六级 · 2019年12月大学英语六级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
043 135
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一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56.（词数 150-200 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 4

1. What is the woman's profession?

A. Magazine reporter B. Fashion designer C. Website designer D. Features editor

2. What is one of the woman's main responsibilities?

A. Designing sports clothing
B. Consulting fashion experts
C. Answering daily emails
D. Interviewing job-seekers

3. What do many people think about the woman's job?

A. It is challenging. B. It is fascinating. C. It is tiresome. D. It is fashionable.

4. What helped the woman to get her current position?

A. Her persistence B. Her experience C. Her competence D. Her confidence

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the man think of the satire Frankie he recently watched?

A. It is enjoyable.
B. It is educational.
C. It is divorced from real life.
D. It is adapted from a drama.

6. What does the man say is special about the satire Frankie?

A. All the roles are played by famous actors and actresses.
B. It is based on the real-life experiences of some celebrities.
C. Its plots and events reveal a lot about Frankie's actual life.
D. It is written, directed, edited and produced by Frankie himself

7. What does the woman say she is going to do with the satire Frankie?

A. Go to the theater and enjoy it.
B. Recommend it to her friends.
C. Watch it with the man.
D. Download and watch it.

8. What does the woman say about the comedy The Big Bang Theory?

A. It has drawn criticisms from scientists.
B. It has been showing for over a decade.
C. It is a ridiculous piece of satire.
D. It is against common sense. 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 players of contact sports?

A. They are likely to get injured when moving too fast.
B. They believe in team spirit for good performance.
C. They need to keep moving to avoid getting hurt.
D. They have to learn how to avoid body contact.

10. What do longevity statistics reveal about the average person?

A. They do not have many years to live after retirement.
B. They tend to live a longer life with early retirement.
C. They do not start enjoying life until full retirement.
D. They keep themselves busy even after retirement.

11. What bonus does the "keep moving" principle bring us according to the speaker?

A. It prevents us from worrying.
B. It slows down our aging process.
C. It enables us to accomplish more in life.
D. It provides us with more chances to learn.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the passage say about people's mind?

A. It tends to dwell upon their joyous experiences.
B. It wanders for almost half of their waking time.
C. It has trouble concentrating after a brain injury.
D. It tends to be affected by their negative feelings.

13. For what purpose did the researchers develop the new app?

A. To find how happiness relates to daydreaming.
B. To observe how one's mind affects one's behavior.
C. To see why daydreaming impacts what one is doing.
D. To study the relation between health and daydreaming.

14. How does daydreaming benefit people according to some researchers?

A. It helps them make good decisions.
B. It helps them tap their potentials.
C. It contributes to their creativity.
D. It contributes to clear thinking

15. What was the finding of the experiment with 145 undergraduates?

A. Subjects with clear goals in mind outperformed those without clear goals.
B. The difference in performance between the two groups was insignificant.
C. Non-daydreamers were more focused on their tasks than daydreamers.
D. Daydreamers did better than non-daydreamers in task performance. 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 the Viking wooden churches?

A. They are the oldest buildings in Europe.
B. They are part of the Christian tradition.
C. They are renovated to attract tourists.
D. They are in worsening condition.

17. What is special about most of the Viking wooden churches?

A. They have a history of 14 centuries.
B. They are 40 metres tall on average.
C. They are without foundations.
D. They consist of several storeys.

18. Why were the Viking churches constructed from wood?

A. Wood was harmonious with nature.
B. Wooden buildings kept the cold out.
C. Timber was abundant in Scandinavia.
D. The Vikings liked wooden structures.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What are the three interesting studies about?

A. Similarities between human babies and baby animals.
B. Cognitive features of different newly born mammals.
C. Adults' influence on children.
D. Abilities of human babies.

20. What does the second study find about nine-month-old babies?

A. They can distinguish a happy tune from a sad one.
B. They love happy melodies more than sad ones.
C. They fall asleep easily while listening to music.
D. They are already sensitive to beats and rhythms.

21. What is the 1980 study about?

A. Infants' facial expressions.
B. Babies' emotions.
C. Babies' interaction with adult.
D. Infants' behaviors.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker say about being over collaborative?

A. It may harm the culture of today's workplace.
B. It may hinder individual career advancement.
C. It may result in unwillingness to take risks.
D. It may put too much pressure on team members.

23. What does the speaker say about people engaged in collaborative projects?

A. They can hardly give expression to their original views.
B. They can become less motivated to do projects of their own.
C. They may find it hard to get their contributions recognized.
D. They may eventually lose their confidence and creativity

24. How do people benefit from working in a team?

A. They can enlarge their professional circle.
B. They can get chances to engage in research.
C. They can make the best use of their expertise.
D. They can complete the project more easily.

25. Why is it undesirable to spend too much time trying to reach consensus?

A. It may cause lots of arguments in a team.
B. It may prevent making a timely decision.
C. It may give rise to a lot of unnecessary expenses.
D. It may deprive a team of business opportunities.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. assessed	B. assigned	C. consequences
D. conspicuously	E. deficits	F. designated
G. detrimental	H. digestion	I. excelling
J. indulging	K. loopholes	L. rapidly
M. redundant	N. regularly	O. similar

When considering risk factors associated with serious chronic diseases, we often think about health indicators such as cholesterol, blood pressure, and body weight. But poor diet and physical inactivity also each increase the risk of heart disease and have a role to play in the development of some cancers. Perhaps worse, the ____26____ effects of an unhealthy diet and insufficient exercise are not limited to your body. Recent research has also shown that ____27____ in a high-fat and high-sugar diet may have negative effects on your brain, causing learning and memory ____28____. Studies have found obesity is associated with impairments in cognitive functioning, as ____29____ by a range of learning and memory tests, such as the ability to remember a list of words presented some minutes or hours earlier. There is also a growing body of evidence that diet-induced cognitive impairments can emerge ____30____ —within weeks or even days. For example, one study found healthy adults ____31____ to a high-fat diet for five days showed impaired attention, memory, and mood compared with a low-fat diet control group. Another study also found eating a high-fat and high-sugar breakfast each day for as little as four days resulted in problems with learning and memory ____32____ to those observed in overweight and obese individuals. Body weight was not hugely different between the groups eating a healthy diet and those on high fat and sugar diets. So this shows negative ____33____ of poor dietary intake can occur even when body weight has not changed ____34____. Thus, body weight is not always the best indicator of health and a thin person still needs to eat well and exercise ____35____.

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. The year when most Americans began using smartphones was identified as a turning point in young Americans' level of happiness. _____

37. Scores in various wellbeing measures began to go downward among young Americans in recent years. _____

38. Unfortunately, activities involving direct contact with people, which contributed to better wellbeing, were found to be on the decline. _____

39. In response to past critics, Twenge and her co-researchers stress they are not trying to prove that the use of digital devices reduces young people's wellbeing. _____

40. In the last few decades of the 20th century, living standards went up and economic depressions were largely averted in the US. _____

41. Contrary to popular belief, doing homework might add to students' wellbeing. _____

42. The author believes the researchers' new study has gone a step further regarding the impact of screen time on wellbeing. _____

43. The researchers found that extended screen time makes young people less happy. _____

44. Data reveals that economic inequality rather than family income might affect people's wellbeing. _____

45. Too much screen time is widely believed to be the cause of unhappiness among today's young people. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 牡丹花色艳丽,形象高雅,象征着和平与繁荣,因而在中国被称为"花中之王"。中国许多地方都培育和种植牡丹。千百年来,创造了许多诗歌和绘画赞美牡丹。唐代时期,牡丹在皇家园林普遍种植并被誉为国花,因而特别风行。十世纪时,洛阳古城成为牡丹栽培中心,而且这一地位一直保持到今天。现在,成千上万的国内游客蜂拥到洛阳参加一年一度的牡丹节,欣赏洛阳牡丹独特之美,同时探索九朝古都的历史。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

"The dangerous thing about lying is people don't understand how the act changes us," says Dan Ariely behavioural psychologist at Duke University. Psychologists have documented children lying as early as the age of two. Some experts even consider lying a developmental milestone, like crawling and walking, because it requires sophisticated planning, attention and the ability to see a situation from someone else's perspective to manipulate them. But, for most people, lying gets limited as we develop a sense of morality and the ability to self-regulate. Harvard cognitive neuroscientist Joshua Greene says, for most of us, lying takes work. In studies, he gave subjects a chance to deceive for monetary gain while examining their brains in a functional MRI machine, which maps blood flow to active parts of the brain. Some people told the truth instantly and instinctively. But others opted to lie, and they showed increased activity in their frontal parietal control network, which is involved in difficult or complex thinking. This suggests that they were deciding between truth and dishonesty— and ultimately opting for the latter. For a follow-up analysis, he found that people whose neural( ) reward centers were more active when they won money were also more likely to be among the group of liars – suggesting that lying may have to do with the inability to resist temptation. External conditions also matter in terms of when and how often we lie. We are more likely to lie, when we are able to rationalise it, when we are stressed and fatigued or see others being dishonest. And we are less likely to lie when we have moral reminders or when we think others are watching. "We as a society need to understand that, when we don't punish lying, we increase the probability it will happen again," Ariely says. In a 2016 study published in the journal Nature Neuroscience, Ariely and colleagues showed how dishonesty alters people's brains, making it easier to tell lies in the future. When people uttered a falsehood, the scientists noticed a burst of activity in their amygdala. The amygdala is a crucial part of the brain that produces fear, anxiety and emotional responses including that sinking, guilty feeling you get when you lie. But when scientists had their subjects play a game—in which they won money by deceiving their partner, they noticed the negative signals from the amygdala began to decrease. Not only that, but when people faced no consequences for dishonesty, their falsehood tended to get even more sensational. This means that if you give people multiple opportunities to lie for their own benefit, they start with little lies which get bigger over time.

46. Why do some experts consider lying a milestone in a child's development?

A. It shows they have the ability to view complex situations from different angles.

B. It indicates they have an ability more remarkable than crawling and walking.

C. It represents their ability to actively interact with people around them.

D. It involves the coordination of both their mental and physical abilities.

47. Why does the Harvard neuroscientist say that lying takes work?

A. It is hard to choose from several options.
B. It is difficult to sound natural or plausible.
C. It requires speedy blood flow into one's brain.
D. It involves lots of sophisticated mental activity.

48. Under what circumstances do people tend to lie?

A. When they become too emotional.
B. When they face too much peer pressure.
C. When the temptation is too strong.
D. When the consequences are not imminent.

49. When are people less likely to lie?

A. When they are worn out and stressed.
B. When they are under watchful eyes.
C. When they think in a rational way.
D. When they have a clear conscience.

50. What does the author say will happen when a liar does not get punished?

A. They may feel justified.
B. They will tell bigger lies.
C. They will become complacent.
D. They may mix lies and truths.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Here's how the Pacific Northwest is preparing for "The Big One". It's the mother of all disaster drills for what could be the worst disaster in American history. California has spent years preparing for "The Big One"— the inevitable earthquake that will undoubtedly unleash all kinds of havoc along the famous San Andreas fault . But what if the fault that runs along the Pacific Northwest delivers a gigantic earthquake of its own? If the people of the Cascadia region have anything to do with it, they won't be caught unawares. The region is engaged in a multi-day earthquake-and-tsunami drill involving around 20,000 people. The Cascadia Rising drill gives area residents and emergency responders a chance to practice what to do in case of a 9.0 magnitude earthquake and tsunami along one of the nation's dangerous—and underestimated—faults. The Cascadia Earthquake Zone is big enough to compete with San Andreas (it's been called the most dangerous fault in America), but it's much lesser known than its California cousin. Nearly 700 miles long, the earthquake zone is located by the North American Plate off the coast of Pacific British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and Northern California. Cascadia is what's known as a "megathrust" fault. Megathrusts are created in earthquake zones—land plate boundaries where two plates converge. In the areas where one plate is beneath another, stress builds up over time. During a megathrust event, all of that stress releases and some of the world's most powerful earthquakes occur. Remember the 9.1 earthquake and tsunami in the Indian Ocean off Sumatra in 2004? It was caused by a megathrust event as the India plate moved beneath the Burma micro-plate. The last time a major earthquake occurred along the Cascadia fault was in 1700, so officials worry that another event could occur any time. To prevent that event from becoming a catastrophe, first responders will join members of the public in rehearsals that involve communication, evacuation, search and rescue, and other scenarios. Thousands of casualties are expected if a 9.0 earthquake were to occur. First, the earthquake would shake metropolitan areas including Seattle and Portland. This could trigger a tsunami that would create havoc along the coast. Not all casualties can necessarily be prevented—but by coordinating across local, state, and even national borders, officials hope that the worst-case scenario can be averted. On the exercise's website, officials explain that the report they prepare during this rehearsal will inform disaster management for years to come. For hundreds of thousands of Cascadia residents, "The Big One" isn't a question of if, only when. And it's never too early to get ready for the inevitable.

51. What does "The Big One" refer to?

A. A gigantic geological fault.

B. A large-scale exercise to prepare for disasters.

C. A massive natural catastrophe.

D. A huge tsunami on the Caledonia coast.

52. What is the purpose of the Cascadia Rising drill?

A. To prepare people for a major earthquake and tsunami.

B. To increase residents' awareness of imminent disasters.

C. To teach people how to adapt to post-disaster life.

D. To cope with the aftermath of a possible earthquake.

53. What happens in case of a megathrust earthquake according to the passage?

A. Two plates merge into one.

B. A variety of forces converge.

C. Boundaries blur between plates.

D. Enormous stress is released.

54. What do the officials hope to achieve through the drills?

A. Coordinating various disaster-relief efforts.

B. Reducing casualties in the event of a disaster.

C. Minimizing property loss caused by disaster.

D. Establishing disaster and emergency management.

55. What does the author say about "The Big One"?

A. Whether it will occur remains to be seen.

B. How it will arrive is too early to predict.

C. Its occurrence is just a matter of time.

D. It keeps haunting Cascadia residents.

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

56. In an era of rapid social change, a sense of social responsibility has become indispensable rather than
optional. It refers to the awareness that our choices affect others and the willingness to act for the common
good. Far from being an empty moral slogan, it is the very foundation on which individuals grow and communities thrive.
First and foremost, social responsibility drives personal growth. When students volunteer in nursing homes or
join campus clean-up campaigns, they cultivate empathy, discipline and leadership that no textbook can teach.
What is more, it holds society together. During the pandemic, countless ordinary people delivered supplies and
staffed testing sites, and it was precisely this collective sense of duty that kept cities running. Without such
commitment, public trust would collapse and every individual would eventually pay the price.
In conclusion, a sense of social responsibility matters because it shapes better citizens and a more harmonious
society. We should therefore start with small deeds—recycling, helping a neighbor, or speaking up for the
vulnerable—and let responsibility become a habit rather than a duty.

57. The peony is bright in color and elegant in appearance, and it symbolizes peace and prosperity, so it
is known as "the king of flowers" in China. Peonies are cultivated and grown in many parts of China.
Over the centuries, many poems and paintings have been created to praise the peony. During the Tang
Dynasty, peonies were widely planted in royal gardens and honored as the national flower, thus becoming especially popular. In the tenth century, the ancient city of Luoyang became the center of peony cultivation, a status it has maintained to this day. Today, thousands of domestic tourists flock to
Luoyang to attend the annual Peony Festival, appreciate the unique beauty of Luoyang's peonies, and
explore the history of the ancient capital of nine dynasties.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位对话开头介绍 → 捕捉职务名称 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】C

定位工作职责描述 → 捕捉'mainly incorporates' → 同义替换'responding to emails'得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】B

定位观点态度表达 → 捕捉'glamorous to an extent' → 推理得出答案

考点：观点态度　推理判断

4. 【答案】A

定位职业经历描述 → 捕捉'persistent' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】A

定位评价性表达 → 捕捉'great' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】D

定位男士对剧集制作方式的描述 → 识别“written, directed, edited and produced by him”与选项D的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】D

定位女士对剧集《Frankie》的回应 → 捕捉“I will try to download it” → 与选项D“Download and watch it”进行同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】B

定位女士对《生活大爆炸》的描述 → 捕捉“The show has been running for over ten years” → 与选项B“over a decade”进行同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】C

定位关于接触性运动参与者的描述 → 捕捉“the player who usually gets hurt the most is the one who is standing still” → 推理出需要保持移动以避免受伤 → 与选项C同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

10. 【答案】A

定位“Longevity statistics reveal that...” → 捕捉“the average person doesn't last very long after retirement” → 与选项A“do not have many years to live after retirement”进行同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'bonus' → 听到 'A bonus with the "keep moving" principle is that while we keep moving, we don't have a chance to worry.' → 同义替换 'prevents us from worrying' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'people's mind' → 听到 'people daydream through nearly half of their waking hours' → 同义替换 'wanders for almost half of their waking time' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'app' 和 'purpose' → 听到 'researchers developed an app to analyze the relationship between daydreaming and happiness' → 同义替换 'To find how happiness relates to daydreaming' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　目的状语识别

14. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'benefit' → 听到 'it also seems to increase creativity' → 同义替换 'contributes to their creativity' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 '145 undergraduates' 和 'finding' → 听到 'the daydreamers performed 40 percent better than the others' → 同义替换 'Daydreamers did better than non-daydreamers in task performance' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】D

定位到首段转折句 → 同义替换 'condition deteriorating' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

17. 【答案】C

定位到第二段关于建筑结构的描述 → 同义替换 'no foundations' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

18. 【答案】C

定位到末段关于建造原因的解释 → 同义替换 'timber was available in large quantities' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

19. 【答案】D

定位到讲座开篇主题句 → 概括 'three very interesting studies that hint at the surprising abilities of human babies' → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　概括归纳

20. 【答案】A

定位到第二个研究的具体发现 → 同义替换 'tell the difference between a happy melody and a sad tune' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

21. 【答案】B

定位到 'Our final study is from 1980' → 听到 'The study involved ordinary adults watching video clips of babies... The adult observers were able to reliably discern an assortment of emotions on the babies' faces' → 同义替换 'emotions' 为 'emotions' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】B

定位到 'placing too much emphasis on being a good team player can negatively affect your career growth' → 听到 'This leads to... hampers their growth and career advancement' → 同义替换 'career growth/ advancement' 为 'career advancement' → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　同义替换

23. 【答案】C

定位到 'Collaboration certainly makes your individual competencies and contributions more difficult for outsiders to identify' → 听到 'This may end up costing you opportunities for promotions or pay raises' → 同义替换 'difficult to identify' 为 'hard to get... recognized' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】A

定位到 'Working in a team can have huge benefits' → 听到 'You then have more opportunities to expand your professional network than if you worked alone' → 同义替换 'expand your professional network' 为 'enlarge their professional circle' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】B

定位到 'Don't be overly focused on gaining consensus' → 听到 'This can hinder your ability to make decisions' → 同义替换 'hinder your ability to make decisions' 为 'prevent making a timely decision' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前定冠词the与后置定语effects → 结合后文“not limited to your body”推断此处需形容词描述影响范围 → 从选项中筛选表示“更广泛”含义的形容词

27 空 定位空格位于介词in之后 → 结合后文“in a high-fat and high-sugar diet”判断此处需动名词或名词 → 从选项中筛选表示“参与、沉浸”含义的动名词

28 空 定位空格位于“learning and memory”之后 → 结合前文“negative effects on your brain”推断此处需名词表示负面影响 → 从选项中筛选表示“问题、障碍”含义的名词

29 空 定位空格位于“as”之后 → 结合后文“by a range of learning and memory tests”判断此处需过去分词构成被动语态 → 从选项中筛选表示“证明、表明”含义的过去分词

30 空 定位空格位于“emerge”之后 → 结合后文破折号解释“within weeks or even days”推断此处需副词表示“迅速” → 从选项中筛选表示“快速”含义的副词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格后介词 'to' 及语境（研究对象被置于高脂饮食中） → 匹配固定搭配 'expose to'

→ 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'problems with learning and memory' 与空格后 'to those observed in...' 的比较关系 → 识别固定搭配 'similar to' → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'negative' 及空格后 'of poor dietary intake' → 结合全文主旨（不良饮食的负面影响） → 选择能概括“影响/后果”的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'body weight has not changed' 及上下文（体重未显著变化但负面影响已发生） → 选择表示“显著/大幅度”的副词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'eat well and exercise' 及全文主旨（强调健康饮食和运动的重要性） → 选择表示“规律/经常”的副词 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　非谓语动词　固定搭配 expose to　固定搭配 similar to

27. 【答案】J
26 空 定位空格前定冠词the与后置定语effects → 结合后文“not limited to your body”推断此处需形容词描述影响范围 → 从选项中筛选表示“更广泛”含义的形容词
27 空 定位空格位于介词in之后 → 结合后文“in a high-fat and high-sugar diet”判断此处需动名词或名词 → 从选项中筛选表示“参与、沉浸”含义的动名词
28 空 定位空格位于“learning and memory”之后 → 结合前文“negative effects on your brain”推断此处需名词表示负面影响 → 从选项中筛选表示“问题、障碍”含义的名词
29 空 定位空格位于“as”之后 → 结合后文“by a range of learning and memory tests”判断此处需过去分词构成被动语态 → 从选项中筛选表示“证明、表明”含义的过去分词
30 空 定位空格位于“emerge”之后 → 结合后文破折号解释“within weeks or even days”推断此处需副词表示“迅速” → 从选项中筛选表示“快速”含义的副词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格后介词 'to' 及语境（研究对象被置于高脂饮食中） → 匹配固定搭配 'expose to' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'problems with learning and memory' 与空格后 'to those observed in...' 的比较关系 → 识别固定搭配 'similar to' → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'negative' 及空格后 'of poor dietary intake' → 结合全文主旨（不良饮食的负面影响） → 选择能概括“影响/后果”的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'body weight has not changed' 及上下文（体重未显著变化但负面影响已发生） → 选择表示“显著/大幅度”的副词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'eat well and exercise' 及全文主旨（强调健康饮食和运动的重要性） → 选择表示“规律/经常”的副词 → 得出答案
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　非谓语动词　固定搭配 expose to　固定搭配 similar to

28. 【答案】E
26 空 定位空格前定冠词the与后置定语effects → 结合后文“not limited to your body”推断此处需形容词描述影响范围 → 从选项中筛选表示“更广泛”含义的形容词
27 空 定位空格位于介词in之后 → 结合后文“in a high-fat and high-sugar diet”判断此处需动名词或名词 → 从选项中筛选表示“参与、沉浸”含义的动名词
28 空 定位空格位于“learning and memory”之后 → 结合前文“negative effects on your brain”推断此处需名词表示负面影响 → 从选项中筛选表示“问题、障碍”含义的名词
29 空 定位空格位于“as”之后 → 结合后文“by a range of learning and memory tests”判断此处需过去分词构成被动语态 → 从选项中筛选表示“证明、表明”含义的过去分词
30 空 定位空格位于“emerge”之后 → 结合后文破折号解释“within weeks or even days”推断此处需副词表示“迅速” → 从选项中筛选表示“快速”含义的副词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格后介词 'to' 及语境（研究对象被置于高脂饮食中） → 匹配固定搭配 'expose to' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'problems with learning and memory' 与空格后 'to those observed in...' 的比较关系 → 识别固定搭配 'similar to' → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'negative' 及空格后 'of poor dietary intake' → 结合全文主旨（不良饮食的负面影响） → 选择能概括“影响/后果”的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'body weight has not changed' 及上下文（体重未显著变化但负面影响已发生） → 选择表示“显著/大幅度”的副词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'eat well and exercise' 及全文主旨（强调健康饮食和运动的重要性） → 选择表示“规律/经常”的副词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　非谓语动词　固定搭配 expose to　固定搭配 similar to

29. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前定冠词the与后置定语effects → 结合后文“not limited to your body”推断此处需形容词描述影响范围 → 从选项中筛选表示“更广泛”含义的形容词
27 空 定位空格位于介词in之后 → 结合后文“in a high-fat and high-sugar diet”判断此处需动名词或名词 → 从选项中筛选表示“参与、沉浸”含义的动名词
28 空 定位空格位于“learning and memory”之后 → 结合前文“negative effects on your brain”推断此处需名词表示负面影响 → 从选项中筛选表示“问题、障碍”含义的名词
29 空 定位空格位于“as”之后 → 结合后文“by a range of learning and memory tests”判断此处需过去分词构成被动语态 → 从选项中筛选表示“证明、表明”含义的过去分词
30 空 定位空格位于“emerge”之后 → 结合后文破折号解释“within weeks or even days”推断此处需副词表示“迅速” → 从选项中筛选表示“快速”含义的副词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格后介词 'to' 及语境（研究对象被置于高脂饮食中） → 匹配固定搭配 'expose to' → 得出答案
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33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'negative' 及空格后 'of poor dietary intake' → 结合全文主旨（不良饮食的负面影响） → 选择能概括“影响/后果”的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'body weight has not changed' 及上下文（体重未显著变化但负面影响已发生） → 选择表示“显著/大幅度”的副词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'eat well and exercise' 及全文主旨（强调健康饮食和运动的重要性） → 选择表示“规律/经常”的副词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　非谓语动词　固定搭配 expose to　固定搭配 similar to

30. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前定冠词the与后置定语effects → 结合后文“not limited to your body”推断此处需形容词描述影响范围 → 从选项中筛选表示“更广泛”含义的形容词
27 空 定位空格位于介词in之后 → 结合后文“in a high-fat and high-sugar diet”判断此处需动名词或名词 → 从选项中筛选表示“参与、沉浸”含义的动名词
28 空 定位空格位于“learning and memory”之后 → 结合前文“negative effects on your brain”推断此处需名词表示负面影响 → 从选项中筛选表示“问题、障碍”含义的名词
29 空 定位空格位于“as”之后 → 结合后文“by a range of learning and memory tests”判断此处需过去分词构成被动语态 → 从选项中筛选表示“证明、表明”含义的过去分词
30 空 定位空格位于“emerge”之后 → 结合后文破折号解释“within weeks or even days”推断此处需副词表

示“迅速” → 从选项中筛选表示“快速”含义的副词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格后介词 'to' 及语境（研究对象被置于高脂饮食中） → 匹配固定搭配 'expose to' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'problems with learning and memory' 与空格后 'to those observed in...' 的比较关系 → 识别固定搭配 'similar to' → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'negative' 及空格后 'of poor dietary intake' → 结合全文主旨（不良饮食的负面影响） → 选择能概括“影响/后果”的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'body weight has not changed' 及上下文（体重未显著变化但负面影响已发生） → 选择表示“显著/大幅度”的副词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'eat well and exercise' 及全文主旨（强调健康饮食和运动的重要性） → 选择表示“规律/经常”的副词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　非谓语动词　固定搭配 expose to　固定搭配 similar to

31. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前定冠词the与后置定语effects → 结合后文“not limited to your body”推断此处需形容词描述影响范围 → 从选项中筛选表示“更广泛”含义的形容词
27 空 定位空格位于介词in之后 → 结合后文“in a high-fat and high-sugar diet”判断此处需动名词或名词 → 从选项中筛选表示“参与、沉浸”含义的动名词
28 空 定位空格位于“learning and memory”之后 → 结合前文“negative effects on your brain”推断此处需名词表示负面影响 → 从选项中筛选表示“问题、障碍”含义的名词
29 空 定位空格位于“as”之后 → 结合后文“by a range of learning and memory tests”判断此处需过去分词构成被动语态 → 从选项中筛选表示“证明、表明”含义的过去分词
30 空 定位空格位于“emerge”之后 → 结合后文破折号解释“within weeks or even days”推断此处需副词表示“迅速” → 从选项中筛选表示“快速”含义的副词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格后介词 'to' 及语境（研究对象被置于高脂饮食中） → 匹配固定搭配 'expose to' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'problems with learning and memory' 与空格后 'to those observed in...' 的比较关系 → 识别固定搭配 'similar to' → 得出答案
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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'body weight has not changed' 及上下文（体重未显著变化但负面影响已发生） → 选择表示“显著/大幅度”的副词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'eat well and exercise' 及全文主旨（强调健康饮食和运动的重要性） → 选择表示“规律/经常”的副词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　非谓语动词　固定搭配 expose to　固定搭配 similar to

32. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前定冠词the与后置定语effects → 结合后文“not limited to your body”推断此处需形容词描述影响范围 → 从选项中筛选表示“更广泛”含义的形容词
27 空 定位空格位于介词in之后 → 结合后文“in a high-fat and high-sugar diet”判断此处需动名词或名词 → 从选项中筛选表示“参与、沉浸”含义的动名词
28 空 定位空格位于“learning and memory”之后 → 结合前文“negative effects on your brain”推断此处需名词表示负面影响 → 从选项中筛选表示“问题、障碍”含义的名词
29 空 定位空格位于“as”之后 → 结合后文“by a range of learning and memory tests”判断此处需过去分词构成被动语态 → 从选项中筛选表示“证明、表明”含义的过去分词

30 空 定位空格位于“emerge”之后 → 结合后文破折号解释“within weeks or even days”推断此处需副词表示“迅速” → 从选项中筛选表示“快速”含义的副词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格后介词 'to' 及语境（研究对象被置于高脂饮食中） → 匹配固定搭配 'expose to' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'problems with learning and memory' 与空格后 'to those observed in...' 的比较关系 → 识别固定搭配 'similar to' → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'negative' 及空格后 'of poor dietary intake' → 结合全文主旨（不良饮食的负面影响） → 选择能概括“影响/后果”的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'body weight has not changed' 及上下文（体重未显著变化但负面影响已发生） → 选择表示“显著/大幅度”的副词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'eat well and exercise' 及全文主旨（强调健康饮食和运动的重要性） → 选择表示“规律/经常”的副词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　非谓语动词　固定搭配 expose to　固定搭配 similar to

33. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前定冠词the与后置定语effects → 结合后文“not limited to your body”推断此处需形容词描述影响范围 → 从选项中筛选表示“更广泛”含义的形容词
27 空 定位空格位于介词in之后 → 结合后文“in a high-fat and high-sugar diet”判断此处需动名词或名词 → 从选项中筛选表示“参与、沉浸”含义的动名词
28 空 定位空格位于“learning and memory”之后 → 结合前文“negative effects on your brain”推断此处需名词表示负面影响 → 从选项中筛选表示“问题、障碍”含义的名词
29 空 定位空格位于“as”之后 → 结合后文“by a range of learning and memory tests”判断此处需过去分词构成被动语态 → 从选项中筛选表示“证明、表明”含义的过去分词
30 空 定位空格位于“emerge”之后 → 结合后文破折号解释“within weeks or even days”推断此处需副词表示“迅速” → 从选项中筛选表示“快速”含义的副词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格后介词 'to' 及语境（研究对象被置于高脂饮食中） → 匹配固定搭配 'expose to' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'problems with learning and memory' 与空格后 'to those observed in...' 的比较关系 → 识别固定搭配 'similar to' → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'negative' 及空格后 'of poor dietary intake' → 结合全文主旨（不良饮食的负面影响） → 选择能概括“影响/后果”的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'body weight has not changed' 及上下文（体重未显著变化但负面影响已发生） → 选择表示“显著/大幅度”的副词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'eat well and exercise' 及全文主旨（强调健康饮食和运动的重要性） → 选择表示“规律/经常”的副词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　非谓语动词　固定搭配 expose to　固定搭配 similar to

34. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前定冠词the与后置定语effects → 结合后文“not limited to your body”推断此处需形容词描述影响范围 → 从选项中筛选表示“更广泛”含义的形容词
27 空 定位空格位于介词in之后 → 结合后文“in a high-fat and high-sugar diet”判断此处需动名词或名词 → 从选项中筛选表示“参与、沉浸”含义的动名词
28 空 定位空格位于“learning and memory”之后 → 结合前文“negative effects on your brain”推断此处需名词表示负面影响 → 从选项中筛选表示“问题、障碍”含义的名词
29 空 定位空格位于“as”之后 → 结合后文“by a range of learning and memory tests”判断此处需过去分词构成

被动语态 → 从选项中筛选表示“证明、表明”含义的过去分词
30 空 定位空格位于“emerge”之后 → 结合后文破折号解释“within weeks or even days”推断此处需副词表示“迅速” → 从选项中筛选表示“快速”含义的副词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格后介词 'to' 及语境（研究对象被置于高脂饮食中） → 匹配固定搭配 'expose to' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'problems with learning and memory' 与空格后 'to those observed in...' 的比较关系 → 识别固定搭配 'similar to' → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'negative' 及空格后 'of poor dietary intake' → 结合全文主旨（不良饮食的负面影响） → 选择能概括“影响/后果”的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'body weight has not changed' 及上下文（体重未显著变化但负面影响已发生） → 选择表示“显著/大幅度”的副词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'eat well and exercise' 及全文主旨（强调健康饮食和运动的重要性） → 选择表示“规律/经常”的副词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　非谓语动词　固定搭配 expose to　固定搭配 similar to

35. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前定冠词the与后置定语effects → 结合后文“not limited to your body”推断此处需形容词描述影响范围 → 从选项中筛选表示“更广泛”含义的形容词
27 空 定位空格位于介词in之后 → 结合后文“in a high-fat and high-sugar diet”判断此处需动名词或名词 → 从选项中筛选表示“参与、沉浸”含义的动名词
28 空 定位空格位于“learning and memory”之后 → 结合前文“negative effects on your brain”推断此处需名词表示负面影响 → 从选项中筛选表示“问题、障碍”含义的名词
29 空 定位空格位于“as”之后 → 结合后文“by a range of learning and memory tests”判断此处需过去分词构成被动语态 → 从选项中筛选表示“证明、表明”含义的过去分词
30 空 定位空格位于“emerge”之后 → 结合后文破折号解释“within weeks or even days”推断此处需副词表示“迅速” → 从选项中筛选表示“快速”含义的副词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格后介词 'to' 及语境（研究对象被置于高脂饮食中） → 匹配固定搭配 'expose to' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'problems with learning and memory' 与空格后 'to those observed in...' 的比较关系 → 识别固定搭配 'similar to' → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'negative' 及空格后 'of poor dietary intake' → 结合全文主旨（不良饮食的负面影响） → 选择能概括“影响/后果”的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'body weight has not changed' 及上下文（体重未显著变化但负面影响已发生） → 选择表示“显著/大幅度”的副词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格前 'eat well and exercise' 及全文主旨（强调健康饮食和运动的重要性） → 选择表示“规律/经常”的副词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　非谓语动词　固定搭配 expose to　固定搭配 similar to

36. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'turning point' → 在段落G中找到 'the year 2012 was identified as a turning point' → 匹配题干 'The year when most Americans began using smartphones' 与段落G中 'the year when most Americans began using smartphones' 的同义对应
37. 定位题干关键词 'scores' 'wellbeing measures' 'go downward' → 在段落C中找到 'scores on these measures began to go downward' → 匹配题干 'Scores in various wellbeing measures began to go downward' 的同义对应

38. 定位题干关键词 'direct contact with people' 'on the decline' → 在段落H中找到 'activities involving direct contact with people... were found to be on the decline' → 匹配题干 'activities involving direct contact with people... were found to be on the decline' 的同义对应
39. 定位题干关键词 'past critics' 'not trying to prove' → 在段落D中找到 'In response to past critics, Twenge and her co-researchers stress they are not trying to prove that the use of digital devices reduces young people's wellbeing' → 匹配题干 'In response to past critics, Twenge and her co-researchers stress they are not trying to prove that the use of digital devices reduces young people's wellbeing' 的同义对应
40. 定位题干关键词 'last few decades of the 20th century' 'living standards went up' 'economic depressions' → 在段落B中找到 'from the 1960s into the early 2000s... saw a climb in general standards of living and avoidance of mass societal traumas like... economic deprivation' → 匹配题干 'In the last few decades of the 20th century, living standards went up and economic depressions were largely averted' 的同义对应
41. 定位题干关键词 'homework' → 在语篇中定位到段落E → 比较段落E中关于作业与幸福感关系的论述与题干表述 → 确认同义替换
42. 定位题干关键词 'gone a step further' → 在语篇中定位到段落J → 比较段落J中关于研究进展的论述与题干表述 → 推理出'更进一步'的含义
43. 定位题干关键词 'extended screen time' 和 'less happy' → 在语篇中定位到段落F → 比较段落F中关于屏幕时间与幸福感关系的论述与题干表述 → 确认同义替换
44. 定位题干关键词 'economic inequality' 和 'family income' → 在语篇中定位到段落I → 比较段落I中关于经济不平等与家庭收入对幸福感影响的论述与题干表述 → 确认同义替换
45. 定位题干关键词 'widely believed' 和 'cause of unhappiness' → 在语篇中定位到段落A → 比较段落A中关于屏幕时间理论的普遍性与题干表述 → 确认同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

37. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'turning point' → 在段落G中找到 'the year 2012 was identified as a turning point' → 匹配题干 'The year when most Americans began using smartphones' 与段落G中 'the year when most Americans began using smartphones' 的同义对应
37. 定位题干关键词 'scores' 'wellbeing measures' 'go downward' → 在段落C中找到 'scores on these measures began to go downward' → 匹配题干 'Scores in various wellbeing measures began to go downward' 的同义对应
38. 定位题干关键词 'direct contact with people' 'on the decline' → 在段落H中找到 'activities involving direct contact with people... were found to be on the decline' → 匹配题干 'activities involving direct contact with people... were found to be on the decline' 的同义对应
39. 定位题干关键词 'past critics' 'not trying to prove' → 在段落D中找到 'In response to past critics, Twenge and her co-researchers stress they are not trying to prove that the use of digital devices reduces young people's wellbeing' → 匹配题干 'In response to past critics, Twenge and her co-researchers stress they are not trying to prove that the use of digital devices reduces young people's wellbeing' 的同义对应
40. 定位题干关键词 'last few decades of the 20th century' 'living standards went up' 'economic depressions' → 在段落B中找到 'from the 1960s into the early 2000s... saw a climb in general standards of living and avoidance of mass societal traumas like... economic deprivation' → 匹配题干 'In the last few decades of the 20th century, living standards went up and economic depressions were largely averted' 的同义对应
41. 定位题干关键词 'homework' → 在语篇中定位到段落E → 比较段落E中关于作业与幸福感关系的论述与题干表述 → 确认同义替换
42. 定位题干关键词 'gone a step further' → 在语篇中定位到段落J → 比较段落J中关于研究进展的论述与题干表述 → 推理出'更进一步'的含义

43. 定位题干关键词 'extended screen time' 和 'less happy' → 在语篇中定位到段落F → 比较段落F中关于屏幕时间与幸福感关系的论述与题干表述 → 确认同义替换
44. 定位题干关键词 'economic inequality' 和 'family income' → 在语篇中定位到段落I → 比较段落I中关于经济不平等与家庭收入对幸福感影响的论述与题干表述 → 确认同义替换
45. 定位题干关键词 'widely believed' 和 'cause of unhappiness' → 在语篇中定位到段落A → 比较段落A中关于屏幕时间理论的普遍性与题干表述 → 确认同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

38. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'turning point' → 在段落G中找到 'the year 2012 was identified as a turning point' → 匹配题干 'The year when most Americans began using smartphones' 与段落G中 'the year when most Americans began using smartphones' 的同义对应
37. 定位题干关键词 'scores' 'wellbeing measures' 'go downward' → 在段落C中找到 'scores on these measures began to go downward' → 匹配题干 'Scores in various wellbeing measures began to go downward' 的同义对应
38. 定位题干关键词 'direct contact with people' 'on the decline' → 在段落H中找到 'activities involving direct contact with people... were found to be on the decline' → 匹配题干 'activities involving direct contact with people... were found to be on the decline' 的同义对应
39. 定位题干关键词 'past critics' 'not trying to prove' → 在段落D中找到 'In response to past critics, Twenge and her co-researchers stress they are not trying to prove that the use of digital devices reduces young people's wellbeing' → 匹配题干 'In response to past critics, Twenge and her co-researchers stress they are not trying to prove that the use of digital devices reduces young people's wellbeing' 的同义对应
40. 定位题干关键词 'last few decades of the 20th century' 'living standards went up' 'economic depressions' → 在段落B中找到 'from the 1960s into the early 2000s... saw a climb in general standards of living and avoidance of mass societal traumas like... economic deprivation' → 匹配题干 'In the last few decades of the 20th century, living standards went up and economic depressions were largely averted' 的同义对应
41. 定位题干关键词 'homework' → 在语篇中定位到段落E → 比较段落E中关于作业与幸福感关系的论述与题干表述 → 确认同义替换
42. 定位题干关键词 'gone a step further' → 在语篇中定位到段落J → 比较段落J中关于研究进展的论述与题干表述 → 推理出'更进一步'的含义
43. 定位题干关键词 'extended screen time' 和 'less happy' → 在语篇中定位到段落F → 比较段落F中关于屏幕时间与幸福感关系的论述与题干表述 → 确认同义替换
44. 定位题干关键词 'economic inequality' 和 'family income' → 在语篇中定位到段落I → 比较段落I中关于经济不平等与家庭收入对幸福感影响的论述与题干表述 → 确认同义替换
45. 定位题干关键词 'widely believed' 和 'cause of unhappiness' → 在语篇中定位到段落A → 比较段落A中关于屏幕时间理论的普遍性与题干表述 → 确认同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

39. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'turning point' → 在段落G中找到 'the year 2012 was identified as a turning point' → 匹配题干 'The year when most Americans began using smartphones' 与段落G中 'the year when most Americans began using smartphones' 的同义对应
37. 定位题干关键词 'scores' 'wellbeing measures' 'go downward' → 在段落C中找到 'scores on these measures began to go downward' → 匹配题干 'Scores in various wellbeing measures began to go downward' 的同义对应

38. 定位题干关键词 'direct contact with people' 'on the decline' → 在段落H中找到 'activities involving direct contact with people... were found to be on the decline' → 匹配题干 'activities involving direct contact with people... were found to be on the decline' 的同义对应
39. 定位题干关键词 'past critics' 'not trying to prove' → 在段落D中找到 'In response to past critics, Twenge and her co-researchers stress they are not trying to prove that the use of digital devices reduces young people's wellbeing' → 匹配题干 'In response to past critics, Twenge and her co-researchers stress they are not trying to prove that the use of digital devices reduces young people's wellbeing' 的同义对应
40. 定位题干关键词 'last few decades of the 20th century' 'living standards went up' 'economic depressions' → 在段落B中找到 'from the 1960s into the early 2000s... saw a climb in general standards of living and avoidance of mass societal traumas like... economic deprivation' → 匹配题干 'In the last few decades of the 20th century, living standards went up and economic depressions were largely averted' 的同义对应
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42. 定位题干关键词 'gone a step further' → 在语篇中定位到段落J → 比较段落J中关于研究进展的论述与题干表述 → 推理出'更进一步'的含义
43. 定位题干关键词 'extended screen time' 和 'less happy' → 在语篇中定位到段落F → 比较段落F中关于屏幕时间与幸福感关系的论述与题干表述 → 确认同义替换
44. 定位题干关键词 'economic inequality' 和 'family income' → 在语篇中定位到段落I → 比较段落I中关于经济不平等与家庭收入对幸福感影响的论述与题干表述 → 确认同义替换
45. 定位题干关键词 'widely believed' 和 'cause of unhappiness' → 在语篇中定位到段落A → 比较段落A中关于屏幕时间理论的普遍性与题干表述 → 确认同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

40. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'turning point' → 在段落G中找到 'the year 2012 was identified as a turning point' → 匹配题干 'The year when most Americans began using smartphones' 与段落G中 'the year when most Americans began using smartphones' 的同义对应
37. 定位题干关键词 'scores' 'wellbeing measures' 'go downward' → 在段落C中找到 'scores on these measures began to go downward' → 匹配题干 'Scores in various wellbeing measures began to go downward' 的同义对应
38. 定位题干关键词 'direct contact with people' 'on the decline' → 在段落H中找到 'activities involving direct contact with people... were found to be on the decline' → 匹配题干 'activities involving direct contact with people... were found to be on the decline' 的同义对应
39. 定位题干关键词 'past critics' 'not trying to prove' → 在段落D中找到 'In response to past critics, Twenge and her co-researchers stress they are not trying to prove that the use of digital devices reduces young people's wellbeing' → 匹配题干 'In response to past critics, Twenge and her co-researchers stress they are not trying to prove that the use of digital devices reduces young people's wellbeing' 的同义对应
40. 定位题干关键词 'last few decades of the 20th century' 'living standards went up' 'economic depressions' → 在段落B中找到 'from the 1960s into the early 2000s... saw a climb in general standards of living and avoidance of mass societal traumas like... economic deprivation' → 匹配题干 'In the last few decades of the 20th century, living standards went up and economic depressions were largely averted' 的同义对应
41. 定位题干关键词 'homework' → 在语篇中定位到段落E → 比较段落E中关于作业与幸福感关系的论述与题干表述 → 确认同义替换
42. 定位题干关键词 'gone a step further' → 在语篇中定位到段落J → 比较段落J中关于研究进展的论述与题干表述 → 推理出'更进一步'的含义

43. 定位题干关键词 'extended screen time' 和 'less happy' → 在语篇中定位到段落F → 比较段落F中关于屏幕时间与幸福感关系的论述与题干表述 → 确认同义替换
44. 定位题干关键词 'economic inequality' 和 'family income' → 在语篇中定位到段落I → 比较段落I中关于经济不平等与家庭收入对幸福感影响的论述与题干表述 → 确认同义替换
45. 定位题干关键词 'widely believed' 和 'cause of unhappiness' → 在语篇中定位到段落A → 比较段落A中关于屏幕时间理论的普遍性与题干表述 → 确认同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

41. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'turning point' → 在段落G中找到 'the year 2012 was identified as a turning point' → 匹配题干 'The year when most Americans began using smartphones' 与段落G中 'the year when most Americans began using smartphones' 的同义对应
37. 定位题干关键词 'scores' 'wellbeing measures' 'go downward' → 在段落C中找到 'scores on these measures began to go downward' → 匹配题干 'Scores in various wellbeing measures began to go downward' 的同义对应
38. 定位题干关键词 'direct contact with people' 'on the decline' → 在段落H中找到 'activities involving direct contact with people... were found to be on the decline' → 匹配题干 'activities involving direct contact with people... were found to be on the decline' 的同义对应
39. 定位题干关键词 'past critics' 'not trying to prove' → 在段落D中找到 'In response to past critics, Twenge and her co-researchers stress they are not trying to prove that the use of digital devices reduces young people's wellbeing' → 匹配题干 'In response to past critics, Twenge and her co-researchers stress they are not trying to prove that the use of digital devices reduces young people's wellbeing' 的同义对应
40. 定位题干关键词 'last few decades of the 20th century' 'living standards went up' 'economic depressions' → 在段落B中找到 'from the 1960s into the early 2000s... saw a climb in general standards of living and avoidance of mass societal traumas like... economic deprivation' → 匹配题干 'In the last few decades of the 20th century, living standards went up and economic depressions were largely averted' 的同义对应
41. 定位题干关键词 'homework' → 在语篇中定位到段落E → 比较段落E中关于作业与幸福感关系的论述与题干表述 → 确认同义替换
42. 定位题干关键词 'gone a step further' → 在语篇中定位到段落J → 比较段落J中关于研究进展的论述与题干表述 → 推理出'更进一步'的含义
43. 定位题干关键词 'extended screen time' 和 'less happy' → 在语篇中定位到段落F → 比较段落F中关于屏幕时间与幸福感关系的论述与题干表述 → 确认同义替换
44. 定位题干关键词 'economic inequality' 和 'family income' → 在语篇中定位到段落I → 比较段落I中关于经济不平等与家庭收入对幸福感影响的论述与题干表述 → 确认同义替换
45. 定位题干关键词 'widely believed' 和 'cause of unhappiness' → 在语篇中定位到段落A → 比较段落A中关于屏幕时间理论的普遍性与题干表述 → 确认同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

42. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'turning point' → 在段落G中找到 'the year 2012 was identified as a turning point' → 匹配题干 'The year when most Americans began using smartphones' 与段落G中 'the year when most Americans began using smartphones' 的同义对应
37. 定位题干关键词 'scores' 'wellbeing measures' 'go downward' → 在段落C中找到 'scores on these measures began to go downward' → 匹配题干 'Scores in various wellbeing measures began to go downward' 的同义对应

38. 定位题干关键词 'direct contact with people' 'on the decline' → 在段落H中找到 'activities involving direct contact with people... were found to be on the decline' → 匹配题干 'activities involving direct contact with people... were found to be on the decline' 的同义对应
39. 定位题干关键词 'past critics' 'not trying to prove' → 在段落D中找到 'In response to past critics, Twenge and her co-researchers stress they are not trying to prove that the use of digital devices reduces young people's wellbeing' → 匹配题干 'In response to past critics, Twenge and her co-researchers stress they are not trying to prove that the use of digital devices reduces young people's wellbeing' 的同义对应
40. 定位题干关键词 'last few decades of the 20th century' 'living standards went up' 'economic depressions' → 在段落B中找到 'from the 1960s into the early 2000s... saw a climb in general standards of living and avoidance of mass societal traumas like... economic deprivation' → 匹配题干 'In the last few decades of the 20th century, living standards went up and economic depressions were largely averted' 的同义对应
41. 定位题干关键词 'homework' → 在语篇中定位到段落E → 比较段落E中关于作业与幸福感关系的论述与题干表述 → 确认同义替换
42. 定位题干关键词 'gone a step further' → 在语篇中定位到段落J → 比较段落J中关于研究进展的论述与题干表述 → 推理出'更进一步'的含义
43. 定位题干关键词 'extended screen time' 和 'less happy' → 在语篇中定位到段落F → 比较段落F中关于屏幕时间与幸福感关系的论述与题干表述 → 确认同义替换
44. 定位题干关键词 'economic inequality' 和 'family income' → 在语篇中定位到段落I → 比较段落I中关于经济不平等与家庭收入对幸福感影响的论述与题干表述 → 确认同义替换
45. 定位题干关键词 'widely believed' 和 'cause of unhappiness' → 在语篇中定位到段落A → 比较段落A中关于屏幕时间理论的普遍性与题干表述 → 确认同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

43. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'turning point' → 在段落G中找到 'the year 2012 was identified as a turning point' → 匹配题干 'The year when most Americans began using smartphones' 与段落G中 'the year when most Americans began using smartphones' 的同义对应
37. 定位题干关键词 'scores' 'wellbeing measures' 'go downward' → 在段落C中找到 'scores on these measures began to go downward' → 匹配题干 'Scores in various wellbeing measures began to go downward' 的同义对应
38. 定位题干关键词 'direct contact with people' 'on the decline' → 在段落H中找到 'activities involving direct contact with people... were found to be on the decline' → 匹配题干 'activities involving direct contact with people... were found to be on the decline' 的同义对应
39. 定位题干关键词 'past critics' 'not trying to prove' → 在段落D中找到 'In response to past critics, Twenge and her co-researchers stress they are not trying to prove that the use of digital devices reduces young people's wellbeing' → 匹配题干 'In response to past critics, Twenge and her co-researchers stress they are not trying to prove that the use of digital devices reduces young people's wellbeing' 的同义对应
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45. 定位题干关键词 'widely believed' 和 'cause of unhappiness' → 在语篇中定位到段落A → 比较段落A中关于屏幕时间理论的普遍性与题干表述 → 确认同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

44. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'turning point' → 在段落G中找到 'the year 2012 was identified as a turning point' → 匹配题干 'The year when most Americans began using smartphones' 与段落G中 'the year when most Americans began using smartphones' 的同义对应
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

45. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'turning point' → 在段落G中找到 'the year 2012 was identified as a turning point' → 匹配题干 'The year when most Americans began using smartphones' 与段落G中 'the year when most Americans began using smartphones' 的同义对应
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

46. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'milestone' → 定位到语篇第一段 → 提取原因 'requires sophisticated planning, attention and the ability to see a situation from someone else's perspective' → 同义替换为 'view complex situations from others' perspectives' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'lying takes work' → 定位到语篇第二段 → 提取原因 'showed increased activity in their frontal parietal control network, which is involved in difficult or complex thinking' → 同义替换为 'lots of sophisticated mental activity' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'tend to lie' → 定位到语篇第三段 → 提取条件 'when we are able to rationalise it, when we are stressed and fatigued or see others being dishonest' → 同义替换为 'temptation is too strong'（对应 'inability to resist temptation'） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'less likely to lie' → 定位到语篇第三段 → 提取条件 'when we have moral reminders or when we think others are watching' → 同义替换为 'under watchful eyes' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'not get punished' → 定位到语篇第四段 → 提取结果 'we increase the probability it will happen again' → 结合后文 'making it easier to tell lies in the future' → 推断出 'will tell bigger lies'（更可能说谎，且程度可能加深） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

51. 【答案】C

定位首段对'The Big One'的直接定义 → 识别其指代'worst disaster' → 同义替换为'massive natural catastrophe'

考点：指代识别　同义替换

52. 【答案】A

定位描述Cascadia Rising drill目的的句子 → 提取'practice what to do in case of...' → 同义替换为'prepare people for...'

考点：细节定位　目的归纳

53. 【答案】D

定位解释'megathrust event'的句子 → 提取核心机制'stress releases' → 同义替换为'Enormous stress is released'

考点：细节定位　机制理解

54. 【答案】B

定位描述演习目的的句子 → 提取'prevent...catastrophe'与'practice...in case of' → 推断其核心目标是减少伤亡

考点：目的推断　同义替换

55. 【答案】C

定位作者对'The Big One'的描述 → 提取'inevitable'与'could occur any time' → 推断作者认为其发生只是时间问题

考点：态度推断　词义理解

56. 【答案】In an era of rapid social change, a sense of…

围绕'社会责任感的重要性'这一主题，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】The peony is bright in color and elegant in…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并运用定语从句、非谓语动词等结构进行衔接与修饰，同时准确使用固定搭配。

考点：定语从句　非谓语动词　固定搭配　句式变化