六级 · 2018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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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 does the woman say about the book the man recommended?

A. It can benefit professionals and non-professionals alike.

B. It lists the various challenges physicists are confronting.

C. It describes how some mysteries of physics were solved.

D. It is one of the most fascinating physics books ever written.

2. What can we find in the book the man recommended?

A. Physicists' contribution to humanity.
B. Stories about some female physicists.
C. Historical evolution of modern physics.
D. Women's changing attitudes to physics.

3. How does the author bring her book to life?

A. By exposing a lot of myths in physics.
B. By describing her own life experiences.
C. By including lots of fascinating knowledge.
D. By telling anecdotes about famous professors.

4. How does the book cultivate readers' interest in physics?

A. It avoids detailing abstract concepts of physics.
B. It contains a lot of thought-provoking questions.
C. It demonstrates how they can become physicists.
D. It provides experiments they can do themselves.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What is the man's problem?

A. He is too busy to finish his assignment in time.
B. He does not know what kind of topic to write on.
C. He does not understand the professor's instructions.
D. He has no idea how to proceed with his dissertation.

6. What does the professor think of the man's topic?

A. It is too broad.
B. It is a bit outdated.
C. It is challenging.
D. It is interesting.

7. What is the man really more interested in?

A. Biography.
B. Nature.
C. Philosophy.
D. Beauty.

8. What does the professor say the man has to do?

A. Improve his cumulative grade.
B. Develop his reading ability.
C. Stick to the topic assigned.
D. List the parameters first. 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

9. What did climate scientists describe as "stunning"?

A. The unprecedented high temperature in Greenland.

B. The collapse of ice on the northern tip of Greenland.

C. The unusual cold spell in the Arctic area in October.

D. The rapid change of Arctic temperature within a day.

10. What does the passage say about the temperature surge in the Arctic?

A. It has created a totally new climate pattern.

B. It will pose a serious threat to many species.

C. It typically appears about once every ten years.

D. It has puzzled the climate scientists for decades.

11. What may occur in 20 years according to scientists' recent observations?

A. Extinction of Arctic wildlife.

B. Iceless summers in the Arctic.

C. Emigration of indigenous people.

D. Better understanding of ecosystems.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What is often necessary for carrying through a task?

A. A good start.

B. A detailed plan.

C. A strong determination.

D. A scientific approach.

13. What is the finding of the new study?

A. Most people get energized after a sufficient rest.

B. Most people tend to have a finite source of energy.

C. It is vital to take breaks between demanding mental tasks.

D. It is most important to have confidence in one's willpower.

14. What do we learn about European participants as compared with their American counterparts?

A. They could keep on working longer.

B. They could do more challenging tasks.

C. They found it easier to focus on work at hand.

D. They held more positive attitudes toward life.

15. What do the researchers say concerning people's feelings about willpower?

A. They are part of their nature.

B. They are subject to change.

C. They are related to culture.

D. They are beyond control. 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 did the researchers at Oxford University conclude?

A. About half of current jobs might be automated.

B. The jobs of doctors and lawyers would be threatened.

C. The job market is becoming somewhat unpredictable.

D. Machine learning would prove disruptive by 2013.

17. What do we learn about Kaggle company's winning programs?

A. They are widely applicable for massive open online courses.

B. They are now being used by numerous high school teachers.

C. They could read as many as 10,000 essays in a single minute.

D. They could grade high-school essays just like human teachers.

18. What is the fundamental limitation of machine learning?

A. It needs instructions throughout the process.

B. It does poorly on frequent, high-volume tasks.

C. It has to rely on huge amounts of previous data.

D. It is slow when it comes to tracking novel things.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What has the speaker previously talked about?

A. The engineering problems with solar power.

B. The generation of steam with the latest technology.

C. The importance of exploring new energy sources.

D. The theoretical aspects of sustainable energy.

20. What is Tim Castleman trying to do in Sacramento?

A. Drive trains with solar energy.

B. Upgrade the city's train facilities.

C. Build a new ten-kilometre railway line.

D. Cut down the city's energy consumption.

21. What has a Japanese research team tried to do?

A. Build a tank for keeping calcium oxide.

B. Find a new material for storing energy.

C. Recover super-heated steam.

D. Collect carbon dioxide gas.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What is one cause of the current crisis in care for the elderly in England?

A. The lack of supervision by both the national and local governments.

B. The impact of the current economic crisis at home and abroad.

C. The poor management of day centres and home help services.

D. The poor relation between national health and social care services.

23. What does the speaker say about residential and community care?

A. It was mainly provided by voluntary services.

B. It mainly caters to the needs of the privileged.

C. It called for a sufficient number of volunteers.

D. It has deteriorated over the past sixty years.

24. What made management of care for the elderly more difficult in the 1980s?

A. Their longer lifespans.

B. Fewer home helpers available.

C. Their preference for private services.

D. More of them suffering serious illnesses.

25. What does the speaker say about older people in England?

A. They are unable to pay for health services.

B. They have long been discriminated against.

C. They are vulnerable to illnesses and diseases.

D. They have contributed a great deal to society.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. advances	B. boundaries	C. challenging
D. currently	E. determine	F. devising
G. elsewhere	H. nevertheless	I. otherwise
J. predators	K. primarily	L. retorted
M. spotted	N. testimonies	O. wrestle

In what's probably the craziest headline I've ever written, I've reported that ___26___ in livestock protection are happening with scientists painting eyes on the butts of cows. The experiment is based upon the idea that farmers who're protecting their herd from lions would shoot and kill lions in an effort to protect their livestock. While this makes a lot of sense, it results in many lion deaths that ___27___ would have been unnecessary. Researchers in Australia have been ___28___ and testing a method of trickery to make lions think they are being watched by the painted eyes on cow butts. This idea is based on the principle that lions and other ___29___ are far less likely to attack when they feel they are being watched. As conservation areas become smaller, lions are increasingly coming into contact with human populations, which are expanding to the ___30___ of these protected areas. Efforts like painting eyes on cow butts may seem crazy at first, but they could make actual headway in the fight for conservation. "If the method works, it could provide farmers in Botswana—and ___31___ —with a low- cost, sustainable tool to protect their livestock, and a way to keep lions safe from being killed." Lions are ___32___ ambush hunters, so when they feel their prey has ___33___ them, they usually give up on the hunt. Researchers are ___34___ testing their idea on a select herd of cattle. They have painted half of the cows with eyes and left the other half as normal. Through satellite tracking of both the herd and the lions in the area, they will be able to ___35___ if their psychological trickery will work to help keep farmers from shooting lions.

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. It has been found that inadequate recovery often leads to poor health and accidents. _____

37. Mental relaxation is much needed, just as physical relaxation is. _____

38. Adequate rest not only helps one recover, but also increases one's work efficiency. _____

39. The author always has a hectic time before taking a flight. _____

40. Recovery may not take place even if one seems to have stopped working. _____

41. It is advised that technology be used to prevent people from overworking. _____

42. Contrary to popular belief, rest does not equal recovery. _____

43. The author has come to see that his problem results from a misunderstanding of the meaning of resilience. _____

44. People's distorted view about resilience may have developed from their upbringing. _____

45. People tend to think the more determined they are, the greater their success will be. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 近年来,中国政府进一步加大体育馆建设投资,以更好地满足人们快速增长的健身需求。除了新建体育馆外,许多城市换采取了改造旧工厂和商业建筑等措施,来增加当地体育馆的数量。在政府资金的支持下,越来越多的体育馆向公众免费开放,或者只收取少量费用。许多体育馆通过应用现代信息技术大大提高了服务质量。人民可以方便地在线预订场地和付费。可以预见,随着运动设施的不断改善,愈来愈多的人将会去体育馆健身。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Children with attention problems in early childhood were 40% less likely to graduate from high school, says a new study from Duke University. The study included 386 kindergarteners from schools in the Fast Track Project, a multi-site clinical trial in the U.S. that in 1991 began tracking how children developed across their lives. With this study, researchers examined early academic attention and socio-emotional skills and how each contributed to academic success into young adulthood. They found that early attention skills were the most consistent predictor of academic success, and that likability by peers also had a modest effect on academic performance. By fifth grade, children with early attention difficulties had lower grades and reading achievement scores than their peers. As fifth-graders, children with early attention problems obtained average reading scores at least 3% lower than their contemporaries' and grades at least 8% lower than those of their peers. This was after controlling for IQ, socio-economic status and academic skills at school entry. Although these may not seem like large effects, the impact of early attention problems continued throughout the children's academic careers. Lower reading achievement scores and grades in fifth grade contributed to reduced grades in middle school and thereby contributed to a 40% lower high school graduation rate. "The children we identified as having attention difficulties were not diagnosed with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), although some may have had the disorder. Our findings suggest that even more modest attention difficulties can increase the risk of negative academic outcomes," said David Rabiner, an associate dean of Duke's Trinity College of Arts & Sciences, whose research has focused on ADHD and interventions to improve academic performance in children with attention difficulties. Social acceptance by peers in early childhood also predicted grades in fifth grade. Children not as liked by their first-grade peers had slightly lower grades in fifth grade, while those with higher social acceptance had higher grades. "This study shows the importance of so-called 'non-cognitive' or soft skills in contributing to children's positive peer relationships, which, in turn, contribute to their academic success," said Kenneth Dodge, director of the Duke Center for Child and Family Policy. The results highlight the need to develop effective early interventions to help those with attention problems stay on track academically and for educators to encourage positive peer relationships, the researchers said. "We're learning that student success requires a more comprehensive approach, one that incorporates not only academic skills but also social, self-regulatory and attention skills," Dodge said. "If we neglect any of these areas, the child's development lags. If we attend to these areas, a child's success may reinforce itself with positive feedback loops."

46. What is the focus of the new study from Duke University?

A. The contributors to children's early attention.

B. The predictors of children's academic success.

C. The factors that affect children's emotional well-being.

D. The determinants of children's development of social skills.

47. How did the researchers ensure that their findings are valid?

A. By attaching equal importance to all possible variables examined.

B. By collecting as many typical samples as were necessary.

C. By preventing them from being affected by factors not under study.

D. By focusing on the family background of the children being studied.

48. What do we learn from the findings of the Duke study?

A. Modest students are generally more attentive than their contemporaries.

B. There are more children with attention difficulties than previously thought.

C. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder accounts for most academic failures.

D. Children's academic performance may suffer from even slight inattention.

49. What does the Duke study find about children better accepted by peers?

A. They do better academically.

B. They are easy to get on with.

C. They are teachers' favorites.

D. They care less about grades.

50. What can we conclude from the Duke study?

A. Children's success is related to their learning environment.

B. School curriculum should cover a greater variety of subjects.

C. Social skills are playing a key role in children's development.

D. An all-round approach should be adopted in school education.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

On Jan. 9, 2007, Steve Jobs formally announced Apple's "revolutionary mobile phone"—a device that combined the functionality of an iPod, phone and Internet communication into a single unit, navigated by touch. It was a huge milestone in the development of smartphones, which are now owned by a majority of American adults and are increasingly common across the globe. As smartphones have multiplied, so have questions about their impact on how we live and how we work. Often the advantages of convenient, mobile technology are both obvious and taken for granted, leaving more subtle topics for concerned discussion: Are smartphones disturbing children's sleep? Is an inability to get away from work having a negative impact on health? And what are the implications for privacy? But today, on the 10th anniversary of the iPhone, let's take a moment to consider a less obvious advantage: the potential for smartphone technology to revolutionize behavioral science. That's because, for the first time in human history, a large proportion of the species is in continuous contact with technology that can record key features of an individual's behavior and environment. Researchers have already begun to use smartphones in social scientific research, either to query people regularly as they engage in their normal lives or to record activity using the device's built-in sensors. These studies are confirming, challenging and extending what's been found using more traditional approaches, in which people report how they behaved in real life or participate in relatively short and artificial laboratory-based tasks. Such studies are just first steps. As more data are collected and methods for analysis improve, researchers will be in a better position to identify how different experiences, behaviors and environments relate to each other and evolve over time, with the potential to improve people's productivity and wellbeing in a variety of domains. Beyond revealing population-wide patterns, the right combination of data and analysis can also help individuals identify unique characteristics of their own behavior, including conditions that could indicate the need for some form of intervention—such as an unusual increase in behaviors that signal a period of depression. Smartphone-based data collection comes at an appropriate time in the evolution of psychological science. Today, the field is in transition, moving away from a focus on laboratory studies with undergraduate participants towards more complex, real-world situations studied with more diverse groups of people. Smartphones offer new tools for achieving these ambitions, providing rich data about everyday behaviors in a variety of contexts. So here's another way in which smartphones might transform the way we live and work: by offering insights into human psychology and behavior and, thus, supporting smarter social science.

51. What does the author say about the negative impact of smartphones?

A. It has been overshadowed by the positive impact.

B. It has more often than not been taken for granted.

C. It is not so obvious but has caused some concern.

D. It is subtle but should by no means be overstated.

52. What is considered a less obvious advantage of smartphone technology?

A. It systematically records real human interactions.

B. It helps people benefit from technological advances.

C. It brings people into closer contact with each other.

D. It greatly improves research on human behavior.

53. What characterizes traditional psychological research?

A. It is based on huge amounts of carefully collected data.

B. It relies on lab observations and participants' reports.

C. It makes use of the questionnaire method.

D. It is often expensive and time-consuming.

54. How will future psychological studies benefit individuals?

A. By helping them pin down their unusual behaviors.

B. By helping them maintain a positive state of mind.

C. By helping them live their lives in a unique way.

D. By helping them cope with abnormal situations.

55. What do we learn about current psychological studies?

A. They are going through a period of painful transition.

B. They are increasingly focused on real-life situations.

C. They are conducted in a more rigorous manner.

D. They are mainly targeted towards undergraduates.

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

56. University life offers not only lectures and exams but also clubs, sports and volunteer work. Yet many students
feel torn between the two, letting one crowd out the other. In my view, academic study and extracurricular
activities are not rivals; with a few practical habits, they can reinforce each other.
The first step is to make a weekly plan and prioritize tasks by importance. By listing deadlines and fixed
activities in one schedule, I can set aside blocks for study while reserving time for the clubs I love, so neither is
neglected. Equally important is to raise my study efficiency. When I concentrate fully during class and finish
assignments promptly, I save hours that would otherwise be wasted, leaving room for the basketball team
without hurting my grades.
In short, balancing the two is far from impossible. Once we plan ahead, sort out what matters most and study
more efficiently, academic work and campus activities can grow together rather than at each other's expense.

57. In recent years, the Chinese government has further increased its investment in the construction of
gymnasiums to better meet the rapidly growing fitness needs of the people. In addition to building new
gymnasiums, many cities have also taken measures such as renovating old factories and commercial
buildings to increase the number of local gymnasiums. With the support of government funding, more
and more gymnasiums are open to the public for free, or charge only a small fee. Many gymnasiums have greatly improved their service quality by applying modern information technology. People can conveniently book venues and make payments online. It can be predicted that with the continuous improvement of sports facilities, more and more people will go to gymnasiums to work out.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A
定位女士对书的评价 → 提取‘promises enrichment for any reader, from those who know little about science to the career physicist’ → 同义替换为‘benefit professionals and non-professionals alike’
考点：细节定位 同义替换

2. 【答案】B
定位男士对书内容的描述 → 提取‘include anecdotes about little-known female scientists’ → 同义替换为‘Stories about some female physicists’
考点：细节定位 同义替换

3. 【答案】C
定位女士对书写作方式的描述 → 提取‘each chapter brought to life by pieces of fascinating knowledge’ → 同义替换为‘By including lots of fascinating knowledge’
考点：细节定位 同义替换

4. 【答案】D
定位男士对书如何培养兴趣的描述 → 提取‘providing a host of do-it-yourself experiments’ → 同义替换为‘provides experiments they can do themselves’
考点：细节定位 同义替换

5. 【答案】D
定位男士的问题陈述 → 提取‘I'm having some problems getting started on my dissertation’及‘I don't really know where to go from there’ → 推理出他不知如何着手论文 → 同义替换为‘has no idea how to proceed’
考点：细节定位 推理判断

6. 【答案】A
定位教授评价 → 听取 'much too large a topic' → 同义替换为 'too broad' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

7. 【答案】B
定位男生表达兴趣 → 听取 'I'm really more interested in nature than beauty' → 直接提取 'nature' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 直接提取

8. 【答案】C
定位教授指令 → 听取 'you have to adhere to the assigned topic' → 同义替换为 'stick to the topic assigned' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

9. 【答案】A
定位 'stunning' 出现位置 → 回溯其指代的前文事件 → 提取 'temperature reached six degrees Celsius' → 同义替换为 'unprecedented high temperature' → 得出答案
考点：指代回溯 同义替换

10. 【答案】C
定位 'temperature surge' 相关描述 → 听取 'They typically appear about once in a decade' → 同义替换为 'once every ten years' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】B
定位时间状语 'within 20 years' → 同义替换 'iceless summers' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】C
定位 'necessary to see any task through' → 同义替换 'willpower' 为 'determination' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　近义词辨析

13. 【答案】D
定位研究结论 'what matters most is what we think about our willpower' → 同义替换 'confidence in one's willpower' → 得出答案
考点：主旨概括　同义替换

14. 【答案】A
定位 'European participants, on the other hand, claimed they were able to keep going' → 同义替换 'keep on working longer' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】B
定位 'But these feelings are changeable' → 同义替换 'subject to change' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】A
定位关键词 'Oxford University' → 听取结论 'almost one in every two jobs has a high risk of being automated' → 同义替换为 'About half of current jobs might be automated'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】D
定位关键词 'Kaggle' 和 'winning programs' → 听取描述 'were able to match the grades given by human teachers' → 同义替换为 'grade high-school essays just like human teachers'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】C
定位关键词 'fundamental limitation' → 听取解释 'it needs to learn from large volumes of past data' → 同义替换为 'rely on huge amounts of previous data'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】D
定位开头句 'We've talked recently about...' → 听取 'the importance of sustainable energy' 和 'different theories' → 综合得出讨论的是可持续能源的理论方面
考点：细节定位　信息综合

20. 【答案】A

定位人名 'Tim Castleman' 和地点 'Sacramento' → 听取其目标 'campaigning for a new steam train that runs without any fire' → 结合上下文推断其核心是利用太阳能产生蒸汽驱动火车

考点：细节定位　推理判断

21. 【答案】B

定位日本团队研究内容 → 识别其研究材料特性（固液相变储热） → 推断其目标为寻找新型储能材料

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】D

定位当前危机原因 → 匹配原文明确列举的第二个原因 → 识别同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】A

定位关于住宅和社区护理的描述 → 匹配原文明确陈述的提供主体 → 识别同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】C

定位1980s相关描述 → 识别导致管理更困难的直接原因 → 匹配同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】B

定位关于英格兰老年人的描述 → 综合“寿命延长”、“需求复杂”、“需要专家支持”等信息 → 推断其易受疾病影响的脆弱性

考点：推理判断　细节综合

26. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（复数名词）与谓语（are happening）及介词短语（in livestock protection）的搭配 → 选择能表示“进展/发展”且与“in”搭配的名词 → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句结构（that...would have been unnecessary）及逻辑关系（While this makes sense, it results in...） → 选择能表示‘本来/原本’且与虚拟语气搭配的副词 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（and testing）及语境（a method of trickery） → 选择能与‘testing’并列且表示‘开发/设计’的动词现在分词 → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（lions and other...）及语境（are far less likely to attack） → 选择能与‘lions’并列且表示‘捕食者’的名词 → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词短语（to the...of these protected areas）及语境（human populations are expanding） → 选择能表示‘边缘/边界’且与‘to the...of’搭配的名词 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前文‘farmers in Botswana—and’ → 根据并列结构推断此处需补充同类受益对象 → 结合语境‘provide...with a low-cost, sustainable tool’ → 选择表示‘其他地方’的泛指词

32 空 定位空格后文‘ambush hunters’ → 根据‘so’因果逻辑推断此处需描述狮子的捕猎特性 → 结合‘when they feel their prey has...them, they usually give up’ → 选择表示‘通常/典型’的副词

33 空 定位空格前文‘when they feel their prey has...them’ → 根据‘give up on the hunt’推断此处需表示‘发现/察觉’的动词 → 结合‘ambush hunters’的伏击特性 → 选择表示‘察觉’的动词

34 空 定位空格后文‘testing their idea on a select herd of cattle’ → 根据‘select herd’推断此处需表示‘有选择地/专门地’的副词 → 结合‘testing’的实验性质 → 选择表示‘专门/特意’的副词

35 空 定位空格后文‘if their psychological trickery will work’ → 根据‘Through satellite tracking’推断此处需

表示‘确定/查明’的动词→结合‘will be able to’的将来时态→选择表示‘确定/查明’的动词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on 的名词形式　熟词僻义（otherwise）　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析　并列结构推断　因果逻辑推断　动词辨析　副词辨析

27. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格所在句→分析主语（复数名词）与谓语（are happening）及介词短语（in livestock protection）的搭配→选择能表示“进展/发展”且与“in”搭配的名词→得出答案

27 空 定位空格所在句→分析从句结构（that...would have been unnecessary）及逻辑关系（While this makes sense, it results in...）→选择能表示‘本来/原本’且与虚拟语气搭配的副词→得出答案

28 空 定位空格所在句→分析并列结构（and testing）及语境（a method of trickery）→选择能与‘testing’并列且表示‘开发/设计’的动词现在分词→得出答案

29 空 定位空格所在句→分析并列结构（lions and other...）及语境（are far less likely to attack）→选择能与‘lions’并列且表示‘捕食者’的名词→得出答案

30 空 定位空格所在句→分析介词短语（to the...of these protected areas）及语境（human populations are expanding）→选择能表示‘边缘/边界’且与‘to the...of’搭配的名词→得出答案

31 空 定位空格前文‘farmers in Botswana—and’→根据并列结构推断此处需补充同类受益对象→结合语境‘provide...with a low-cost, sustainable tool’→选择表示‘其他地方’的泛指词

32 空 定位空格后文‘ambush hunters’→根据‘so’因果逻辑推断此处需描述狮子的捕猎特性→结合‘when they feel their prey has...them, they usually give up’→选择表示‘通常/典型’的副词

33 空 定位空格前文‘when they feel their prey has...them’→根据‘give up on the hunt’推断此处需表示‘发现/察觉’的动词→结合‘ambush hunters’的伏击特性→选择表示‘察觉’的动词

34 空 定位空格后文‘testing their idea on a select herd of cattle’→根据‘select herd’推断此处需表示‘有选择地/专门地’的副词→结合‘testing’的实验性质→选择表示‘专门/特意’的副词

35 空 定位空格后文‘if their psychological trickery will work’→根据‘Through satellite tracking’推断此处需表示‘确定/查明’的动词→结合‘will be able to’的将来时态→选择表示‘确定/查明’的动词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on 的名词形式　熟词僻义（otherwise）　固定搭配（通用）　近义词辨析　并列结构推断　因果逻辑推断　动词辨析　副词辨析

28. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格所在句→分析主语（复数名词）与谓语（are happening）及介词短语（in livestock protection）的搭配→选择能表示“进展/发展”且与“in”搭配的名词→得出答案

27 空 定位空格所在句→分析从句结构（that...would have been unnecessary）及逻辑关系（While this makes sense, it results in...）→选择能表示‘本来/原本’且与虚拟语气搭配的副词→得出答案

28 空 定位空格所在句→分析并列结构（and testing）及语境（a method of trickery）→选择能与‘testing’并列且表示‘开发/设计’的动词现在分词→得出答案

29 空 定位空格所在句→分析并列结构（lions and other...）及语境（are far less likely to attack）→选择能与‘lions’并列且表示‘捕食者’的名词→得出答案

30 空 定位空格所在句→分析介词短语（to the...of these protected areas）及语境（human populations are expanding）→选择能表示‘边缘/边界’且与‘to the...of’搭配的名词→得出答案

31 空 定位空格前文‘farmers in Botswana—and’→根据并列结构推断此处需补充同类受益对象→结合语境‘provide...with a low-cost, sustainable tool’→选择表示‘其他地方’的泛指词

32 空 定位空格后文‘ambush hunters’→根据‘so’因果逻辑推断此处需描述狮子的捕猎特性→结合‘when they feel their prey has...them, they usually give up’→选择表示‘通常/典型’的副词

33 空 定位空格前文‘when they feel their prey has...them’→根据‘give up on the hunt’推断此处需表示‘发现/察觉’的动词→结合‘ambush hunters’的伏击特性→选择表示‘察觉’的动词

34 空 定位空格后文‘testing their idea on a select herd of cattle’→根据‘select herd’推断此处需表示‘有选

择地/专门地’的副词→结合‘testing’的实验性质→选择表示‘专门/特意’的副词
35 空 定位空格后文‘if their psychological trickery will work’→根据‘Through satellite tracking’推断此处需表示‘确定/查明’的动词→结合‘will be able to’的将来时态→选择表示‘确定/查明’的动词
考点：语境选词 动词搭配 take on 的名词形式 熟词僻义（otherwise） 固定搭配（通用） 近义词辨析 并列结构推断 因果逻辑推断 动词辨析 副词辨析

29. 【答案】J
26 空 定位空格所在句→分析主语（复数名词）与谓语（are happening）及介词短语（in livestock protection）的搭配→选择能表示“进展/发展”且与“in”搭配的名词→得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句→分析从句结构（that...would have been unnecessary）及逻辑关系（While this makes sense, it results in...）→选择能表示‘本来/原本’且与虚拟语气搭配的副词→得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句→分析并列结构（and testing）及语境（a method of trickery）→选择能与‘testing’并列且表示‘开发/设计’的动词现在分词→得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句→分析并列结构（lions and other...）及语境（are far less likely to attack）→选择能与‘lions’并列且表示‘捕食者’的名词→得出答案
30 空 定位空格所在句→分析介词短语（to the...of these protected areas）及语境（human populations are expanding）→选择能表示‘边缘/边界’且与‘to the...of’搭配的名词→得出答案
31 空 定位空格前文‘farmers in Botswana—and’→根据并列结构推断此处需补充同类受益对象→结合语境‘provide...with a low-cost, sustainable tool’→选择表示‘其他地方’的泛指词
32 空 定位空格后文‘ambush hunters’→根据‘so’因果逻辑推断此处需描述狮子的捕猎特性→结合‘when they feel their prey has...them, they usually give up’→选择表示‘通常/典型’的副词
33 空 定位空格前文‘when they feel their prey has...them’→根据‘give up on the hunt’推断此处需表示‘发现/察觉’的动词→结合‘ambush hunters’的伏击特性→选择表示‘察觉’的动词
34 空 定位空格后文‘testing their idea on a select herd of cattle’→根据‘select herd’推断此处需表示‘有选择地/专门地’的副词→结合‘testing’的实验性质→选择表示‘专门/特意’的副词
35 空 定位空格后文‘if their psychological trickery will work’→根据‘Through satellite tracking’推断此处需表示‘确定/查明’的动词→结合‘will be able to’的将来时态→选择表示‘确定/查明’的动词
考点：语境选词 动词搭配 take on 的名词形式 熟词僻义（otherwise） 固定搭配（通用） 近义词辨析 并列结构推断 因果逻辑推断 动词辨析 副词辨析

30. 【答案】B
26 空 定位空格所在句→分析主语（复数名词）与谓语（are happening）及介词短语（in livestock protection）的搭配→选择能表示“进展/发展”且与“in”搭配的名词→得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句→分析从句结构（that...would have been unnecessary）及逻辑关系（While this makes sense, it results in...）→选择能表示‘本来/原本’且与虚拟语气搭配的副词→得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句→分析并列结构（and testing）及语境（a method of trickery）→选择能与‘testing’并列且表示‘开发/设计’的动词现在分词→得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句→分析并列结构（lions and other...）及语境（are far less likely to attack）→选择能与‘lions’并列且表示‘捕食者’的名词→得出答案
30 空 定位空格所在句→分析介词短语（to the...of these protected areas）及语境（human populations are expanding）→选择能表示‘边缘/边界’且与‘to the...of’搭配的名词→得出答案
31 空 定位空格前文‘farmers in Botswana—and’→根据并列结构推断此处需补充同类受益对象→结合语境‘provide...with a low-cost, sustainable tool’→选择表示‘其他地方’的泛指词
32 空 定位空格后文‘ambush hunters’→根据‘so’因果逻辑推断此处需描述狮子的捕猎特性→结合‘when they feel their prey has...them, they usually give up’→选择表示‘通常/典型’的副词
33 空 定位空格前文‘when they feel their prey has...them’→根据‘give up on the hunt’推断此处需表示‘发

现/察觉’的动词→结合‘ambush hunters’的伏击特性→选择表示‘察觉’的动词
34 空 定位空格后文‘testing their idea on a select herd of cattle’→根据‘select herd’推断此处需表示‘有选择地/专门地’的副词→结合‘testing’的实验性质→选择表示‘专门/特意’的副词
35 空 定位空格后文‘if their psychological trickery will work’→根据‘Through satellite tracking’推断此处需表示‘确定/查明’的动词→结合‘will be able to’的将来时态→选择表示‘确定/查明’的动词
考点：语境选词 动词搭配 take on 的名词形式 熟词僻义（otherwise） 固定搭配（通用） 近义词辨析 并列结构推断 因果逻辑推断 动词辨析 副词辨析

31. 【答案】G
26 空 定位空格所在句→分析主语（复数名词）与谓语（are happening）及介词短语（in livestock protection）的搭配→选择能表示“进展/发展”且与“in”搭配的名词→得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句→分析从句结构（that...would have been unnecessary）及逻辑关系（While this makes sense, it results in...）→选择能表示‘本来/原本’且与虚拟语气搭配的副词→得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句→分析并列结构（and testing）及语境（a method of trickery）→选择能与‘testing’并列且表示‘开发/设计’的动词现在分词→得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句→分析并列结构（lions and other...）及语境（are far less likely to attack）→选择能与‘lions’并列且表示‘捕食者’的名词→得出答案
30 空 定位空格所在句→分析介词短语（to the...of these protected areas）及语境（human populations are expanding）→选择能表示‘边缘/边界’且与‘to the...of’搭配的名词→得出答案
31 空 定位空格前文‘farmers in Botswana—and’→根据并列结构推断此处需补充同类受益对象→结合语境‘provide...with a low-cost, sustainable tool’→选择表示‘其他地方’的泛指词
32 空 定位空格后文‘ambush hunters’→根据‘so’因果逻辑推断此处需描述狮子的捕猎特性→结合‘when they feel their prey has...them, they usually give up’→选择表示‘通常/典型’的副词
33 空 定位空格前文‘when they feel their prey has...them’→根据‘give up on the hunt’推断此处需表示‘发现/察觉’的动词→结合‘ambush hunters’的伏击特性→选择表示‘察觉’的动词
34 空 定位空格后文‘testing their idea on a select herd of cattle’→根据‘select herd’推断此处需表示‘有选择地/专门地’的副词→结合‘testing’的实验性质→选择表示‘专门/特意’的副词
35 空 定位空格后文‘if their psychological trickery will work’→根据‘Through satellite tracking’推断此处需表示‘确定/查明’的动词→结合‘will be able to’的将来时态→选择表示‘确定/查明’的动词
考点：语境选词 动词搭配 take on 的名词形式 熟词僻义（otherwise） 固定搭配（通用） 近义词辨析 并列结构推断 因果逻辑推断 动词辨析 副词辨析

32. 【答案】K
26 空 定位空格所在句→分析主语（复数名词）与谓语（are happening）及介词短语（in livestock protection）的搭配→选择能表示“进展/发展”且与“in”搭配的名词→得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句→分析从句结构（that...would have been unnecessary）及逻辑关系（While this makes sense, it results in...）→选择能表示‘本来/原本’且与虚拟语气搭配的副词→得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句→分析并列结构（and testing）及语境（a method of trickery）→选择能与‘testing’并列且表示‘开发/设计’的动词现在分词→得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句→分析并列结构（lions and other...）及语境（are far less likely to attack）→选择能与‘lions’并列且表示‘捕食者’的名词→得出答案
30 空 定位空格所在句→分析介词短语（to the...of these protected areas）及语境（human populations are expanding）→选择能表示‘边缘/边界’且与‘to the...of’搭配的名词→得出答案
31 空 定位空格前文‘farmers in Botswana—and’→根据并列结构推断此处需补充同类受益对象→结合语境‘provide...with a low-cost, sustainable tool’→选择表示‘其他地方’的泛指词
32 空 定位空格后文‘ambush hunters’→根据‘so’因果逻辑推断此处需描述狮子的捕猎特性→结合‘when

they feel their prey has...them, they usually give up' → 选择表示 '通常/典型' 的副词
33 空 定位空格前文 'when they feel their prey has...them' → 根据 'give up on the hunt' 推断此处需表示 '发现/察觉' 的动词 → 结合 'ambush hunters' 的伏击特性 → 选择表示 '察觉' 的动词
34 空 定位空格后文 'testing their idea on a select herd of cattle' → 根据 'select herd' 推断此处需表示 '有选择地/专门地' 的副词 → 结合 'testing' 的实验性质 → 选择表示 '专门/特意' 的副词
35 空 定位空格后文 'if their psychological trickery will work' → 根据 'Through satellite tracking' 推断此处需表示 '确定/查明' 的动词 → 结合 'will be able to' 的将来时态 → 选择表示 '确定/查明' 的动词

考点：语境选词 动词搭配 take on 的名词形式 熟词僻义（otherwise） 固定搭配（通用） 近义词辨析 并列结构推断 因果逻辑推断 动词辨析 副词辨析

33. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（复数名词）与谓语（are happening）及介词短语（in livestock protection）的搭配 → 选择能表示"进展/发展"且与"in"搭配的名词 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句结构（that...would have been unnecessary）及逻辑关系（While this makes sense, it results in...） → 选择能表示 '本来/原本' 且与虚拟语气搭配的副词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（and testing）及语境（a method of trickery） → 选择能与 'testing' 并列且表示 '开发/设计' 的动词现在分词 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（lions and other...）及语境（are far less likely to attack） → 选择能与 'lions' 并列且表示 '捕食者' 的名词 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词短语（to the...of these protected areas）及语境（human populations are expanding） → 选择能表示 '边缘/边界' 且与 'to the...of' 搭配的名词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前文 'farmers in Botswana—and' → 根据并列结构推断此处需补充同类受益对象 → 结合语境 'provide...with a low-cost, sustainable tool' → 选择表示 '其他地方' 的泛指词
32 空 定位空格后文 'ambush hunters' → 根据 'so' 因果逻辑推断此处需描述狮子的捕猎特性 → 结合 'when they feel their prey has...them, they usually give up' → 选择表示 '通常/典型' 的副词
33 空 定位空格前文 'when they feel their prey has...them' → 根据 'give up on the hunt' 推断此处需表示 '发现/察觉' 的动词 → 结合 'ambush hunters' 的伏击特性 → 选择表示 '察觉' 的动词
34 空 定位空格后文 'testing their idea on a select herd of cattle' → 根据 'select herd' 推断此处需表示 '有选择地/专门地' 的副词 → 结合 'testing' 的实验性质 → 选择表示 '专门/特意' 的副词
35 空 定位空格后文 'if their psychological trickery will work' → 根据 'Through satellite tracking' 推断此处需表示 '确定/查明' 的动词 → 结合 'will be able to' 的将来时态 → 选择表示 '确定/查明' 的动词

考点：语境选词 动词搭配 take on 的名词形式 熟词僻义（otherwise） 固定搭配（通用） 近义词辨析 并列结构推断 因果逻辑推断 动词辨析 副词辨析

34. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（复数名词）与谓语（are happening）及介词短语（in livestock protection）的搭配 → 选择能表示"进展/发展"且与"in"搭配的名词 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句结构（that...would have been unnecessary）及逻辑关系（While this makes sense, it results in...） → 选择能表示 '本来/原本' 且与虚拟语气搭配的副词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（and testing）及语境（a method of trickery） → 选择能与 'testing' 并列且表示 '开发/设计' 的动词现在分词 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（lions and other...）及语境（are far less likely to attack） → 选择能与 'lions' 并列且表示 '捕食者' 的名词 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词短语（to the...of these protected areas）及语境（human populations are expanding） → 选择能表示 '边缘/边界' 且与 'to the...of' 搭配的名词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前文 'farmers in Botswana—and' → 根据并列结构推断此处需补充同类受益对象 → 结合语

境‘provide...with a low-cost, sustainable tool’ → 选择表示‘其他地方’的泛指词
32 空 定位空格后文‘ambush hunters’ → 根据‘so’因果逻辑推断此处需描述狮子的捕猎特性 → 结合‘when they feel their prey has...them, they usually give up’ → 选择表示‘通常/典型’的副词
33 空 定位空格前文‘when they feel their prey has...them’ → 根据‘give up on the hunt’推断此处需表示‘发现/察觉’的动词 → 结合‘ambush hunters’的伏击特性 → 选择表示‘察觉’的动词
34 空 定位空格后文‘testing their idea on a select herd of cattle’ → 根据‘select herd’推断此处需表示‘有选择地/专门地’的副词 → 结合‘testing’的实验性质 → 选择表示‘专门/特意’的副词
35 空 定位空格后文‘if their psychological trickery will work’ → 根据‘Through satellite tracking’推断此处需表示‘确定/查明’的动词 → 结合‘will be able to’的将来时态 → 选择表示‘确定/查明’的动词

考点：语境选词 动词搭配 take on 的名词形式 熟词僻义（otherwise） 固定搭配（通用） 近义词辨析 并列结构推断 因果逻辑推断 动词辨析 副词辨析

35. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（复数名词）与谓语（are happening）及介词短语（in livestock protection）的搭配 → 选择能表示“进展/发展”且与“in”搭配的名词 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句结构（that...would have been unnecessary）及逻辑关系（While this makes sense, it results in...） → 选择能表示‘本来/原本’且与虚拟语气搭配的副词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（and testing）及语境（a method of trickery） → 选择能与‘testing’并列且表示‘开发/设计’的动词现在分词 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（lions and other...）及语境（are far less likely to attack） → 选择能与‘lions’并列且表示‘捕食者’的名词 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析介词短语（to the...of these protected areas）及语境（human populations are expanding） → 选择能表示‘边缘/边界’且与‘to the...of’搭配的名词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前文‘farmers in Botswana—and’ → 根据并列结构推断此处需补充同类受益对象 → 结合语境‘provide...with a low-cost, sustainable tool’ → 选择表示‘其他地方’的泛指词
32 空 定位空格后文‘ambush hunters’ → 根据‘so’因果逻辑推断此处需描述狮子的捕猎特性 → 结合‘when they feel their prey has...them, they usually give up’ → 选择表示‘通常/典型’的副词
33 空 定位空格前文‘when they feel their prey has...them’ → 根据‘give up on the hunt’推断此处需表示‘发现/察觉’的动词 → 结合‘ambush hunters’的伏击特性 → 选择表示‘察觉’的动词
34 空 定位空格后文‘testing their idea on a select herd of cattle’ → 根据‘select herd’推断此处需表示‘有选择地/专门地’的副词 → 结合‘testing’的实验性质 → 选择表示‘专门/特意’的副词
35 空 定位空格后文‘if their psychological trickery will work’ → 根据‘Through satellite tracking’推断此处需表示‘确定/查明’的动词 → 结合‘will be able to’的将来时态 → 选择表示‘确定/查明’的动词

考点：语境选词 动词搭配 take on 的名词形式 熟词僻义（otherwise） 固定搭配（通用） 近义词辨析 并列结构推断 因果逻辑推断 动词辨析 副词辨析

36. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'inadequate recovery' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'lack of recovery' 及其后果 'health and safety problems' → 匹配段落[D]
37. 定位题干核心概念 'Mental relaxation' 与 'physical relaxation' 的类比需求 → 在段落[J]中找到对应论述，强调精神恢复与身体恢复同等重要 → 匹配段落[J]
38. 定位题干 'Adequate rest' 的双重益处 'recover' 和 'increases work efficiency' → 在段落[L]中找到对应论述，说明充足休息能恢复精力并提升效率 → 匹配段落[L]
39. 定位题干 'hectic time before taking a flight' → 在段落[A]中找到作者描述登机前一系列匆忙活动的细节 → 匹配段落[A]
40. 定位题干 'Recovery may not take place even if one seems to have stopped working' → 在段落[E]中找到对应

论述，说明即使停止工作，大脑仍在处理工作信息，恢复并未发生 → 匹配段落[E]
41. 定位题干关键词 'technology be used to prevent people from overworking' → 在段落K中找到 'use technology to prevent overworking' 的同义表述 → 确认K段为答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'rest does not equal recovery' → 在段落I中找到 'rest is not the same as recovery' 的同义表述 → 确认I段为答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'misunderstanding of the meaning of resilience' → 在段落B中找到 'misconception of what it means to be resilient' 的同义表述 → 确认B段为答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'distorted view about resilience' 和 'upbringing' → 在段落G中找到 'militaristic, tough approach' 和 'like a Marine' 等暗示成长环境影响的表述 → 推断出G段为答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'the more determined they are, the greater their success will be' → 在段落C中找到 'the longer we tough it out, the tougher we are, and therefore the more successful we will be' 的同义表述 → 确认C段为答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　概念对应　并列信息匹配　事实描述匹配　隐含信息推理　细节定位　推理判断

37. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'inadequate recovery' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'lack of recovery' 及其后果 'health and safety problems' → 匹配段落[D]
37. 定位题干核心概念 'Mental relaxation' 与 'physical relaxation' 的类比需求 → 在段落[J]中找到对应论述，强调精神恢复与身体恢复同等重要 → 匹配段落[J]
38. 定位题干 'Adequate rest' 的双重益处 'recover' 和 'increases work efficiency' → 在段落[L]中找到对应论述，说明充足休息能恢复精力并提升效率 → 匹配段落[L]
39. 定位题干 'hectic time before taking a flight' → 在段落[A]中找到作者描述登机前一系列匆忙活动的细节 → 匹配段落[A]
40. 定位题干 'Recovery may not take place even if one seems to have stopped working' → 在段落[E]中找到对应论述，说明即使停止工作，大脑仍在处理工作信息，恢复并未发生 → 匹配段落[E]
41. 定位题干关键词 'technology be used to prevent people from overworking' → 在段落K中找到 'use technology to prevent overworking' 的同义表述 → 确认K段为答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'rest does not equal recovery' → 在段落I中找到 'rest is not the same as recovery' 的同义表述 → 确认I段为答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'misunderstanding of the meaning of resilience' → 在段落B中找到 'misconception of what it means to be resilient' 的同义表述 → 确认B段为答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'distorted view about resilience' 和 'upbringing' → 在段落G中找到 'militaristic, tough approach' 和 'like a Marine' 等暗示成长环境影响的表述 → 推断出G段为答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'the more determined they are, the greater their success will be' → 在段落C中找到 'the longer we tough it out, the tougher we are, and therefore the more successful we will be' 的同义表述 → 确认C段为答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　概念对应　并列信息匹配　事实描述匹配　隐含信息推理　细节定位　推理判断

38. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'inadequate recovery' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'lack of recovery' 及其后果 'health and safety problems' → 匹配段落[D]
37. 定位题干核心概念 'Mental relaxation' 与 'physical relaxation' 的类比需求 → 在段落[J]中找到对应论述，强调精神恢复与身体恢复同等重要 → 匹配段落[J]
38. 定位题干 'Adequate rest' 的双重益处 'recover' 和 'increases work efficiency' → 在段落[L]中找到对应论述，说明充足休息能恢复精力并提升效率 → 匹配段落[L]

39. 定位题干 'hectic time before taking a flight' → 在段落[A]中找到作者描述登机前一系列匆忙活动的细节 → 匹配段落[A]
40. 定位题干 'Recovery may not take place even if one seems to have stopped working' → 在段落[E]中找到对应论述，说明即使停止工作，大脑仍在处理工作信息，恢复并未发生 → 匹配段落[E]
41. 定位题干关键词 'technology be used to prevent people from overworking' → 在段落K中找到 'use technology to prevent overworking' 的同义表述 → 确认K段为答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'rest does not equal recovery' → 在段落I中找到 'rest is not the same as recovery' 的同义表述 → 确认I段为答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'misunderstanding of the meaning of resilience' → 在段落B中找到 'misconception of what it means to be resilient' 的同义表述 → 确认B段为答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'distorted view about resilience' 和 'upbringing' → 在段落G中找到 'militaristic, tough approach' 和 'like a Marine' 等暗示成长环境影响的表述 → 推断出G段为答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'the more determined they are, the greater their success will be' → 在段落C中找到 'the longer we tough it out, the tougher we are, and therefore the more successful we will be' 的同义表述 → 确认C段为答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　概念对应　并列信息匹配　事实描述匹配　隐含信息推理　细节定位　推理判断

39. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'inadequate recovery' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'lack of recovery' 及其后果 'health and safety problems' → 匹配段落[D]
37. 定位题干核心概念 'Mental relaxation' 与 'physical relaxation' 的类比需求 → 在段落[J]中找到对应论述，强调精神恢复与身体恢复同等重要 → 匹配段落[J]
38. 定位题干 'Adequate rest' 的双重益处 'recover' 和 'increases work efficiency' → 在段落[L]中找到对应论述，说明充足休息能恢复精力并提升效率 → 匹配段落[L]
39. 定位题干 'hectic time before taking a flight' → 在段落[A]中找到作者描述登机前一系列匆忙活动的细节 → 匹配段落[A]
40. 定位题干 'Recovery may not take place even if one seems to have stopped working' → 在段落[E]中找到对应论述，说明即使停止工作，大脑仍在处理工作信息，恢复并未发生 → 匹配段落[E]
41. 定位题干关键词 'technology be used to prevent people from overworking' → 在段落K中找到 'use technology to prevent overworking' 的同义表述 → 确认K段为答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'rest does not equal recovery' → 在段落I中找到 'rest is not the same as recovery' 的同义表述 → 确认I段为答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'misunderstanding of the meaning of resilience' → 在段落B中找到 'misconception of what it means to be resilient' 的同义表述 → 确认B段为答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'distorted view about resilience' 和 'upbringing' → 在段落G中找到 'militaristic, tough approach' 和 'like a Marine' 等暗示成长环境影响的表述 → 推断出G段为答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'the more determined they are, the greater their success will be' → 在段落C中找到 'the longer we tough it out, the tougher we are, and therefore the more successful we will be' 的同义表述 → 确认C段为答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　概念对应　并列信息匹配　事实描述匹配　隐含信息推理　细节定位　推理判断

40. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'inadequate recovery' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'lack of recovery' 及其后果 'health and safety problems' → 匹配段落[D]
37. 定位题干核心概念 'Mental relaxation' 与 'physical relaxation' 的类比需求 → 在段落[J]中找到对应论述，强调

精神恢复与身体恢复同等重要 → 匹配段落[J]
38. 定位题干 'Adequate rest' 的双重益处 'recover' 和 'increases work efficiency' → 在段落[L]中找到对应论述，说明充足休息能恢复精力并提升效率 → 匹配段落[L]
39. 定位题干 'hectic time before taking a flight' → 在段落[A]中找到作者描述登机前一系列匆忙活动的细节 → 匹配段落[A]
40. 定位题干 'Recovery may not take place even if one seems to have stopped working' → 在段落[E]中找到对应论述，说明即使停止工作，大脑仍在处理工作信息，恢复并未发生 → 匹配段落[E]
41. 定位题干关键词 'technology be used to prevent people from overworking' → 在段落K中找到 'use technology to prevent overworking' 的同义表述 → 确认K段为答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'rest does not equal recovery' → 在段落I中找到 'rest is not the same as recovery' 的同义表述 → 确认I段为答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'misunderstanding of the meaning of resilience' → 在段落B中找到 'misconception of what it means to be resilient' 的同义表述 → 确认B段为答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'distorted view about resilience' 和 'upbringing' → 在段落G中找到 'militaristic, tough approach' 和 'like a Marine' 等暗示成长环境影响的表述 → 推断出G段为答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'the more determined they are, the greater their success will be' → 在段落C中找到 'the longer we tough it out, the tougher we are, and therefore the more successful we will be' 的同义表述 → 确认C段为答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　概念对应　并列信息匹配　事实描述匹配　隐含信息推理　细节定位　推理判断

41. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'inadequate recovery' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'lack of recovery' 及其后果 'health and safety problems' → 匹配段落[D]
37. 定位题干核心概念 'Mental relaxation' 与 'physical relaxation' 的类比需求 → 在段落[J]中找到对应论述，强调精神恢复与身体恢复同等重要 → 匹配段落[J]
38. 定位题干 'Adequate rest' 的双重益处 'recover' 和 'increases work efficiency' → 在段落[L]中找到对应论述，说明充足休息能恢复精力并提升效率 → 匹配段落[L]
39. 定位题干 'hectic time before taking a flight' → 在段落[A]中找到作者描述登机前一系列匆忙活动的细节 → 匹配段落[A]
40. 定位题干 'Recovery may not take place even if one seems to have stopped working' → 在段落[E]中找到对应论述，说明即使停止工作，大脑仍在处理工作信息，恢复并未发生 → 匹配段落[E]
41. 定位题干关键词 'technology be used to prevent people from overworking' → 在段落K中找到 'use technology to prevent overworking' 的同义表述 → 确认K段为答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'rest does not equal recovery' → 在段落I中找到 'rest is not the same as recovery' 的同义表述 → 确认I段为答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'misunderstanding of the meaning of resilience' → 在段落B中找到 'misconception of what it means to be resilient' 的同义表述 → 确认B段为答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'distorted view about resilience' 和 'upbringing' → 在段落G中找到 'militaristic, tough approach' 和 'like a Marine' 等暗示成长环境影响的表述 → 推断出G段为答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'the more determined they are, the greater their success will be' → 在段落C中找到 'the longer we tough it out, the tougher we are, and therefore the more successful we will be' 的同义表述 → 确认C段为答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　概念对应　并列信息匹配　事实描述匹配　隐含信息推理　细节定位　推理判断

42. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'inadequate recovery' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'lack of recovery' 及其后果 'health and safety problems' → 匹配段落[D]
37. 定位题干核心概念 'Mental relaxation' 与 'physical relaxation' 的类比需求 → 在段落[J]中找到对应论述，强调精神恢复与身体恢复同等重要 → 匹配段落[J]
38. 定位题干 'Adequate rest' 的双重益处 'recover' 和 'increases work efficiency' → 在段落[L]中找到对应论述，说明充足休息能恢复精力并提升效率 → 匹配段落[L]
39. 定位题干 'hectic time before taking a flight' → 在段落[A]中找到作者描述登机前一系列匆忙活动的细节 → 匹配段落[A]
40. 定位题干 'Recovery may not take place even if one seems to have stopped working' → 在段落[E]中找到对应论述，说明即使停止工作，大脑仍在处理工作信息，恢复并未发生 → 匹配段落[E]
41. 定位题干关键词 'technology be used to prevent people from overworking' → 在段落K中找到 'use technology to prevent overworking' 的同义表述 → 确认K段为答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'rest does not equal recovery' → 在段落I中找到 'rest is not the same as recovery' 的同义表述 → 确认I段为答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'misunderstanding of the meaning of resilience' → 在段落B中找到 'misconception of what it means to be resilient' 的同义表述 → 确认B段为答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'distorted view about resilience' 和 'upbringing' → 在段落G中找到 'militaristic, tough approach' 和 'like a Marine' 等暗示成长环境影响的表述 → 推断出G段为答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'the more determined they are, the greater their success will be' → 在段落C中找到 'the longer we tough it out, the tougher we are, and therefore the more successful we will be' 的同义表述 → 确认C段为答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　概念对应　并列信息匹配　事实描述匹配　隐含信息推理　细节定位　推理判断

43. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'inadequate recovery' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'lack of recovery' 及其后果 'health and safety problems' → 匹配段落[D]
37. 定位题干核心概念 'Mental relaxation' 与 'physical relaxation' 的类比需求 → 在段落[J]中找到对应论述，强调精神恢复与身体恢复同等重要 → 匹配段落[J]
38. 定位题干 'Adequate rest' 的双重益处 'recover' 和 'increases work efficiency' → 在段落[L]中找到对应论述，说明充足休息能恢复精力并提升效率 → 匹配段落[L]
39. 定位题干 'hectic time before taking a flight' → 在段落[A]中找到作者描述登机前一系列匆忙活动的细节 → 匹配段落[A]
40. 定位题干 'Recovery may not take place even if one seems to have stopped working' → 在段落[E]中找到对应论述，说明即使停止工作，大脑仍在处理工作信息，恢复并未发生 → 匹配段落[E]
41. 定位题干关键词 'technology be used to prevent people from overworking' → 在段落K中找到 'use technology to prevent overworking' 的同义表述 → 确认K段为答案
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段为答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　概念对应　并列信息匹配　事实描述匹配　隐含信息推理　细节定位　推理判断

44. 【答案】G

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　概念对应　并列信息匹配　事实描述匹配　隐含信息推理　细节定位　推理判断

45. 【答案】C

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　概念对应　并列信息匹配　事实描述匹配　隐含信息推理　细节定位　推理判断

46. 【答案】B
定位首段研究目的句 → 提炼核心研究对象（学术注意力与社会情感技能如何影响学业成功） → 同义替换为 ‘学业成功的预测因素’

考点：主旨大意　同义替换

47. 【答案】C
定位研究方法描述句 → 识别 ‘controlling for IQ, socio-economic status and academic skills at school entry’ → 同义替换为 ‘排除无关因素影响’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】D
定位研究发现句（even more modest attention difficulties can increase the risk...） → 推断其含义（轻微注意力问题也会导致学业表现受损） → 匹配选项D

考点：推理判断　同义替换

49. 【答案】A
定位关于同伴接纳度的发现句（likability by peers also had a modest effect on academic performance; those with higher social acceptance had higher grades） → 同义替换为 ‘学业表现更好’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】D
综合全文发现（注意力技能、社会接纳度均影响学业） → 推断研究启示（教育需关注认知与非认知技能） → 同义替换为 ‘应采取全面教育方法’

考点：推理判断　综合推断

51. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词'negative impact' → 在语篇中定位到'leaving more subtle topics for concerned discussion'及后续三个问句 → 同义替换'subtle'为'not so obvious'，'concerned discussion'为'caused some concern' → 得出答案C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词'less obvious advantage' → 在语篇中定位到冒号后的解释'the potential for smartphone technology to revolutionize behavioral science' → 同义替换'revolutionize behavioral science'为'greatly improves research on human behavior' → 得出答案D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词'traditional psychological research' → 在语篇中定位到'in which people report how they behaved in real life or participate in relatively short and artificial laboratory-based tasks' → 同义替换'report how they behaved'为'participants' reports'，'laboratory-based tasks'为'lab observations' → 得出答案B

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词'future psychological studies'和'benefit individuals' → 在语篇末尾定位到'help individuals identify unique characteristics of their own behavior, including conditions that could indicate the need for some form of intervention' → 同义替换'identify unique characteristics'为'pin down their unusual behaviors'，'conditions that could indicate the need for some form of intervention'暗示需要关注的异常情况 → 得出答案A

考点：细节定位　同义替换　语境推断

55. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'current psychological studies' → 在语篇中定位到'Researchers have already begun to use smartphones in social scientific research, either to query people regularly as they engage in their normal lives or to record activity using the device's built-in sensors' → 同义替换'as they engage in their normal lives'为'real-life situations'，'begun to use'暗示趋势'increasingly focused' → 得出答案B

考点：细节定位　同义替换　趋势推断

56. 【答案】University life offers not only lectures and…

考生需围绕主题构建清晰的议论文结构（引言-主体-结论），运用多样化的句式和恰当的词汇表达观点。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】In recent years, the Chinese government has…

考生需将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句或复合句，并运用定语从句、非谓语动词等结构进行衔接，同时准确使用'加大投资'、'满足需求'、'免费开放'等固定搭配。

考点：加大投资　满足需求　免费开放　定语从句　非谓语动词