前后的主语 'culture' 和宾语 'the late-nighter' → 分析上下文语境（24小时商店、永不关闭的网站） → 识别 'cater to'（迎合）为最符合语境的动词搭配

27 空 定位空格前的 'as' → 分析其后应接动词的非谓语形式（过去分词）作状语 → 结合语义'被睡眠专家所建议' → 识别 'recommended' 为最符合的过去分词

28 空 定位空格前的 'hotly' → 分析其修饰的名词 'topic' → 结合后文 'among sleep researchers'（在睡眠研究者中） → 推断该话题是'有争议的' → 识别 'debated'（辩论的）为最符合的形容词

29 空 定位空格前的 'while it isn't' → 分析转折连词 'while' 和后文 'it might help' → 推断空格处应填入表示'完全有效'或'完美解决方案'的词 → 识别 'perfect'（完美的）为最符合语境的形容词

30 空 定位空格后的 'sleep-restricted people' → 分析动词 'brought' 的宾语 → 结合后文 'into the lab'（带进实验室） → 推断需要一个表示'特定群体'的形容词 → 识别 'chronically'（长期地）为最符合语境的副词，修饰 'sleep-restricted'

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与搭配（endorse the habit） → 选择表示 ‘准备/愿意’ 的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（'undo some but not all of the damage'）与上下文（'catch-up sleep may help'） → 选择表示'导致'的动词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'culture' 与宾语 'the late-nighter' 的语义关系 → 识别 'cater to' (迎合) 为固定搭配 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与搭配（not ... an effective remedy） → 结合语境（安眠药的局限性） → 选择表示 ‘普遍地、完全地’ 的副词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大脑某区域被药物作用）与固定搭配（take on） → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 cater to　语境选词　非谓语动词（过去分词作状语）　近义词辨析　转折逻辑推理　固定搭配　转折逻辑　副词辨析　动词搭配 take on

27. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前后的主语 'culture' 和宾语 'the late-nighter' → 分析上下文语境（24小时商店、永不关闭的网站） → 识别 'cater to'（迎合）为最符合语境的动词搭配

27 空 定位空格前的 'as' → 分析其后应接动词的非谓语形式（过去分词）作状语 → 结合语义'被睡眠专家所建议' → 识别 'recommended' 为最符合的过去分词

28 空 定位空格前的 'hotly' → 分析其修饰的名词 'topic' → 结合后文 'among sleep researchers'（在睡眠研究者中） → 推断该话题是'有争议的' → 识别 'debated'（辩论的）为最符合的形容词

29 空 定位空格前的 'while it isn't' → 分析转折连词 'while' 和后文 'it might help' → 推断空格处应填入表示'完全有效'或'完美解决方案'的词 → 识别 'perfect'（完美的）为最符合语境的形容词

30 空 定位空格后的 'sleep-restricted people' → 分析动词 'brought' 的宾语 → 结合后文 'into the lab'（带进实验室） → 推断需要一个表示'特定群体'的形容词 → 识别 'chronically'（长期地）为最符合语境的副词，修饰 'sleep-restricted'

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与搭配（endorse the habit） → 选择表示 ‘准备/愿意’ 的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（'undo some but not all of the damage'）与上下文（'catch-up sleep may help'） → 选择表示'导致'的动词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'culture' 与宾语 'the late-nighter' 的语义关系 → 识别 'cater to' (迎合) 为固定搭配 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与搭配（not ... an effective remedy） → 结合语境（安眠药的局限性） → 选择表示 ‘普遍地、完全地’ 的副词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大脑某区域被药物作用）与固定搭配（take on） → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 cater to　语境选词　非谓语动词（过去分词作状语）　近义词辨析　转折逻辑推理　固定搭配　转折逻辑　副词辨析　动词搭配 take on

28. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前后的主语 'culture' 和宾语 'the late-nighter' → 分析上下文语境（24小时商店、永不关闭的网站） → 识别 'cater to'（迎合）为最符合语境的动词搭配

27 空 定位空格前的 'as' → 分析其后应接动词的非谓语形式（过去分词）作状语 → 结合语义'被睡眠专家所建议' → 识别 'recommended' 为最符合的过去分词

28 空 定位空格前的 'hotly' → 分析其修饰的名词 'topic' → 结合后文 'among sleep researchers'（在睡眠研究者中） → 推断该话题是'有争议的' → 识别 'debated'（辩论的）为最符合的形容词

29 空 定位空格前的 'while it isn't' → 分析转折连词 'while' 和后文 'it might help' → 推断空格处应填入表示'完全有效'或'完美解决方案'的词 → 识别 'perfect'（完美的）为最符合语境的形容词

30 空 定位空格后的 'sleep-restricted people' → 分析动词 'brought' 的宾语 → 结合后文 'into the lab'（带进实验室） → 推断需要一个表示'特定群体'的形容词 → 识别 'chronically'（长期地）为最符合语境的副词，修饰 'sleep-restricted'

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与搭配（endorse the habit） → 选择表示 ‘准备/愿意’ 的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（'undo some but not all of the damage'）与上下文（'catch-up sleep may help'） → 选择表示'导致'的动词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'culture' 与宾语 'the late-nighter' 的语义关系 → 识别 'cater to' (迎合) 为固定搭配 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与搭配（not ... an effective remedy） → 结合语境（安眠药的局限性） → 选择表示‘普遍地、完全地’的副词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大脑某区域被药物作用）与固定搭配（take on） → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 cater to　语境选词　非谓语动词（过去分词作状语）　近义词辨析　转折逻辑推理　固定搭配　转折逻辑　副词辨析　动词搭配 take on

29. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前后的主语 'culture' 和宾语 'the late-nighter' → 分析上下文语境（24小时商店、永不关闭的网站） → 识别 'cater to'（迎合）为最符合语境的动词搭配
27 空 定位空格前的 'as' → 分析其后应接动词的非谓语形式（过去分词）作状语 → 结合语义'被睡眠专家所建议' → 识别 'recommended' 为最符合的过去分词
28 空 定位空格前的 'hotly' → 分析其修饰的名词 'topic' → 结合后文 'among sleep researchers'（在睡眠研究者中） → 推断该话题是'有争议的' → 识别 'debated'（辩论的）为最符合的形容词
29 空 定位空格前的 'while it isn't' → 分析转折连词 'while' 和后文 'it might help' → 推断空格处应填入表示'完全有效'或'完美解决方案'的词 → 识别 'perfect'（完美的）为最符合语境的形容词
30 空 定位空格后的 'sleep-restricted people' → 分析动词 'brought' 的宾语 → 结合后文 'into the lab'（带进实验室） → 推断需要一个表示'特定群体'的形容词 → 识别 'chronically'（长期地）为最符合语境的副词，修饰 'sleep-restricted'
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与搭配（endorse the habit） → 选择表示‘准备/愿意’的形容词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（'undo some but not all of the damage'）与上下文（'catch-up sleep may help'） → 选择表示'导致'的动词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'culture' 与宾语 'the late-nighter' 的语义关系 → 识别 'cater to' (迎合) 为固定搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与搭配（not ... an effective remedy） → 结合语境（安眠药的局限性） → 选择表示‘普遍地、完全地’的副词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大脑某区域被药物作用）与固定搭配（take on） → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 cater to　语境选词　非谓语动词（过去分词作状语）　近义词辨析　转折逻辑推理　固定搭配　转折逻辑　副词辨析　动词搭配 take on

30. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前后的主语 'culture' 和宾语 'the late-nighter' → 分析上下文语境（24小时商店、永不关闭的网站） → 识别 'cater to'（迎合）为最符合语境的动词搭配
27 空 定位空格前的 'as' → 分析其后应接动词的非谓语形式（过去分词）作状语 → 结合语义'被睡眠专家所建议' → 识别 'recommended' 为最符合的过去分词
28 空 定位空格前的 'hotly' → 分析其修饰的名词 'topic' → 结合后文 'among sleep researchers'（在睡眠研究者中） → 推断该话题是'有争议的' → 识别 'debated'（辩论的）为最符合的形容词
29 空 定位空格前的 'while it isn't' → 分析转折连词 'while' 和后文 'it might help' → 推断空格处应填入表示'完全有效'或'完美解决方案'的词 → 识别 'perfect'（完美的）为最符合语境的形容词
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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与搭配（endorse the habit） → 选择表示‘准备/愿意’的形容词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（'undo some but not all of the damage'）与上下文（'catch-up sleep may help'） → 选择表示'导致'的动词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'culture' 与宾语 'the late-nighter' 的语义关系 → 识别 'cater to' (迎合) 为固定搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与搭配（not ... an effective remedy） → 结合语境（安眠药的局限性） → 选择表示‘普遍地、完全地’的副词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大脑某区域被药物作用）与固定搭配（take on） → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 cater to　语境选词　非谓语动词（过去分词作状语）　近义词辨析　转折逻辑推理　固定搭配　转折逻辑　副词辨析　动词搭配 take on

31. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前后的主语 'culture' 和宾语 'the late-nighter' → 分析上下文语境（24小时商店、永不关闭的网站） → 识别 'cater to'（迎合）为最符合语境的动词搭配
27 空 定位空格前的 'as' → 分析其后应接动词的非谓语形式（过去分词）作状语 → 结合语义'被睡眠专家所建议' → 识别 'recommended' 为最符合的过去分词
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29 空 定位空格前的 'while it isn't' → 分析转折连词 'while' 和后文 'it might help' → 推断空格处应填入表示'完全有效'或'完美解决方案'的词 → 识别 'perfect'（完美的）为最符合语境的形容词
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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与搭配（endorse the habit） → 选择表示‘准备/愿意’的形容词
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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与搭配（not ... an effective remedy） → 结合语境（安眠药的局限性） → 选择表示‘普遍地、完全地’的副词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大脑某区域被药物作用）与固定搭配（take on） → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 cater to　语境选词　非谓语动词（过去分词作状语）　近义词辨析　转折逻辑推理　固定搭配　转折逻辑　副词辨析　动词搭配 take on

32. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前后的主语 'culture' 和宾语 'the late-nighter' → 分析上下文语境（24小时商店、永不关闭的网站） → 识别 'cater to'（迎合）为最符合语境的动词搭配
27 空 定位空格前的 'as' → 分析其后应接动词的非谓语形式（过去分词）作状语 → 结合语义'被睡眠专家所建议' → 识别 'recommended' 为最符合的过去分词
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29 空 定位空格前的 'while it isn't' → 分析转折连词 'while' 和后文 'it might help' → 推断空格处应填入表示'完全有效'或'完美解决方案'的词 → 识别 'perfect'（完美的）为最符合语境的形容词
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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与搭配（endorse the habit） → 选择表示‘准备/愿意’的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（'undo some but not all of the damage'）与上下文（'catch-up sleep may help'） → 选择表示'导致'的动词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大脑某区域被药物作用）与固定搭配（take on） → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 cater to　语境选词　非谓语动词（过去分词作状语）　近义词辨析　转折逻辑推理　固定搭配　转折逻辑　副词辨析　动词搭配 take on

33. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前后的主语 'culture' 和宾语 'the late-nighter' → 分析上下文语境（24小时商店、永不关闭的网站） → 识别 'cater to'（迎合）为最符合语境的动词搭配
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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与搭配（endorse the habit） → 选择表示‘准备/愿意’的形容词
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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与搭配（not ... an effective remedy） → 结合语境（安眠药的局限性） → 选择表示‘普遍地、完全地’的副词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大脑某区域被药物作用）与固定搭配（take on） → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 cater to　语境选词　非谓语动词（过去分词作状语）　近义词辨析　转折逻辑推理　固定搭配　转折逻辑　副词辨析　动词搭配 take on

34. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前后的主语 'culture' 和宾语 'the late-nighter' → 分析上下文语境（24小时商店、永不关闭的网站） → 识别 'cater to'（迎合）为最符合语境的动词搭配
27 空 定位空格前的 'as' → 分析其后应接动词的非谓语形式（过去分词）作状语 → 结合语义'被睡眠专家所建议' → 识别 'recommended' 为最符合的过去分词
28 空 定位空格前的 'hotly' → 分析其修饰的名词 'topic' → 结合后文 'among sleep researchers'（在睡眠研究者中） → 推断该话题是'有争议的' → 识别 'debated'（辩论的）为最符合的形容词
29 空 定位空格前的 'while it isn't' → 分析转折连词 'while' 和后文 'it might help' → 推断空格处应填入表示'完全有效'或'完美解决方案'的词 → 识别 'perfect'（完美的）为最符合语境的形容词
30 空 定位空格后的 'sleep-restricted people' → 分析动词 'brought' 的宾语 → 结合后文 'into the lab'（带进实验室） → 推断需要一个表示'特定群体'的形容词 → 识别 'chronically'（长期地）为最符合语境的副词，修饰 'sleep-restricted'

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与搭配（endorse the habit） → 选择表示‘准备/愿意’的形容词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（'undo some but not all of the damage'）与上下文（'catch-up sleep may help'） → 选择表示'导致'的动词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'culture' 与宾语 'the late-nighter' 的语义关系 → 识别 'cater to' (迎合) 为固定搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与搭配（not ... an effective remedy） → 结合语境（安眠药的局限性） → 选择表示‘普遍地、完全地’的副词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大脑某区域被药物作用）与固定搭配（take on） → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 cater to　语境选词　非谓语动词（过去分词作状语）　近义词辨析　转折逻辑推理　固定搭配　转折逻辑　副词辨析　动词搭配 take on

35. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前后的主语 'culture' 和宾语 'the late-nighter' → 分析上下文语境（24小时商店、永不关闭的网站） → 识别 'cater to'（迎合）为最符合语境的动词搭配
27 空 定位空格前的 'as' → 分析其后应接动词的非谓语形式（过去分词）作状语 → 结合语义'被睡眠专家所建议' → 识别 'recommended' 为最符合的过去分词
28 空 定位空格前的 'hotly' → 分析其修饰的名词 'topic' → 结合后文 'among sleep researchers'（在睡眠研究者中） → 推断该话题是'有争议的' → 识别 'debated'（辩论的）为最符合的形容词
29 空 定位空格前的 'while it isn't' → 分析转折连词 'while' 和后文 'it might help' → 推断空格处应填入表示'完全有效'或'完美解决方案'的词 → 识别 'perfect'（完美的）为最符合语境的形容词
30 空 定位空格后的 'sleep-restricted people' → 分析动词 'brought' 的宾语 → 结合后文 'into the lab'（带进实验室） → 推断需要一个表示'特定群体'的形容词 → 识别 'chronically'（长期地）为最符合语境的副词，修饰 'sleep-restricted'
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与搭配（endorse the habit） → 选择表示‘准备/愿意’的形容词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（'undo some but not all of the damage'）与上下文（'catch-up sleep may help'） → 选择表示'导致'的动词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'culture' 与宾语 'the late-nighter' 的语义关系 → 识别 'cater to' (迎合) 为固定搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折对比）与搭配（not ... an effective remedy） → 结合语境（安眠药的局限性） → 选择表示‘普遍地、完全地’的副词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大脑某区域被药物作用）与固定搭配（take on） → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 cater to　语境选词　非谓语动词（过去分词作状语）　近义词辨析　转折逻辑推理　固定搭配　转折逻辑　副词辨析　动词搭配 take on

36. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'powerless to change a situation' → 在段落C中找到同义表达 'feeling of powerlessness' 及其解释 'When we can't actually remove the source of our fear, we tend to adapt psychologically' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干关键词 'environmental messages' 和 'carefully framed' → 在段落L中找到同义表达 'how the message is framed' 和 'carefully crafted' → 得出答案L
38. 定位题干关键词 'government's responsibility' 和 'persuade people' → 在段落G中找到同义表达 'governments have a role to play' 和 'nudge people' → 得出答案G
39. 定位题干关键词 'Politicians' 和 'psychologists' help' → 在段落F中找到同义表达 'politicians are starting to listen' 和 'psychologists' → 得出答案F
40. 定位题干关键词 'understand what motivates people' → 在段落H中找到同义表达 'understand what

motivates people' → 得出答案H
41. 定位题干关键词 'evolution' → 在段落[D]中找到 'Evolution has programmed humans to pay most attention to issues that will have an immediate impact' → 同义替换为 'pay attention to the most urgent issues instead of long-term concerns' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'neighbours' actions' → 在段落[A]中找到 'We break our promise not to fly after hearing about a neighbour's trip to India' → 推断出邻居的行为会影响我们的行为 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'clear signs of global warming' 和 'not easy to believe' → 在段落[B]中找到 'Despite mournful polar bears and charts showing carbon emissions soaring, most people find it hard to believe that global warming will affect them personally' → 同义替换为题干表述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'take our future into consideration' 和 'before it is too late' → 在段落[D]中找到 'our brain discounts the risks—and benefits—associated with issues that lie some way ahead' → 推断出作者认为我们应该考虑未来，而不是忽视它 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'social networks' 和 'creating change' → 在段落[A]中找到 'social science and behavioural economics may be able to do that for us' → 推断出利用现有社会网络（如社会科学研究）可能更有效 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度

37. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'powerless to change a situation' → 在段落C中找到同义表达 'feeling of powerlessness' 及其解释 'When we can't actually remove the source of our fear, we tend to adapt psychologically' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干关键词 'environmental messages' 和 'carefully framed' → 在段落L中找到同义表达 'how the message is framed' 和 'carefully crafted' → 得出答案L
38. 定位题干关键词 'government's responsibility' 和 'persuade people' → 在段落G中找到同义表达 'governments have a role to play' 和 'nudge people' → 得出答案G
39. 定位题干关键词 'Politicians' 和 'psychologists' help' → 在段落F中找到同义表达 'politicians are starting to listen' 和 'psychologists' → 得出答案F
40. 定位题干关键词 'understand what motivates people' → 在段落H中找到同义表达 'understand what motivates people' → 得出答案H
41. 定位题干关键词 'evolution' → 在段落[D]中找到 'Evolution has programmed humans to pay most attention to issues that will have an immediate impact' → 同义替换为 'pay attention to the most urgent issues instead of long-term concerns' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'neighbours' actions' → 在段落[A]中找到 'We break our promise not to fly after hearing about a neighbour's trip to India' → 推断出邻居的行为会影响我们的行为 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'clear signs of global warming' 和 'not easy to believe' → 在段落[B]中找到 'Despite mournful polar bears and charts showing carbon emissions soaring, most people find it hard to believe that global warming will affect them personally' → 同义替换为题干表述 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度

38. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'powerless to change a situation' → 在段落C中找到同义表达 'feeling of powerlessness' 及其解释 'When we can't actually remove the source of our fear, we tend to adapt psychologically' → 得出答案C

37. 定位题干关键词 'environmental messages' 和 'carefully framed' → 在段落L中找到同义表达 'how the message is framed' 和 'carefully crafted' → 得出答案L
38. 定位题干关键词 'government's responsibility' 和 'persuade people' → 在段落G中找到同义表达 'governments have a role to play' 和 'nudge people' → 得出答案G
39. 定位题干关键词 'Politicians' 和 'psychologists' help' → 在段落F中找到同义表达 'politicians are starting to listen' 和 'psychologists' → 得出答案F
40. 定位题干关键词 'understand what motivates people' → 在段落H中找到同义表达 'understand what motivates people' → 得出答案H
41. 定位题干关键词 'evolution' → 在段落[D]中找到 'Evolution has programmed humans to pay most attention to issues that will have an immediate impact' → 同义替换为 'pay attention to the most urgent issues instead of long-term concerns' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'neighbours' actions' → 在段落[A]中找到 'We break our promise not to fly after hearing about a neighbour's trip to India' → 推断出邻居的行为会影响我们的行为 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'clear signs of global warming' 和 'not easy to believe' → 在段落[B]中找到 'Despite mournful polar bears and charts showing carbon emissions soaring, most people find it hard to believe that global warming will affect them personally' → 同义替换为题干表述 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度

39. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'powerless to change a situation' → 在段落C中找到同义表达 'feeling of powerlessness' 及其解释 'When we can't actually remove the source of our fear, we tend to adapt psychologically' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干关键词 'environmental messages' 和 'carefully framed' → 在段落L中找到同义表达 'how the message is framed' 和 'carefully crafted' → 得出答案L
38. 定位题干关键词 'government's responsibility' 和 'persuade people' → 在段落G中找到同义表达 'governments have a role to play' 和 'nudge people' → 得出答案G
39. 定位题干关键词 'Politicians' 和 'psychologists' help' → 在段落F中找到同义表达 'politicians are starting to listen' 和 'psychologists' → 得出答案F
40. 定位题干关键词 'understand what motivates people' → 在段落H中找到同义表达 'understand what motivates people' → 得出答案H
41. 定位题干关键词 'evolution' → 在段落[D]中找到 'Evolution has programmed humans to pay most attention to issues that will have an immediate impact' → 同义替换为 'pay attention to the most urgent issues instead of long-term concerns' → 得出答案
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45. 定位题干关键词 'social networks' 和 'creating change' → 在段落[A]中找到 'social science and behavioural economics may be able to do that for us' → 推断出利用现有社会网络（如社会科学研究）可能更有效 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度

40. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'powerless to change a situation' → 在段落C中找到同义表达 'feeling of powerlessness' 及其解释 'When we can't actually remove the source of our fear, we tend to adapt psychologically' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干关键词 'environmental messages' 和 'carefully framed' → 在段落L中找到同义表达 'how the message is framed' 和 'carefully crafted' → 得出答案L
38. 定位题干关键词 'government's responsibility' 和 'persuade people' → 在段落G中找到同义表达 'governments have a role to play' 和 'nudge people' → 得出答案G
39. 定位题干关键词 'Politicians' 和 'psychologists' help' → 在段落F中找到同义表达 'politicians are starting to listen' 和 'psychologists' → 得出答案F
40. 定位题干关键词 'understand what motivates people' → 在段落H中找到同义表达 'understand what motivates people' → 得出答案H
41. 定位题干关键词 'evolution' → 在段落[D]中找到 'Evolution has programmed humans to pay most attention to issues that will have an immediate impact' → 同义替换为 'pay attention to the most urgent issues instead of long-term concerns' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度

41. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'powerless to change a situation' → 在段落C中找到同义表达 'feeling of powerlessness' 及其解释 'When we can't actually remove the source of our fear, we tend to adapt psychologically' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干关键词 'environmental messages' 和 'carefully framed' → 在段落L中找到同义表达 'how the message is framed' 和 'carefully crafted' → 得出答案L
38. 定位题干关键词 'government's responsibility' 和 'persuade people' → 在段落G中找到同义表达 'governments have a role to play' 和 'nudge people' → 得出答案G
39. 定位题干关键词 'Politicians' 和 'psychologists' help' → 在段落F中找到同义表达 'politicians are starting to listen' 和 'psychologists' → 得出答案F
40. 定位题干关键词 'understand what motivates people' → 在段落H中找到同义表达 'understand what motivates people' → 得出答案H
41. 定位题干关键词 'evolution' → 在段落[D]中找到 'Evolution has programmed humans to pay most attention to issues that will have an immediate impact' → 同义替换为 'pay attention to the most urgent issues instead of long-term concerns' → 得出答案
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44. 定位题干关键词 'take our future into consideration' 和 'before it is too late' → 在段落[D]中找到 'our brain discounts the risks—and benefits—associated with issues that lie some way ahead' → 推断出作者认为我们应该考虑未来，而不是忽视它 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'social networks' 和 'creating change' → 在段落[A]中找到 'social science and behavioural economics may be able to do that for us' → 推断出利用现有社会网络（如社会科学研究）可能更有效 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度

42. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'powerless to change a situation' → 在段落C中找到同义表达 'feeling of powerlessness' 及其解释 'When we can't actually remove the source of our fear, we tend to adapt psychologically' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干关键词 'environmental messages' 和 'carefully framed' → 在段落L中找到同义表达 'how the message is framed' 和 'carefully crafted' → 得出答案L
38. 定位题干关键词 'government's responsibility' 和 'persuade people' → 在段落G中找到同义表达 'governments have a role to play' 和 'nudge people' → 得出答案G
39. 定位题干关键词 'Politicians' 和 'psychologists' help' → 在段落F中找到同义表达 'politicians are starting to listen' 和 'psychologists' → 得出答案F
40. 定位题干关键词 'understand what motivates people' → 在段落H中找到同义表达 'understand what motivates people' → 得出答案H
41. 定位题干关键词 'evolution' → 在段落[D]中找到 'Evolution has programmed humans to pay most attention to issues that will have an immediate impact' → 同义替换为 'pay attention to the most urgent issues instead of long-term concerns' → 得出答案
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45. 定位题干关键词 'social networks' 和 'creating change' → 在段落[A]中找到 'social science and behavioural economics may be able to do that for us' → 推断出利用现有社会网络（如社会科学研究）可能更有效 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度

43. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'powerless to change a situation' → 在段落C中找到同义表达 'feeling of powerlessness' 及其解释 'When we can't actually remove the source of our fear, we tend to adapt psychologically' → 得出答案C
37. 定位题干关键词 'environmental messages' 和 'carefully framed' → 在段落L中找到同义表达 'how the message is framed' 和 'carefully crafted' → 得出答案L
38. 定位题干关键词 'government's responsibility' 和 'persuade people' → 在段落G中找到同义表达 'governments have a role to play' 和 'nudge people' → 得出答案G
39. 定位题干关键词 'Politicians' 和 'psychologists' help' → 在段落F中找到同义表达 'politicians are starting to

listen' 和 'psychologists' → 得出答案F
40. 定位题干关键词 'understand what motivates people' → 在段落H中找到同义表达 'understand what motivates people' → 得出答案H
41. 定位题干关键词 'evolution' → 在段落[D]中找到 'Evolution has programmed humans to pay most attention to issues that will have an immediate impact' → 同义替换为 'pay attention to the most urgent issues instead of long-term concerns' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'neighbours' actions' → 在段落[A]中找到 'We break our promise not to fly after hearing about a neighbour's trip to India' → 推断出邻居的行为会影响我们的行为 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'clear signs of global warming' 和 'not easy to believe' → 在段落[B]中找到 'Despite mournful polar bears and charts showing carbon emissions soaring, most people find it hard to believe that global warming will affect them personally' → 同义替换为题干表述 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度

44. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'powerless to change a situation' → 在段落C中找到同义表达 'feeling of powerlessness' 及其解释 'When we can't actually remove the source of our fear, we tend to adapt psychologically' → 得出答案C
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度

45. 【答案】O

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度

46. 【答案】D

定位第一段传统教育者观点句 → 提取其核心判断 → 同义替换匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位原文区分大学生与儿童的关键句 → 提取“preparation for future learning”及后续解释 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】B

定位“questions that nobody present would know the answer to”相关实验描述 → 提取实验结果（engaged in better inquiry） → 同义替换匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】A

定位“informal learning”相关论述 → 结合上下文（博物馆实验）推断其优势 → 匹配选项

考点：推理判断　上下文推断

50. 【答案】C

定位文章结尾段落 → 提炼作者对教育者的建议（利用非正式学习资源） → 匹配选项

考点：主旨大意　作者意图

51. 【答案】B

定位事故描述句 → 提取其对行业影响的概括性表述 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位关于Virgin Galactic状态的描述句 → 提取其“最接近开始定期飞行”的信息 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】D

定位法案名称所在句 → 提取其“旨在鼓励”的目的状语 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】D

定位事故后FAA可能行动的描述句 → 提取其“可能暂停执照”的具体措施 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】A

综合全文对事故影响、行业前景及法案目的的描述 → 推断作者对私人太空旅行的整体态度 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度　推理判断

56. 【答案】The picture presents a thought-provoking…

考生需围绕图片主题，构建一篇结构清晰、逻辑连贯的短文，阐述信息时代获取有用信息的困难，并运用多样化的句式和恰当的词汇进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】Recently, the Chinese government decided to…

翻译需准确处理动词搭配、定语从句及句式变化，确保信息完整与逻辑连贯。

考点：take on (涉足)　定语从句 (为其提供高速列车的合同)　句式变化 (并列与复合句构建)