六级 · 2019年06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：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
716 256
yingyu8.cn/d/716256

本卷答案与讲解
697 912
yingyu8.cn/an/697912

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 did Cathy and Brenda finish doing last week?

A. A six-month-long negotiation.
B. Preparations for the party.
C. A project with a troublesome client.
D. Gift wrapping for the colleagues.

2. What is John going to do for Brenda?

A. Take wedding photos.
B. Advertise her company.
C. Start a small business.
D. Throw a celebration party.

3. How did Cathy feel when asked to bake the cake?

A. Hesitant.
B. Nervous.
C. Flattered.
D. Surprised.

4. What does the man suggest the woman do?

A. Start her own bakery.
B. Improve her baking skill.
C. Share her cooking experience.
D. Prepare for the wedding

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the man say about college students as compared with high schoolers?

A. They have to spend more time studying.
B. They have to participate in club activities.
C. They have to be more responsible for what they do.
D. They have to choose a specific academic discipline.

6. What are college students expected to do according to the man?

A. Get ready for a career.
B. Make a lot of friends.
C. Set a long-term goal.
D. Behave like adults.

7. What kind of friends does the man suggest the woman make as a college student?

A. Those who share her academic interests.
B. Those who respect her student commitments.
C. Those who can help her when she is in need.
D. Those who go to the same clubs as she does.

8. What kind of club activities should college students engage in according to the man?

A. Those helpful for tapping their potential.
B. Those conducive to improving their social skills.
C. Those helpful for cultivating individual interests.
D. Those conducive to their academic studies.
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 does the speaker say about most successful people?

A. They break away from traditional ways of thinking.
B. They are prepared to work harder than anyone else.
C. They are good at refining old formulas.
D. They bring their potential into full play.

10. What does the speaker say about Killy's experiments?

A. They contributed to the popularity of skiing worldwide.

B. They resulted in a brand-new style of skiing techniques.

C. They promoted the scientific use of skiing poles.

D. They made explosive news in the sports world.

11. What is said to be Killy's biggest honor in his skiing career?

A. He was recognized as a genius in the world of sports.

B. He competed in all major skiing events in the world.

C. He won three gold medals in one Winter Olympics.

D. He broke three world skiing records in three years.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What happens to guinea pigs, when blood samples of angry people are injected into them?

A. They appear restless.

B. They lose consciousness.

C. They become upset.

D. They die almost instantly.

13. What does the speaker say about every thought you have?

A. It has an instant effect on your body chemistry.

B. It keeps returning to you every now and then.

C. It leaves you with a long lasting impression.

D. It contributes to the shaping of your mind.

14. What does the speaker say about every thought you have?

A. To succeed while feeling irritated.

B. To feel happy without good health.

C. To be free from frustration and failure.

D. To enjoy good health while in dark moods.

15. What does the passage say about our mind and body?

A. They are closely connected.

B. They function in a similar way.

C. They are too complex to understand.

D. They are too complex to understand. 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 does the speaker say about beginners and expert pianists?

A. They differ in their appreciation of music.

B. They focus their attention on different things.

C. They finger the piano keys in different ways.

D. They choose different pieces of music to play.

17. What do smart basketball players do according to the speaker?

A. They manage to cooperate well with their teammates.

B. They use effective tactics to defeat their competitors.

C. They try hard to meet the spectators' expectations.

D. They attach great importance to high performance.

18. What do we learn about the new study published in an online video?

A. It marks a breakthrough in behavioral science.

B. It adopts a conventional approach to research.

C. It supports a piece of conventional wisdom.

D. It gives rise to controversy among experts.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What overwhelms the speaker when she buys her summer outfits each year?

A. People's envy of slim models.

B. People's craze for good health.

C. The increasing range of fancy products.

D. The great variety of slimming products.

20. What does the speaker think of girls wrapping their legs up with slimming tape?

A. They appear vigorous.

B. They appear strange.

C. They look charming.

D. They look unhealthy.

21. What does the speaker think affects people's interpretation of beauty?

A. Culture and upbringing.

B. Wealth and social status.

C. Peer pressure.

D. Media influence.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A. The relation between hair and skin.

B. The growing interest in skin studies.

C. The color of human skin.

D. The need of skin protection.

23. What had probably caused humans to lose most of their hair one and a half million years ago?

A. The necessity to save energy.

B. Adaptation to the hot environment.

C. The need to breathe with ease.

D. Dramatic climate changes on earth.

24. What does the speaker say protected early humans from the sun?

A. Leaves and grass. B. Man-made shelter. C. Their skin coloring. D. Hair on their skin.

25. What happened after humans migrated from Africa to other parts of the world?

A. Their genetic makeup began to change.

B. Their communities began to grow steadily.

C. Their children began to mix with each other.

D. Their pace of evolution began to quicken.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. abruptly	B. additives	C. approach
D. ardently	E. besieged	F. channel
G. comparable	H. components	I. cracked
J. fractures	K. hollow	L. relevant
M. reshuffled	N. strived	O. violent

Steel is valued for its reliability, but not when it gets cold. Most forms of steel ___26___ become brittle at temperatures below about -25°C unless they are mixed with other metals. Now, though, a novel type of steel has been developed that resists ___27___ at much lower temperatures, while retaining its strength and toughness—without the need for expensive ___28___ . Steel's fragility at low temperatures first became a major concern during the Second World War. After German U-boats torpedoed numerous British ships, a 2700-strong fleet of cheap-and-cheerful "Liberty ships" was introduced to replace the lost vessels, providing a lifeline for the ___29___ British. But the steel shells of hundreds of the ships ___30___ in the icy North Atlantic, and 12 broke in half and sank. Brittleness remains a problem when building steel structures in cold conditions, such as oil rigs in the Arctic. So scientists have ___31___ to find a solution by mixing it with expensive metals such as nickel. Yuuji Kimura and colleagues in Japan tried a more physical ___32___ . Rather than adding other metals, they developed a complex mechanical process involving repeated heating and very severe mechanical deformation, known as temp forming. The resulting steel appears to achieve a combination of strength and toughness that is ___33___ to that of modern steels that are very rich in alloy content and, therefore, very expensive. Kimura's team intends to use its tempformed steel to make ultra-high strength parts, such as bolts. They hope to reduce both the number of ___34___ needed in a construction job and their weight—by replacing solid supports with ___35___ tubes, for example. This could reduce the amount of steel needed to make everything from automobiles to buildings and bridges.

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. Given the easier accessibility to space, it is time to think about how to prevent misuse of satellites. _____

37. A group of mini-satellites can work together to accomplish more complex tasks. _____

38. The greater accessibility of mini-satellites increases the risks of their irresponsible use. _____

39. Even school pupils can have their CubeSats put in orbit owing to the lowered launching cost. _____

40. AMSAT is careful about sharing information with outsiders to prevent hijacking of their satellites. _____

41. NASA offers to launch CubeSats free of charge for educational and research purposes. _____

42. Even with constraints, it is possible for some creative developers to take the CubeSat technology in directions that result in harmful outcomes. _____

43. While making significant contributions to space science, CubeSats may pose hazards to other space vehicles. _____

44. Mini-satellites enable operators to study Earth from LEO and space around it. _____

45. AMSAT operates on the principle of having all its technical data accessible to its members, preventing the abuse of amateur satellites. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 汉语现在是世界上用作本族语人数最多的语言。汉语与西方语言的一个重要区别在于它是以方块字(character)而不是以字母构成的。目前仍在使用的书写系统中,汉语是最古老的。在中国,来自不同地区的人可能听不懂对方的方言,但由于汉子有统一的书写形式,他们交流起来几乎没有任何困难。汉语历史上对团结中华民族发挥了重要作用。今天,随着中国经济的快速增长和全球影响力的增强,越来越多其他国家的人也开始学习汉语。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

When I re-entered the full-time workforce a few years ago after a decade of solitary self-employment, there was one thing I was looking forward to the most: the opportunity to have work friends once again. It wasn't until I entered the corporate world that I realized, for me at least, being friends with colleagues didn't emerge as a priority at all. This is surprising when you consider the prevailing emphasis by scholars and trainers and managers on the importance of cultivating close interpersonal relationships at work. So much research has explored the way in which collegial ties can help overcome a range of workplace issues affecting productivity and the quality of work output such as team-based conflict, jealousy, undermining, anger, and more. Perhaps my expectations of lunches, water-cooler gossip and caring, deep-and-meaningful conversations were a legacy of the last time I was in that kind of office environment. Whereas now, as I near the end of my fourth decade, I realize work can be fully functional and entirely fulfilling without needing to be best mates with the people sitting next to you. In an academic analysis just published in the profoundly-respected Journal of Management, researchers have looked at the concept of "indifferent relationships". It's a simple term that encapsulates( ) the fact that relationships at work can reasonably be non-intimate, inconsequential, unimportant and even, dare I say it, disposable or substitutable. Indifferent relationships are neither positive nor negative. The limited research conducted thus far indicates they're especially dominant among those who value independence over cooperation, and harmony over confrontation. Indifference is also the preferred option among those who are socially lazy. Maintaining relationships over the long term takes effort. For some of us, too much effort. As noted above, indifferent relationships may not always be the most helpful approach in resolving some of the issues that pop up at work. But there are nonetheless several empirically proven benefits. One of those is efficiency. Less time chatting and socializing means more time working and churning( ). The other is self-esteem. As human beings, we're primed to compare ourselves to each other in what is an anxiety-inducing phenomenon. Apparently, we look down on acquaintances more so than friends. Since the former is most common among those inclined towards indifferent relationships, their predominance can bolster individuals' sense of self-worth. Ego aside, a third advantage is that the emotional neutrality of indifferent relationships has been found to enhance critical evaluation, to strengthen one's focus on task resolution, and to gain greater access to valuable information. None of that might be as fun as after-work socializing but, hey, I'll take it anyway.

46. What did the author realize when he re-entered the corporate world?

A. Making new friends with his workmates was not as easy as he had anticipated.

B. Cultivating positive interpersonal relationships helped him expel solitary feelings.

C. Working in the corporate world requires more interpersonal skills than self-employment.

D. Building close relationships with his colleagues was not as important as he had expected.

47. What do we learn from many studies about collegial relationships?

A. Inharmonious relationships have an adverse effect on productivity.

B. Harmonious relationships are what many companies aim to cultivate.

C. Close collegial relationships contribute very little to product quality.

D. Conflicting relationships in the workplace exist almost everywhere.

48. What can be inferred about relationships at work from an academic analysis?

A. They should be cultivated.

B. They are virtually irrelevant.

C. They are vital to corporate culture.

D. They should be reasonably intimate.

49. What does the author say about people who are socially lazy?

A. They feel Uncomfortable when engaging in social interactions.

B. They often find themselves in confrontation with their colleagues.

C. They are Unwilling to make efforts to maintain Workplace relationships.

D. They lack basic communication skills in dealing with interpersonal issues.

50. What is one of the benefits of indifferent relationships?

A. They provide fun at work.

B. They help control emotions.

C. They help resolve differences.

D. They improve Work efficiency.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

In a few decades, artificial intelligence (AI) will surpass many of the abilities that we believe make us special. This is a grand challenge for our age and it may require an "irrational" response. One of the most significant pieces of news from the US in early 2017 was the efforts of Google to make autonomous driving a reality. According to a report, Google's self-driving cars clocked 1,023,330 km, and required human intervention 124 times. That is one intervention about every 8,047 km of autonomous driving. But even more impressive is the progress in just a single year: human interventions fell from 0.8 times per thousand miles to 0.2, a 400% improvement. With such progress, Google's cars will easily surpass my own driving ability later this year. Driving once seemed to be a very human skill. But we said that about chess, too. Then a computer beat the human world champion, repeatedly. The board game Go took over from chess as a new test for human thinking in 2016, when a computer beat one of the world's leading professional Go players. With computers conquering what used to be deeply human tasks, what will it mean in the future to be human? I worry about my six-year-old son. What will his place be in a world where machines beat us in one area after another? He'll never calculate faster, never drive better, or even fly more safely. Actually, it all comes down to a fairly simple question: What's so special about us? It can't be skills like arithmetic, which machines already excel in. So far, machines have a pretty hard time emulating creativity, arbitrary enough not to be predicted by a computer, and yet more than simple randomness. Perhaps, if we continue to improve information-processing machines, we'll soon have helpful rational assistants. So we must aim to complement the rationality of the machine, rather than to compete with it. If I'm right, we should foster a creative spirit because a dose of illogical creativity will complement the rationality of the machine. Unfortunately, however, our education system has not caught up to the approaching reality. Indeed, our schools and universities are structured to mould pupils to be mostly obedient servants of rationality, and to develop outdated skills in interacting with outdated machines. We need to help our children learn how to best work with smart computers to improve human decision-making. But most of all we need to keep the long-term perspective in mind: that even if computers will outsmart us, we can still be the most creative. Because if we aren't, we won't be providing much value in future ecosystems, and that may put in question the foundation for our existence.

51. What is the author's greatest concern about the use of AI?

A. Computers are performing lots of creative tasks.

B. Many abilities will cease to be unique to human beings.

C. Computers may become more rational than humans.

D. Many human skills are fast becoming outdated.

52. What impresses the author most in the field of AI?

A. Google's experimental driverless cars require little human intervention.

B. Google's cars have surpassed his driving ability in just a single year.

C. Google has made huge progress in autonomous driving in a short time.

D. Google has become a world leader in the field of autonomous driving.

53. What do we learn from the passage about creativity?

A. It is rational.

B. It is predictable.

C. It is human specific.

D. It is yet to be emulated by AI.

54. What should schools help children do in the era of AI?

A. Cultivate original thinking.

B. Learn to work independently.

C. Compete with smart machines.

D. Understand how AI works.

55. How can we humans justify our future existence?

A. By constantly outsmarting computers.

B. By adopting a long-term perspective.

C. By rationally compromising with AI.

D. By providing value with our creativity.

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

56. In the journey of learning, two elements stand out as indispensable: motivation and methods. Motivation
supplies the inner drive to keep going, while sound methods ensure that our efforts actually pay off. In my
view, neither can be neglected if we hope to learn well.
On the one hand, motivation is the engine of learning. It gives us a clear direction and the persistence to push
through difficulties. A student who longs to become a doctor, for instance, will happily review anatomy late
into the night, whereas one without any goal soon gives up. On the other hand, effective methods make
learning far more efficient. By planning our time, taking notes and reviewing regularly, we absorb more in less
time; blind hard work, by contrast, often wastes precious hours.
In conclusion, motivation and methods are equally important and mutually reinforcing: motivation is the
engine that starts the journey, and methods are the road that leads to the destination. For us students, the wise
choice is to fuel our passion while constantly refining how we study.

57. Chinese is now the language spoken by the largest number of people as their native language in the
world. An important difference between Chinese and Western languages lies in that it is composed of
characters rather than letters. Among the writing systems still in use today, Chinese is the oldest. In China, people from different regions may not understand each other's dialects, but since Chinese characters share a unified written form, they have almost no difficulty communicating with one another.
Throughout history, Chinese has played an important role in uniting the Chinese nation. Today, with the
rapid growth of China's economy and the increase of its global influence, more and more people from
other countries are beginning to learn Chinese.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位对话中提及的‘last week’事件→识别‘wrapped up a project with a difficult client’为完成事项→匹配‘troublesome client’同义替换

考点：细节定位 同义替换

2. 【答案】A

定位John的发言→识别‘I'll actually be taking photos during the big event as a wedding gift’→匹配‘Take wedding photos’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

3. 【答案】B

定位Cathy被请求烘焙蛋糕时的反应→识别‘I was a bit nervous saying yes’→匹配‘Nervous’

考点：观点态度 同义替换

4. 【答案】A

定位John对Cathy烘焙能力的评价→识别‘you could very well open your own shop’→推断其建议是‘Start her own bakery’

考点：推理判断 同义替换

5. 【答案】C

定位对话核心讨论点→识别‘The most important one is that you have to take more individual responsibility’→匹配‘be more responsible for what they do’

考点：主旨大意 同义替换

6. 【答案】D

定位男士对大学与高中区别的核心论述→提取‘behave like an adult’这一关键要求→同义替换为‘Behave like adults’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

7. 【答案】B

定位男士关于交友建议的具体语句→提取‘keep the friends who respect your student commitments’→直接匹配选项B

考点：细节定位 原词复现

8. 【答案】D

定位男士关于俱乐部活动的建议→提取‘unless they are directly related to your study’→同义替换为‘conducive to their academic studies’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

9. 【答案】A

定位段落首句关于成功人士的核心定义→提取‘minds wander outside traditional ways of thinking’→同义替换为‘break away from traditional ways of thinking’

考点：主旨概括　同义替换

10. 【答案】B

定位关于Killy实验结果的描述 → 提取‘resulted in a new style’ → 同义替换为‘resulted in a brand-new style of skiing techniques’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】C

定位Killy职业生涯最高荣誉 → 听到'won three gold medals in the Winter Olympics, a record...never been topped' → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】D

定位愤怒者血液样本注入豚鼠的结果 → 听到'killed them in less than two minutes' → 同义替换为'die almost instantly'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】A

定位'every thought'的描述 → 听到'affects your body chemistry within a split second' → 同义替换为'has an instant effect'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】D

定位'impossible'的描述 → 听到'It is impossible to be fearful, anxious, irritated, and healthy at the same time' → 同义替换为'enjoy good health while in dark moods'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】A

综合全文关于身心关系的论述 → 听到'the mind-body connection'、'body's health is a reflection of your mental health' → 归纳为'closely connected'

考点：主旨归纳　同义替换

16. 【答案】B

定位对比段落 → 提取初学者与专家注意力焦点差异 → 同义替换为 ‘关注不同事物’

考点：注意力焦点对比　同义替换

17. 【答案】D

定位 ‘Smart basketball players’ 相关句 → 提取 ‘pay close attention to the demands of high performance’ → 同义替换为 ‘重视高水平表现’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】C

定位 ‘new study’ 相关句 → 提取 ‘supports what we might almost think of as conventional wisdom’ → 同义替换为 ‘支持传统观点’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】D

定位‘overwhelmed’所在句→提取其宾语‘a wide range of different slimming products’→同义替换为‘种类繁多的减肥产品’

考点：细节定位 同义替换

20. 【答案】B

定位‘wrapping their legs’相关句→提取比喻‘reminded me of the roasted ham’→推断其态度为‘奇怪’

考点：比喻理解 态度推断

21. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'interpretation of beauty'→在语篇中定位到 'definition of what is beautiful' 及其后解释→提取 'shaped by a person's culture as well as how they were raised'→同义替换为 'Culture and upbringing'

考点：细节定位 同义替换

22. 【答案】C

通篇把握讲座核心话题→从首句 'why skin comes in so many different shades' 到后续对肤色进化原因的阐述→归纳主旨为 'The color of human skin'

考点：主旨归纳

23. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'lose most of their hair'→在语篇中定位到 'We think we lost this hair because of the need to keep ourselves cool when we were moving around vigorously in a hot environment'→同义替换为 'Adaptation to the hot environment'

考点：细节定位 同义替换

24. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'protected early humans from the sun'→在语篇中定位到 'we turned our skin darker to serve as a natural sun protector' 及 'produce more permanent natural coloring in our skin cells'→同义替换为 'Their skin coloring'

考点：细节定位 同义替换

25. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'migrated from Africa'→在语篇中定位到 'dispersed into parts of the world' 及其后 'we begin to see real changes in the genetic makeup of natural coloring'→同义替换为 'Their genetic makeup began to change'

考点：细节□□位 同义替换

26. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前主语'Most forms of steel'→结合后文'become brittle'及转折词'but not when it gets cold'推断→选择表示'通常/普遍'的副词

27 空 定位空格前动词'resists'→结合前文'become brittle'及后文'at much lower temperatures'推断→选择表示'脆性/断裂'的名词

28 空 定位空格前形容词'expensive'→结合后文'mixing it with expensive metals such as nickel'推断→选择表示'合金/添加剂'的名词

29 空 定位空格前名词'British'→结合前文'providing a lifeline for the'及二战背景推断→选择表示'被围困的/处于困境中的'形容词

30 空 定位空格前主语'the steel shells'→结合后文'12 broke in half and sank'及前文'brittle'推断→选择表示'断

裂/破碎'的动词过去式
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（减少建筑工作中的数量）→ 结合后文“their weight”及“bolts”推断 → 选择表示“紧固件/连接件”的名词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（尝试一种更物理的_____）→ 对比前文“mixing it with expensive metals” → 选择表示“方法/途径”的名词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别固定搭配“be ___ to” → 分析句意（强度和韧性的组合与现代合金钢_____）→ 选择表示“可比的/相当的”的形容词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（减少建筑工作中的数量及其重量）→ 结合前文“bolts”及后文“replacing solid supports”推断 → 选择表示“紧固件/连接件”的名词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（用_____管代替实心支撑）→ 对比“solid” → 选择表示“空心的”的形容词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

27. 【答案】J
26 空 定位空格前主语'Most forms of steel' → 结合后文'become brittle'及转折词'but not when it gets cold'推断 → 选择表示'通常/普遍'的副词
27 空 定位空格前动词'resists' → 结合前文'become brittle'及后文'at much lower temperatures'推断 → 选择表示'脆性/断裂'的名词
28 空 定位空格前形容词'expensive' → 结合后文'mixing it with expensive metals such as nickel'推断 → 选择表示'合金/添加剂'的名词
29 空 定位空格前名词'British' → 结合前文'providing a lifeline for the'及二战背景推断 → 选择表示'被围困的/处于困境中的'形容词
30 空 定位空格前主语'the steel shells' → 结合后文'12 broke in half and sank'及前文'brittle'推断 → 选择表示'断裂/破碎'的动词过去式
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（减少建筑工作中的数量）→ 结合后文“their weight”及“bolts”推断 → 选择表示“紧固件/连接件”的名词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（尝试一种更物理的_____）→ 对比前文“mixing it with expensive metals” → 选择表示“方法/途径”的名词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别固定搭配“be ___ to” → 分析句意（强度和韧性的组合与现代合金钢_____）→ 选择表示“可比的/相当的”的形容词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（减少建筑工作中的数量及其重量）→ 结合前文“bolts”及后文“replacing solid supports”推断 → 选择表示“紧固件/连接件”的名词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（用_____管代替实心支撑）→ 对比“solid” → 选择表示“空心的”的形容词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

28. 【答案】B
26 空 定位空格前主语'Most forms of steel' → 结合后文'become brittle'及转折词'but not when it gets cold'推断 → 选择表示'通常/普遍'的副词
27 空 定位空格前动词'resists' → 结合前文'become brittle'及后文'at much lower temperatures'推断 → 选择表示'脆性/断裂'的名词
28 空 定位空格前形容词'expensive' → 结合后文'mixing it with expensive metals such as nickel'推断 → 选择表示'合金/添加剂'的名词
29 空 定位空格前名词'British' → 结合前文'providing a lifeline for the'及二战背景推断 → 选择表示'被围困的/处于困境中的'形容词
30 空 定位空格前主语'the steel shells' → 结合后文'12 broke in half and sank'及前文'brittle'推断 → 选择表示'断裂/破碎'的动词过去式

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（减少建筑工作中的数量）→ 结合后文“their weight”及“bolts”推断 → 选择表示“紧固件/连接件”的名词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（尝试一种更物理的_____）→ 对比前文“mixing it with expensive metals” → 选择表示“方法/途径”的名词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别固定搭配“be ___ to” → 分析句意（强度和韧性的组合与现代合金钢_____）→ 选择表示“可比的/相当的”的形容词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（减少建筑工作中的数量及其重量）→ 结合前文“bolts”及后文“replacing solid supports”推断 → 选择表示“紧固件/连接件”的名词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（用_____管代替实心支撑）→ 对比“solid” → 选择表示“空心的”的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

29. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前主语'Most forms of steel' → 结合后文'become brittle'及转折词'but not when it gets cold'推断 → 选择表示'通常/普遍'的副词
27 空 定位空格前动词'resists' → 结合前文'become brittle'及后文'at much lower temperatures'推断 → 选择表示'脆性/断裂'的名词
28 空 定位空格前形容词'expensive' → 结合后文'mixing it with expensive metals such as nickel'推断 → 选择表示'合金/添加剂'的名词
29 空 定位空格前名词'British' → 结合前文'providing a lifeline for the'及二战背景推断 → 选择表示'被围困的/处于困境中的'形容词
30 空 定位空格前主语'the steel shells' → 结合后文'12 broke in half and sank'及前文'brittle'推断 → 选择表示'断裂/破碎'的动词过去式
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（减少建筑工作中的数量）→ 结合后文“their weight”及“bolts”推断 → 选择表示“紧固件/连接件”的名词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（尝试一种更物理的_____）→ 对比前文“mixing it with expensive metals” → 选择表示“方法/途径”的名词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别固定搭配“be ___ to” → 分析句意（强度和韧性的组合与现代合金钢_____）→ 选择表示“可比的/相当的”的形容词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（减少建筑工作中的数量及其重量）→ 结合前文“bolts”及后文“replacing solid supports”推断 → 选择表示“紧固件/连接件”的名词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（用_____管代替实心支撑）→ 对比“solid” → 选择表示“空心的”的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

30. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前主语'Most forms of steel' → 结合后文'become brittle'及转折词'but not when it gets cold'推断 → 选择表示'通常/普遍'的副词
27 空 定位空格前动词'resists' → 结合前文'become brittle'及后文'at much lower temperatures'推断 → 选择表示'脆性/断裂'的名词
28 空 定位空格前形容词'expensive' → 结合后文'mixing it with expensive metals such as nickel'推断 → 选择表示'合金/添加剂'的名词
29 空 定位空格前名词'British' → 结合前文'providing a lifeline for the'及二战背景推断 → 选择表示'被围困的/处于困境中的'形容词
30 空 定位空格前主语'the steel shells' → 结合后文'12 broke in half and sank'及前文'brittle'推断 → 选择表示'断裂/破碎'的动词过去式
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（减少建筑工作中的数量）→ 结合后文“their weight”及“bolts”推断 → 选择

表示“紧固件/连接件”的名词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（尝试一种更物理的_____）→ 对比前文“mixing it with expensive metals” → 选择表示“方法/途径”的名词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别固定搭配“be ___ to” → 分析句意（强度和韧性的组合与现代合金钢_____）→ 选择表示“可比的/相当的”的形容词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（减少建筑工作中的数量及其重量）→ 结合前文“bolts”及后文“replacing solid supports”推断 → 选择表示“紧固件/连接件”的名词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（用_____管代替实心支撑）→ 对比“solid” → 选择表示“空心的”的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

31. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前主语'Most forms of steel' → 结合后文'become brittle'及转折词'but not when it gets cold'推断 → 选择表示'通常/普遍'的副词
27 空 定位空格前动词'resists' → 结合前文'become brittle'及后文'at much lower temperatures'推断 → 选择表示'脆性/断裂'的名词
28 空 定位空格前形容词'expensive' → 结合后文'mixing it with expensive metals such as nickel'推断 → 选择表示'合金/添加剂'的名词
29 空 定位空格前名词'British' → 结合前文'providing a lifeline for the'及二战背景推断 → 选择表示'被围困的/处于困境中的'形容词
30 空 定位空格前主语'the steel shells' → 结合后文'12 broke in half and sank'及前文'brittle'推断 → 选择表示'断裂/破碎'的动词过去式
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（减少建筑工作中的数量）→ 结合后文“their weight”及“bolts”推断 → 选择表示“紧固件/连接件”的名词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（尝试一种更物理的_____）→ 对比前文“mixing it with expensive metals” → 选择表示“方法/途径”的名词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别固定搭配“be ___ to” → 分析句意（强度和韧性的组合与现代合金钢_____）→ 选择表示“可比的/相当的”的形容词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（减少建筑工作中的数量及其重量）→ 结合前文“bolts”及后文“replacing solid supports”推断 → 选择表示“紧固件/连接件”的名词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（用_____管代替实心支撑）→ 对比“solid” → 选择表示“空心的”的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

32. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前主语'Most forms of steel' → 结合后文'become brittle'及转折词'but not when it gets cold'推断 → 选择表示'通常/普遍'的副词
27 空 定位空格前动词'resists' → 结合前文'become brittle'及后文'at much lower temperatures'推断 → 选择表示'脆性/断裂'的名词
28 空 定位空格前形容词'expensive' → 结合后文'mixing it with expensive metals such as nickel'推断 → 选择表示'合金/添加剂'的名词
29 空 定位空格前名词'British' → 结合前文'providing a lifeline for the'及二战背景推断 → 选择表示'被围困的/处于困境中的'形容词
30 空 定位空格前主语'the steel shells' → 结合后文'12 broke in half and sank'及前文'brittle'推断 → 选择表示'断裂/破碎'的动词过去式
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（减少建筑工作中的数量）→ 结合后文“their weight”及“bolts”推断 → 选择表示“紧固件/连接件”的名词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（尝试一种更物理的_____）→ 对比前文“mixing it with expensive metals” → 选择表示“方法/途径”的名词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别固定搭配“be ___ to” → 分析句意（强度和韧性的组合与现代合金钢_____）→ 选择表示“可比的/相当的”的形容词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（减少建筑工作中的数量及其重量）→ 结合前文“bolts”及后文“replacing solid supports”推断 → 选择表示“紧固件/连接件”的名词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（用_____管代替实心支撑）→ 对比“solid” → 选择表示“空心的”的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

33. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前主语'Most forms of steel' → 结合后文'become brittle'及转折词'but not when it gets cold'推断 → 选择表示'通常/普遍'的副词
27 空 定位空格前动词'resists' → 结合前文'become brittle'及后文'at much lower temperatures'推断 → 选择表示'脆性/断裂'的名词
28 空 定位空格前形容词'expensive' → 结合后文'mixing it with expensive metals such as nickel'推断 → 选择表示'合金/添加剂'的名词
29 空 定位空格前名词'British' → 结合前文'providing a lifeline for the'及二战背景推断 → 选择表示'被围困的/处于困境中的'形容词
30 空 定位空格前主语'the steel shells' → 结合后文'12 broke in half and sank'及前文'brittle'推断 → 选择表示'断裂/破碎'的动词过去式
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（减少建筑工作中的数量）→ 结合后文“their weight”及“bolts”推断 → 选择表示“紧固件/连接件”的名词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（尝试一种更物理的_____）→ 对比前文“mixing it with expensive metals” → 选择表示“方法/途径”的名词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别固定搭配“be ___ to” → 分析句意（强度和韧性的组合与现代合金钢_____）→ 选择表示“可比的/相当的”的形容词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（减少建筑工作中的数量及其重量）→ 结合前文“bolts”及后文“replacing solid supports”推断 → 选择表示“紧固件/连接件”的名词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（用_____管代替实心支撑）→ 对比“solid” → 选择表示“空心的”的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

34. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前主语'Most forms of steel' → 结合后文'become brittle'及转折词'but not when it gets cold'推断 → 选择表示'通常/普遍'的副词
27 空 定位空格前动词'resists' → 结合前文'become brittle'及后文'at much lower temperatures'推断 → 选择表示'脆性/断裂'的名词
28 空 定位空格前形容词'expensive' → 结合后文'mixing it with expensive metals such as nickel'推断 → 选择表示'合金/添加剂'的名词
29 空 定位空格前名词'British' → 结合前文'providing a lifeline for the'及二战背景推断 → 选择表示'被围困的/处于困境中的'形容词
30 空 定位空格前主语'the steel shells' → 结合后文'12 broke in half and sank'及前文'brittle'推断 → 选择表示'断裂/破碎'的动词过去式
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（减少建筑工作中的数量）→ 结合后文“their weight”及“bolts”推断 → 选择表示“紧固件/连接件”的名词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（尝试一种更物理的_____）→ 对比前文“mixing it with expensive metals”

→ 选择表示“方法/途径”的名词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别固定搭配“be ___ to” → 分析句意（强度和韧性的组合与现代合金钢_____）→ 选择表示“可比的/相当的”的形容词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（减少建筑工作中的数量及其重量）→ 结合前文“bolts”及后文“replacing solid supports”推断 → 选择表示“紧固件/连接件”的名词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（用_____管代替实心支撑）→ 对比“solid” → 选择表示“空心的”的形容词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

35. 【答案】K
26 空 定位空格前主语'Most forms of steel' → 结合后文'become brittle'及转折词'but not when it gets cold'推断 → 选择表示'通常/普遍'的副词
27 空 定位空格前动词'resists' → 结合前文'become brittle'及后文'at much lower temperatures'推断 → 选择表示'脆性/断裂'的名词
28 空 定位空格前形容词'expensive' → 结合后文'mixing it with expensive metals such as nickel'推断 → 选择表示'合金/添加剂'的名词
29 空 定位空格前名词'British' → 结合前文'providing a lifeline for the'及二战背景推断 → 选择表示'被围困的/处于困境中的'形容词
30 空 定位空格前主语'the steel shells' → 结合后文'12 broke in half and sank'及前文'brittle'推断 → 选择表示'断裂/破碎'的动词过去式
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（减少建筑工作中的数量）→ 结合后文“their weight”及“bolts”推断 → 选择表示“紧固件/连接件”的名词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（尝试一种更物理的_____）→ 对比前文“mixing it with expensive metals” → 选择表示“方法/途径”的名词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 识别固定搭配“be ___ to” → 分析句意（强度和韧性的组合与现代合金钢_____）→ 选择表示“可比的/相当的”的形容词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（减少建筑工作中的数量及其重量）→ 结合前文“bolts”及后文“replacing solid supports”推断 → 选择表示“紧固件/连接件”的名词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（用_____管代替实心支撑）→ 对比“solid” → 选择表示“空心的”的形容词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

36. 【答案】I
36. 定位题干关键词 'prevent misuse' → 在段落[B]中找到 'risks of irresponsible use' 与 'responsible and beneficial development' 的对应 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'work together' 'complex tasks' → 在段落[C]中找到 'Multiples can be deployed in combination for more complex missions' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'greater accessibility' 'risks' → 在段落[B]中找到 'as the cost... drops sharply, the risks of irresponsible use grow' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'school pupils' 'lowered launching cost' → 在段落[B]中找到 'cost... drops sharply'，在段落[A]中找到 'ordinary people' → 推断出'学生'属于'普通人'范畴 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'AMSAT' 'careful about sharing information' 'prevent hijacking' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 推断该选项为无中生有 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'NASA'、'launch'、'free of charge' → 在语篇中定位到段落F（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案F推断） → 匹配段落主旨
42. 定位题干关键词 'constraints'、'creative developers'、'harmful outcomes' → 在语篇中定位到段落L（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案L推断） → 推断段落L描述了在约束下，创造性开发者可能将立方星技术引向有害结果

43. 定位题干关键词 'contributions to space science'、'hazards'、'other space vehicles' → 在语篇中定位到段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案G推断） → 匹配段落G描述了立方星对太空科学的贡献及其对其他航天器的潜在危害
44. 定位题干关键词 'Mini-satellites'、'study Earth'、'LEO' → 在语篇中定位到段落D（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案D推断） → 匹配段落D描述了微型卫星使操作员能够从近地轨道（LEO）及周围空间研究地球
45. 定位题干关键词 'AMSAT'、'technical data'、'accessible'、'preventing abuse' → 在语篇中定位到段落J（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案J推断） → 匹配段落J描述了AMSAT通过向成员开放所有技术数据来防止业余卫星滥用的原则

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果逻辑　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'prevent misuse' → 在段落[B]中找到 'risks of irresponsible use' 与 'responsible and beneficial development' 的对应 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'work together' 'complex tasks' → 在段落[C]中找到 'Multiples can be deployed in combination for more complex missions' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'greater accessibility' 'risks' → 在段落[B]中找到 'as the cost... drops sharply, the risks of irresponsible use grow' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'school pupils' 'lowered launching cost' → 在段落[B]中找到 'cost... drops sharply'，在段落[A]中找到 'ordinary people' → 推断出'学生'属于'普通人'范畴 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'AMSAT' 'careful about sharing information' 'prevent hijacking' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 推断该选项为无中生有 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'NASA'、'launch'、'free of charge' → 在语篇中定位到段落F（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案F推断） → 匹配段落主旨
42. 定位题干关键词 'constraints'、'creative developers'、'harmful outcomes' → 在语篇中定位到段落L（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案L推断） → 推断段落L描述了在约束下，创造性开发者可能将立方星技术引向有害结果
43. 定位题干关键词 'contributions to space science'、'hazards'、'other space vehicles' → 在语篇中定位到段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案G推断） → 匹配段落G描述了立方星对太空科学的贡献及其对其他航天器的潜在危害
44. 定位题干关键词 'Mini-satellites'、'study Earth'、'LEO' → 在语篇中定位到段落D（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案D推断） → 匹配段落D描述了微型卫星使操作员能够从近地轨道（LEO）及周围空间研究地球
45. 定位题干关键词 'AMSAT'、'technical data'、'accessible'、'preventing abuse' → 在语篇中定位到段落J（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案J推断） → 匹配段落J描述了AMSAT通过向成员开放所有技术数据来防止业余卫星滥用的原则

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果逻辑　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'prevent misuse' → 在段落[B]中找到 'risks of irresponsible use' 与 'responsible and beneficial development' 的对应 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'work together' 'complex tasks' → 在段落[C]中找到 'Multiples can be deployed in combination for more complex missions' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'greater accessibility' 'risks' → 在段落[B]中找到 'as the cost... drops sharply, the risks of irresponsible use grow' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'school pupils' 'lowered launching cost' → 在段落[B]中找到 'cost... drops sharply'，在段落[A]中找到 'ordinary people' → 推断出'学生'属于'普通人'范畴 → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'AMSAT' 'careful about sharing information' 'prevent hijacking' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 推断该选项为无中生有 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'NASA'、'launch'、'free of charge' → 在语篇中定位到段落F（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案F推断） → 匹配段落主旨
42. 定位题干关键词 'constraints'、'creative developers'、'harmful outcomes' → 在语篇中定位到段落L（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案L推断） → 推断段落L描述了在约束下，创造性开发者可能将立方星技术引向有害结果
43. 定位题干关键词 'contributions to space science'、'hazards'、'other space vehicles' → 在语篇中定位到段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案G推断） → 匹配段落G描述了立方星对太空科学的贡献及其对其他航天器的潜在危害
44. 定位题干关键词 'Mini-satellites'、'study Earth'、'LEO' → 在语篇中定位到段落D（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案D推断） → 匹配段落D描述了微型卫星使操作员能够从近地轨道（LEO）及周围空间研究地球
45. 定位题干关键词 'AMSAT'、'technical data'、'accessible'、'preventing abuse' → 在语篇中定位到段落J（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案J推断） → 匹配段落J描述了AMSAT通过向成员开放所有技术数据来防止业余卫星滥用的原则

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果逻辑　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'prevent misuse' → 在段落[B]中找到 'risks of irresponsible use' 与 'responsible and beneficial development' 的对应 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'work together' 'complex tasks' → 在段落[C]中找到 'Multiples can be deployed in combination for more complex missions' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'greater accessibility' 'risks' → 在段落[B]中找到 'as the cost... drops sharply, the risks of irresponsible use grow' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'school pupils' 'lowered launching cost' → 在段落[B]中找到 'cost... drops sharply'，在段落[A]中找到 'ordinary people' → 推断出'学生'属于'普通人'范畴 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'AMSAT' 'careful about sharing information' 'prevent hijacking' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 推断该选项为无中生有 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'NASA'、'launch'、'free of charge' → 在语篇中定位到段落F（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案F推断） → 匹配段落主旨
42. 定位题干关键词 'constraints'、'creative developers'、'harmful outcomes' → 在语篇中定位到段落L（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案L推断） → 推断段落L描述了在约束下，创造性开发者可能将立方星技术引向有害结果
43. 定位题干关键词 'contributions to space science'、'hazards'、'other space vehicles' → 在语篇中定位到段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案G推断） → 匹配段落G描述了立方星对太空科学的贡献及其对其他航天器的潜在危害
44. 定位题干关键词 'Mini-satellites'、'study Earth'、'LEO' → 在语篇中定位到段落D（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案D推断） → 匹配段落D描述了微型卫星使操作员能够从近地轨道（LEO）及周围空间研究地球
45. 定位题干关键词 'AMSAT'、'technical data'、'accessible'、'preventing abuse' → 在语篇中定位到段落J（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案J推断） → 匹配段落J描述了AMSAT通过向成员开放所有技术数据来防止业余卫星滥用的原则

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果逻辑　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'prevent misuse' → 在段落[B]中找到 'risks of irresponsible use' 与 'responsible and beneficial development' 的对应 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'work together' 'complex tasks' → 在段落[C]中找到 'Multiples can be deployed in combination for more complex missions' → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'greater accessibility' 'risks' → 在段落[B]中找到 'as the cost... drops sharply, the risks of irresponsible use grow' → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'school pupils' 'lowered launching cost' → 在段落[B]中找到 'cost... drops sharply'，在段落[A]中找到 'ordinary people' → 推断出'学生'属于'普通人'范畴 → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'AMSAT' 'careful about sharing information' 'prevent hijacking' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 推断该选项为无中生有 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'NASA'、'launch'、'free of charge' → 在语篇中定位到段落F（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案F推断） → 匹配段落主旨

42. 定位题干关键词 'constraints'、'creative developers'、'harmful outcomes' → 在语篇中定位到段落L（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案L推断） → 推断段落L描述了在约束下，创造性开发者可能将立方星技术引向有害结果

43. 定位题干关键词 'contributions to space science'、'hazards'、'other space vehicles' → 在语篇中定位到段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案G推断） → 匹配段落G描述了立方星对太空科学的贡献及其对其他航天器的潜在危害

44. 定位题干关键词 'Mini-satellites'、'study Earth'、'LEO' → 在语篇中定位到段落D（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案D推断） → 匹配段落D描述了微型卫星使操作员能够从近地轨道（LEO）及周围空间研究地球

45. 定位题干关键词 'AMSAT'、'technical data'、'accessible'、'preventing abuse' → 在语篇中定位到段落J（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案J推断） → 匹配段落J描述了AMSAT通过向成员开放所有技术数据来防止业余卫星滥用的原则

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果逻辑　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

41. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'prevent misuse' → 在段落[B]中找到 'risks of irresponsible use' 与 'responsible and beneficial development' 的对应 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'work together' 'complex tasks' → 在段落[C]中找到 'Multiples can be deployed in combination for more complex missions' → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'greater accessibility' 'risks' → 在段落[B]中找到 'as the cost... drops sharply, the risks of irresponsible use grow' → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'school pupils' 'lowered launching cost' → 在段落[B]中找到 'cost... drops sharply'，在段落[A]中找到 'ordinary people' → 推断出'学生'属于'普通人'范畴 → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'AMSAT' 'careful about sharing information' 'prevent hijacking' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 推断该选项为无中生有 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'NASA'、'launch'、'free of charge' → 在语篇中定位到段落F（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案F推断） → 匹配段落主旨

42. 定位题干关键词 'constraints'、'creative developers'、'harmful outcomes' → 在语篇中定位到段落L（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案L推断） → 推断段落L描述了在约束下，创造性开发者可能将立方星技术引向有害结果

43. 定位题干关键词 'contributions to space science'、'hazards'、'other space vehicles' → 在语篇中定位到段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案G推断） → 匹配段落G描述了立方星对太空科学的贡献及其对其他航天器的潜在危害

44. 定位题干关键词 'Mini-satellites'、'study Earth'、'LEO' → 在语篇中定位到段落D（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案D推断） → 匹配段落D描述了微型卫星使操作员能够从近地轨道（LEO）及周围空间研究地球
45. 定位题干关键词 'AMSAT'、'technical data'、'accessible'、'preventing abuse' → 在语篇中定位到段落J（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案J推断） → 匹配段落J描述了AMSAT通过向成员开放所有技术数据来防止业余卫星滥用的原则

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果逻辑　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'prevent misuse' → 在段落[B]中找到 'risks of irresponsible use' 与 'responsible and beneficial development' 的对应 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'work together' 'complex tasks' → 在段落[C]中找到 'Multiples can be deployed in combination for more complex missions' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'greater accessibility' 'risks' → 在段落[B]中找到 'as the cost... drops sharply, the risks of irresponsible use grow' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'school pupils' 'lowered launching cost' → 在段落[B]中找到 'cost... drops sharply'，在段落[A]中找到 'ordinary people' → 推断出'学生'属于'普通人'范畴 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'AMSAT' 'careful about sharing information' 'prevent hijacking' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 推断该选项为无中生有 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'NASA'、'launch'、'free of charge' → 在语篇中定位到段落F（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案F推断） → 匹配段落主旨
42. 定位题干关键词 'constraints'、'creative developers'、'harmful outcomes' → 在语篇中定位到段落L（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案L推断） → 推断段落L描述了在约束下，创造性开发者可能将立方星技术引向有害结果
43. 定位题干关键词 'contributions to space science'、'hazards'、'other space vehicles' → 在语篇中定位到段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案G推断） → 匹配段落G描述了立方星对太空科学的贡献及其对其他航天器的潜在危害
44. 定位题干关键词 'Mini-satellites'、'study Earth'、'LEO' → 在语篇中定位到段落D（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案D推断） → 匹配段落D描述了微型卫星使操作员能够从近地轨道（LEO）及周围空间研究地球
45. 定位题干关键词 'AMSAT'、'technical data'、'accessible'、'preventing abuse' → 在语篇中定位到段落J（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案J推断） → 匹配段落J描述了AMSAT通过向成员开放所有技术数据来防止业余卫星滥用的原则

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果逻辑　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'prevent misuse' → 在段落[B]中找到 'risks of irresponsible use' 与 'responsible and beneficial development' 的对应 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'work together' 'complex tasks' → 在段落[C]中找到 'Multiples can be deployed in combination for more complex missions' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'greater accessibility' 'risks' → 在段落[B]中找到 'as the cost... drops sharply, the risks of irresponsible use grow' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'school pupils' 'lowered launching cost' → 在段落[B]中找到 'cost... drops sharply'，在段落[A]中找到 'ordinary people' → 推断出'学生'属于'普通人'范畴 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'AMSAT' 'careful about sharing information' 'prevent hijacking' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 推断该选项为无中生有 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'NASA'、'launch'、'free of charge' → 在语篇中定位到段落F（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确

答案F推断） → 匹配段落主旨
42. 定位题干关键词 'constraints'、'creative developers'、'harmful outcomes' → 在语篇中定位到段落L（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案L推断） → 推断段落L描述了在约束下，创造性开发者可能将立方星技术引向有害结果
43. 定位题干关键词 'contributions to space science'、'hazards'、'other space vehicles' → 在语篇中定位到段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案G推断） → 匹配段落G描述了立方星对太空科学的贡献及其对其他航天器的潜在危害
44. 定位题干关键词 'Mini-satellites'、'study Earth'、'LEO' → 在语篇中定位到段落D（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案D推断） → 匹配段落D描述了微型卫星使操作员能够从近地轨道（LEO）及周围空间研究地球
45. 定位题干关键词 'AMSAT'、'technical data'、'accessible'、'preventing abuse' → 在语篇中定位到段落J（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案J推断） → 匹配段落J描述了AMSAT通过向成员开放所有技术数据来防止业余卫星滥用的原则

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果逻辑　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

44. 【答案】D
36. 定位题干关键词 'prevent misuse' → 在段落[B]中找到 'risks of irresponsible use' 与 'responsible and beneficial development' 的对应 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'work together' 'complex tasks' → 在段落[C]中找到 'Multiples can be deployed in combination for more complex missions' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'greater accessibility' 'risks' → 在段落[B]中找到 'as the cost... drops sharply, the risks of irresponsible use grow' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'school pupils' 'lowered launching cost' → 在段落[B]中找到 'cost... drops sharply'，在段落[A]中找到 'ordinary people' → 推断出'学生'属于'普通人'范畴 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'AMSAT' 'careful about sharing information' 'prevent hijacking' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 推断该选项为无中生有 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'NASA'、'launch'、'free of charge' → 在语篇中定位到段落F（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案F推断） → 匹配段落主旨
42. 定位题干关键词 'constraints'、'creative developers'、'harmful outcomes' → 在语篇中定位到段落L（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案L推断） → 推断段落L描述了在约束下，创造性开发者可能将立方星技术引向有害结果
43. 定位题干关键词 'contributions to space science'、'hazards'、'other space vehicles' → 在语篇中定位到段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案G推断） → 匹配段落G描述了立方星对太空科学的贡献及其对其他航天器的潜在危害
44. 定位题干关键词 'Mini-satellites'、'study Earth'、'LEO' → 在语篇中定位到段落D（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案D推断） → 匹配段落D描述了微型卫星使操作员能够从近地轨道（LEO）及周围空间研究地球
45. 定位题干关键词 'AMSAT'、'technical data'、'accessible'、'preventing abuse' → 在语篇中定位到段落J（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案J推断） → 匹配段落J描述了AMSAT通过向成员开放所有技术数据来防止业余卫星滥用的原则

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果逻辑　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

45. 【答案】J
36. 定位题干关键词 'prevent misuse' → 在段落[B]中找到 'risks of irresponsible use' 与 'responsible and beneficial development' 的对应 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'work together' 'complex tasks' → 在段落[C]中找到 'Multiples can be deployed in combination for more complex missions' → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'greater accessibility' 'risks' → 在段落[B]中找到 'as the cost... drops sharply, the risks of irresponsible use grow' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'school pupils' 'lowered launching cost' → 在段落[B]中找到 'cost... drops sharply'，在段落[A]中找到 'ordinary people' → 推断出'学生'属于'普通人'范畴 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'AMSAT' 'careful about sharing information' 'prevent hijacking' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 推断该选项为无中生有 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'NASA'、'launch'、'free of charge' → 在语篇中定位到段落F（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案F推断） → 匹配段落主旨
42. 定位题干关键词 'constraints'、'creative developers'、'harmful outcomes' → 在语篇中定位到段落L（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案L推断） → 推断段落L描述了在约束下，创造性开发者可能将立方星技术引向有害结果
43. 定位题干关键词 'contributions to space science'、'hazards'、'other space vehicles' → 在语篇中定位到段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案G推断） → 匹配段落G描述了立方星对太空科学的贡献及其对其他航天器的潜在危害
44. 定位题干关键词 'Mini-satellites'、'study Earth'、'LEO' → 在语篇中定位到段落D（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案D推断） → 匹配段落D描述了微型卫星使操作员能够从近地轨道（LEO）及周围空间研究地球
45. 定位题干关键词 'AMSAT'、'technical data'、'accessible'、'preventing abuse' → 在语篇中定位到段落J（未提供全文，但根据题干与正确答案J推断） → 匹配段落J描述了AMSAT通过向成员开放所有技术数据来防止业余卫星滥用的原则

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果逻辑　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

46. 【答案】D

定位作者重返职场后的个人感受 → 识别转折与对比 → 推断其核心认知变化

考点：转折对比　个人感受与普遍观点的差异

47. 【答案】A

定位关于“collegial ties”的研究描述 → 提取其功能与影响 → 匹配选项同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义改写

48. 【答案】B

定位学术分析的核心概念 → 理解“indifferent relationships”的定义与特征 → 推断其本质属性

考点：概念定义　特征归纳　推理判断

49. 【答案】C

定位“socially lazy”所在句 → 结合上下文理解其具体含义 → 匹配选项同义改写

考点：语境选词　细节定位　同义改写

50. 【答案】D

定位“benefits of indifferent relationships” → 提取具体益处 → 匹配选项同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义改写

51. 【答案】B

定位首段核心观点 → 提炼作者对AI超越人类能力的担忧 → 同义替换为‘人类独特性将丧失’

考点：主旨概括　同义改写

52. 【答案】C

定位‘even more impressive’信号词→提取‘progress in just a single year’核心信息→同义替换为‘短期内巨大进步’

考点：信号词捕捉　细节定位　同义改写

53. 【答案】D

定位‘creativity’关键词→提取‘machines have a pretty hard time emulating’ →同义替换为‘尚未被AI模仿’

考点：细节定位　语境理解

54. 【答案】A

定位‘education system’段落→提取‘foster a creative spirit’建议→同义替换为‘培养原创思维’

考点：推理判断　同义改写

55. 【答案】D

定位全文结论部分→提取‘foster a creative spirit... complement the rationality’ →推理出‘以创造力提供价值’

考点：推理判断　主旨概括

56. 【答案】In the journey of learning, two elements…

围绕'学习中动机与方法的重要性'这一主题，构建清晰的议论文结构（引言-主体-结论），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】Chinese is now the language spoken by the…

翻译需处理复杂句式（如定语从句、状语从句）和固定搭配（如take on），并确保句式多样性。

考点：定语从句构建　固定搭配（如take on a role）　句式变化与复杂句构建