六级 · 2021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：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
798 873
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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 do we learn about the man from the conversation?

A. He will tell the management how he really feels.

B. He will meet his new manager in two weeks.

C. He is going to attend a job interview.

D. He is going to leave his present job.

2. What does the woman think about the information gained from an exit interview?

A. It should be kept private.
B. It should be carefully analyzed.
C. It can be quite useful to senior managers.
D. It can improve interviewees' job prospects.

3. Why does the man want to rethink what he will say in the coming exit interview?

A. It may leave a negative impression on the interviewer.
B. It may adversely affect his future career prospects.
C. It may displease his immediate superiors.
D. It may do harm to his fellow employees.

4. What does the man think he had better do?

A. Prepare a comprehensive exit report.
B. Do some practice for the exit interview.
C. Network with his close friends to find a better employer.
D. Pour out his frustrations on a rate-your-employer website.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the man want Jane Forster to talk about?

A. Her unsuccessful journey.
B. Her month-long expedition.
C. Her latest documentary.
D. Her career as a botanist.

6. Why does the woman describe her experience as "far from glamorous"?

A. She had to live like a vegetarian.
B. She was caught in a hurricane.
C. She had to endure many hardships.
D. She suffered from water shortage.

7. Why did the woman and those who went with her end their trip halfway?

A. A hurricane was coming.
B. A flood was approaching.
C. They had no more food in the canoe.
D. They could no longer bear the humidity.

8. What does the woman think of the journey?

A. It was memorable.
B. It was unbearable.
C. It was uneventful.
D. It was fruitful. 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 passage say about the use of jargon terms by experts?

A. It diminishes laymen's interest in science.
B. It ensures the accuracy of their arguments.
C. It makes their expressions more explicit.
D. It hurts laymen's dignity and self-esteem.

10. What do researchers find about people reading scientific articles containing jargon terms?

A. They can learn to communicate with scientists.

B. They tend to disbelieve the actual science.

C. They feel great respect towards scientists.

D. They will see the complexity of science.

11. What does Schulman suggest scientists do when communicating with the general public?

A. Find appropriate topics.

B. Stimulate their interest.

C. Explain all the jargon terms.

D. Do away with jargon terms.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What did Texas businessman Pattillo Higgins believe?

A. The local gassy hill might start a huge fire.

B. There was oil leakage along the Gulf Coast.

C. The erupting gas might endanger local children.

D. There were oil deposits below a local gassy hill.

13. What prevented Higgins' workers from digging a proper hole to get the oil?

A. The massive gas underground.

B. Their lack of the needed skill.

C. The sand under the hill.

D. Their lack of suitable tools.

14. What does the passage say about Captain Lucas' drilling method?

A. It rendered many oil workers jobless.

B. It was not as effective as he claimed.

C. It gave birth to the oil drilling industry.

D. It was not popularized until years later.

15. What do we learn about Texas oil industry boom?

A. It radically transformed the state's economy.

B. It resulted in an oil surplus all over the world.

C. It totally destroyed the state's rural landscape.

D. It ruined the state's cotton and beef industries. 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 is a primary cause of employee dissatisfaction according to recent research?

A. Unsuitable jobs.

B. Bad managers.

C. Insufficient motivation.

D. Tough regulations.

17. What is one of the causes for poor management practices?

A. Ineffective training.

B. Toxic company culture.

C. Lack of regular evaluation.

D. Overburdening of managers.

18. What do we learn about the study on job dissatisfaction?

A. It collected feedback from both employers and employees.

B. It was conducted from frontline managers' point of view.

C. It provided meaningful clues to solving the problem.

D. It was based only on the perspective of employees.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the passage say about the mining industry in Western Australia?

A. It is seeing an automation revolution.

B. It is bringing prosperity to the region.

C. It is yielding an unprecedented profit.

D. It is expanding at an accelerating speed.

20. What is the impact of the digitization of the mining industry?

A. It exhausts resources sooner.

B. It creates a lot of new jobs.

C. It causes conflicts between employers and employees.

D. It calls for the retraining of unskilled mining workers.

21. What is the attitude of workers' unions towards the introduction of new technology?

A. They welcome it with open arms.

B. They will wait to see its effect.

C. They are strongly opposed to it.

D. They accept it with reservations.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker say about traffic accidents in Thailand?

A. Their cost to the nation's economy is incalculable.

B. They kill more people than any infectious disease.

C. Their annual death rate is about twice that of the global average.

D. They have experienced a gradual decline since the year of 2017.

23. What do we learn from an American institute's statistics regarding road deaths?

A. They show a difference between rich and poor nations.

B. They don't reflect the changes in individual countries.

C. They rise and fall from year to year.

D. They are not as reliable as claimed.

24. What is said about middle-income countries?

A. Many of them have increasing numbers of cars on the road.

B. Many of them are following the example set by Thailand.

C. Many of them have seen a decline in road-death rates.

D. Many of them are investing heavily in infrastructure.

25. What else could be done to reduce fatal road accidents in addition to safer roads?

A. Foster better driving behavior.

B. Provide better training for drivers.

C. Abolish all outdated traffic rules.

D. Impose heavier penalties on speeding.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. adversity	B. authentic	C. convey
D. depictions	E. diminished	F. drowned
G. embark	H. fragility	I. neglected
J. obscurity	K. outlines	L. prevalent
M. purchasable	N. submit	O. suppress

At 43, I've reached the stage where women are warned to watch out for the creeping sadness of middle age. We're served up an endless stream of advice on "how to survive your 40s", as if we're in the endurance stage of a slow limp toward ___26___ . This is the age women start to become "invisible"—our value, attractiveness and power supposedly ___27___ by the vanishing of youth. But I don't feel like I'm fading into ___28___ . I feel more seen than I ever have, and for the first time in my life, I have a clear-eyed view of myself that is ___29___ , compassionate and accepting. When I look in the mirror, I'm proud of who I am—even those "broken" parts that for so long seemed impossible to love. So when advertisers try to sell me ways to "turn back the clock", I have to ___30___ a laugh. I wouldn't go back to the crippling self-consciousness of my youth if you paid me. This hard-won sense of self-acceptance is one of the joys of being an older woman. But it's a narrative often ___31___ out by the shame that marketers rely on to peddle us their diet pills, miracle face creams and breathable yoga pants—as if self-love is a ___32___ commodity. For some women I know, this sense of trust and self-belief later in life gave them the courage to leave dysfunctional relationships or ___33___ on new career paths. Others talked about enjoying their own company, of growth through ___34___ , deepening bonds of friendships, the ability to be more compassionate, less judgmental and to listen more and appreciate the small pleasures. Life past 40 is far from smooth sailing, but it's so much more than the reductive ___35___ we see in women's magazines and on the Hollywood big screen.

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. There is an ongoing debate among the public as to whether the images of deceased celebrities should be recreated. _____

37. The CGI technology allows the image of the deceased James Dean to be presented to young people in new settings. _____

38. It is very likely that the CGI-recreated image of a deceased celebrity will fail to match the real actor _____

39. The use of digital technology can bring images of deceased celebrities back to the screen. _____

40. Recreating a deceased famous actor or actress may violate their legitimate rights. _____

41. More CGI-recreated images of deceased celebrities are expected to appear on screen. _____

42. The image of James Dean will be recreated on screen with his voice dubbed by someone else. _____

43. However advanced the CGI technology is, the recreated image will differ in a way from the real actor. _____

44. A lot of actors today are likely to make use of the CGI technology to have their images stored for the benefit of their families. _____

45. Some actors are concerned that they may lose jobs because of the CGI technology. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 云南是位于中国西南的一个省份,平均海拔 1500米。云南历史悠久,风景秀丽,气候宜人。云南生态环境优越,生物多种多样,被誉为野生动植物的天堂。云南还有多种矿藏和充足的水资源,为全省经济的可持续发展提供了有利条件。 云南居住着25个少数民族,他们大多有自己的语言、习俗和宗教。云南独特的自然景色和丰富的民族文化使其成为中国最受欢迎的旅游目的地之一,每年都吸引着大批国内外游客前往观光旅游。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

You can't see it, smell it, or hear it, and people disagree on how precisely to define it, or where exactly it comes from. It isn't a school subject or an academic discipline, but it can be learned. It is a quality that is required of artists, but it is also present in the lives of scientists and entrepreneurs. All of us benefit from it and we thrive mentally and spiritually when we are able to wield it. It is a delicate thing, easily stamped out; in fact, it flourishes most fully when people are playful and childlike. Meanwhile, it works best in conjunction with deep knowledge and expertise. This mysterious—but teachable—quality is creativity, the subject of a recently-published report by Durham Commission on Creativity and Education. The report concludes that creativity should not inhabit the school curriculum only as it relates to drama, music, art and other obviously creative subjects, but that creative thinking ought to run through all of school life, infusing the way humanities and natural sciences are learned. The authors, who focus on education in England, offer a number of sensible recommendations, some of which are an attempt to alleviate the uninspiring and fact-based approach to education that has crept into policy in recent years. When children are regarded as vessels to be filled with facts, creativity does not prosper; nor does it when teachers' sole objective is coaching children towards exams. One suggestion from the commission is a network of teacher-led "creativity collaboratives", along the lines of existing maths hubs( ), with the aim of supporting teaching for creativity through the school curriculum. Nevertheless, it is arts subjects through which creativity can most obviously be fostered. The value placed on them by the independent education sector is clear. One only has to look at the remarkable arts facilities at Britain's top private schools to comprehend this. But in the state sector the excessive focus on English, maths and science threatens to crush arts subjects; meanwhile, reduced school budgets mean diminishing extracurricular activities. There has been a 28.1% decline in students taking creative subjects at high schools since 2014, though happily, art and design have seen a recent increase. This discrepancy between state and private education is a matter of social justice. It is simply wrong and unfair that most children have a fraction of the access to choirs, orchestras, art studios and drama that their more privileged peers enjoy. As lives are affected by any number of looming challenges—climate crisis, automation in the workplace—humans are going to need creative thinking more than ever. For all of our sakes, creativity in education, and for all, must become a priority.

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

A. It develops best when people are spiritually prepared.

B. It is most often wielded by scientists and entrepreneurs.

C. It is founded on scientific knowledge and analytical skills.

D. It contributes to intellectual growth but can easily be killed.

47. What is the conclusion of a recently-published report?

A. Natural sciences should be learned the way humanities courses are.

B. Cultivation of creativity should permeate the entire school curriculum.

C. Art courses should be made compulsory for all students.

D. Students should learn more obviously creative subjects.

48. What does the report say is detrimental to the fostering of creativity?

A. Alleviation of pressure.

B. Teacher-led school activities.

C. Test-oriented teaching.

D. Independent learning.

49. What do we learn about the private schools in the UK?

A. They encourage extracurricular activities.

B. They attach great importance to arts education.

C. They prioritize arts subjects over maths and sciences.

D. They cater to students from different family backgrounds.

50. What should be done to meet the future challenges?

A. Increasing government investment in school education.

B. Narrowing the existing gap between the rich and the poor.

C. Providing all children with equal access to arts education.

D. Focusing on meeting the needs of under-privileged students.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Emulating your conversation partner's actions is a common human behavior classified as "mirroring" and has been known and studied by psychologists for years. We all tend to subconsciously copy gestures of people we like. But why do we act like this? As a rule, mirroring means that conversationalists enjoy their communication and that there's a certain level of agreement between them. The topic of discussion is equally interesting for both and they know their interests meet. Repeating someone's behavior is typical of talented communicators, not always because the person is sympathetic, but because there is a goal to be achieved. This way new idols have been brought to the stage: politicians, celebrities, and other big names. Popular culture makes people want to look popular, and act and speak like popular people. Nowadays celebrities steal lyrics from each other and struggle with copyright violation accusations or straightforwardly claim themselves to be the authors, even though all the work was done by other people. Among celebrities, it's trendy nowadays to use their own speech writers as politicians do. The so-called "ghostwriting" can take various forms: books, articles, autobiographies, and even social media posts. Who is a true copycat and who gets copycatted? Sometimes, it is a hard nut to crack without an expert's help. But new authorship defending methods based on identifying individual writing patterns are already here. Their aim is to protect intellectual property. Using scientific methods, some of them can define authorship with 85% accuracy. Writing is not an easy craft to master. If you want to write like a professional without plagiarism( ), there are a few lessons to learn and the first one is: "Copy from one, it's plagiarism; copy from two, it's research." The correct interpretation of this statement is not about copying, but rather about creating your own style. When you study an author's writing style, don't stop on a single one, but explore numerous styles instead. Examine types of sentences they use, pay attention to their metaphors, and focus on stories you feel you could write a pretty cool sequel to. Imitation is rather paradoxical. As an integral part of learning, it brings about positive changes, making people develop and grow. However, it may do a lot of harm. Copying someone's thoughts, ideas or inventions is completely unacceptable. It infringes on intellectual property rights of others. Still, many things we do are about copying others one way or another. So if you want to compliment someone on the work they have done and imitate it, just make sure you do it the right way to avoid committing plagiarism.

51. What do people tend to do while engaging in a conversation?

A. Repeat what their partners say one way or another.

B. Focus as much as possible on topics of mutual interest.

C. Imitate their partners' gestures without their knowing it.

D. Observe carefully how their partners make use of gestures.

52. When does mirroring usually take place in a conversation?

A. When both sides are sympathetic with each other.

B. When both sides have a lot of things in common.

C. When both sides make interesting contributions.

D. When both sides try to seek common ground.

53. What do we learn about popular culture?

A. It encourages people to imitate.

B. It appeals mostly to big names.

C. It acquaints young people with their idols.

D. It can change people's mode of cognition.

54. Why is the saying "copy from two, it's research" a lesson to learn?

A. It facilitates the creation of one's own writing style.

B. It helps to protect one's intellectual property rights.

C. It fosters correct interpretation of professional writing.

D. It enables one to write intriguing sequels to famous stories.

55. Why does the author say imitation is rather paradoxical?

A. It is liable to different interpretations.

B. It is by and large a necessary evil.

C. It can give rise to endless disputes.

D. It may do harm as well as good.

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

56. The chart clearly illustrates the striking decline of rural poverty in China from 2012 to 2020. During this
period, the rural poor population plunged from around 98 million to nearly zero, while the incidence of poverty
fell in parallel from about 10.2% to almost 0%. Based on official statistics, this downward trend remained
remarkably steady throughout the whole period.
Several factors account for this remarkable achievement. Above all, the Chinese government made poverty
alleviation a national priority and rolled out a series of targeted measures, such as developing local industries,
relocating residents from harsh areas and improving education. These well-designed policies steadily lifted
millions of people out of poverty.
The significance of this progress can hardly be overstated. Not only has it dramatically improved the livelihood
of the rural population, but it also offers a valuable model for other developing nations still fighting poverty.
In my view, such an accomplishment fully demonstrates what determination and effective governance can
bring about.

57. Yunnan is a province in southwest China, with an average altitude of 1,500 meters. It has a long history, beautiful scenery and a pleasant climate. With its superior ecological environment and diverse
species, it is known as a paradise for wild animals and plants. It also has various mineral resources and
abundant water resources, providing favorable conditions for the sustainable development of the province's economy. It is home to 25 ethnic minorities, most of whom have their own languages, customs and religions. Its unique natural scenery and rich ethnic culture make it one of the most popular
tourist destinations in China, attracting large numbers of tourists from home and abroad every year.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位男士首句 'It's my last day at work tomorrow' → 同义替换为 'leave his present job' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】A

定位女士观点 'An exit interview is supposed to be private' → 同义替换为 'should be kept private' → 得出答案

考点：观点态度　同义替换

3. 【答案】B

定位男士反应 'Now you've got me rethinking...' → 关联女士前文警告 'injuring your future career prospects' → 推理出担忧影响未来职业前景 → 得出答案

考点：因果推理　细节关联

4. 【答案】D

定位男士最终建议 'Perhaps it would be better getting things off my chest by going to one of those rate-your-employer websites' → 同义替换为 'Pour out his frustrations on a rate-your-employer website' → 得出答案

考点：建议推断　同义替换

5. 【答案】C

定位对话开头主持人提问 'Can you tell us a little about it?' → 指代前句 'your latest documentary' → 同义替换为 'Her latest documentary' → 得出答案

考点：指代理解　主旨把握

6. 【答案】C

定位女士描述经历的语句 → 提取‘primitive’、‘no electricity’、‘stream’等艰苦条件细节 → 推断‘far from glamorous’的含义为‘充满艰辛’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

7. 【答案】A

定位主持人提问‘Why did you cut the expedition short?’ → 听取女士回答‘a hurricane was approaching’ → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位与捕捉

8. 【答案】D

定位女士对旅程的总结性评价 → 听取‘Absolutely not’否定‘unsuccessful’，并提及‘gathered a massive amount of data’ → 推断其态度为积极、有收获的

考点：观点态度　推理判断

9. 【答案】A

定位段落关于术语影响的描述 → 听取‘less interested in science’ → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

10. 【答案】B
定位关于另一项研究的描述 → 听取‘reading scientific articles containing jargon led people to doubt the actual science’ → 匹配选项B
考点：细节定位与捕捉

11. 【答案】D
定位Schulman观点 → 识别‘eliminate jargon’同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

12. 【答案】D
定位Higgins信念标志词‘became convinced’ → 匹配‘oil below the gassy hill’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 信念标志词

13. 【答案】C
定位‘prevented’同义词‘defeated’ → 识别主语‘The sand under the hill’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

14. 【答案】C
定位Lucas方法描述 → 识别‘created the modern oil drilling industry’同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

15. 【答案】A
定位‘boom’影响描述 → 识别‘changed that’指代经济基础转变 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 指代推理

16. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'primary cause of employee dissatisfaction' → 听到 'A primary cause... is that many believe they have terrible managers' → 同义替换为 'Bad managers'
考点：细节定位与捕捉 同义替换

17. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'causes for poor management practices' → 听到 'The first cause was company culture... Such workplaces are sometimes described as toxic' → 同义替换为 'Toxic company culture'
考点：细节定位与捕捉 同义替换

18. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'study on job dissatisfaction' → 听到 'the study was based only on the per...' (推断为 'perspective of employees') → 同义替换为 'based only on the perspective of employees'
考点：细节定位与捕捉 同义替换

19. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'mining industry in Western Australia' → 听到 'mining companies... are definitely taking the lead' 及 'automation revolution' → 同义替换为 'seeing an automation revolution'
考点：细节定位与捕捉 同义替换

20. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'impact of the digitization' → 听到 'The automation and digitization... are creating a need for different jobs' → 同义替换为 'creates a lot of new jobs'

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

21. 【答案】D

定位到录音末尾提及工会态度 → 听取‘accepted the inevitability’并结合转折词‘but’后的保留态度 → 推断出‘接受但有保留’

考点：观点态度推断　转折信号词捕捉

22. 【答案】C

定位到录音开头关于泰国的描述 → 听取‘annual road-death rate is almost double the global average’ → 与选项C进行同义替换

考点：细节定位　数字信息捕捉

23. 【答案】B

定位到提及美国研究所的段落 → 听取‘the overall number of deaths has been more or less static... But that disguises a lot of changes in individual countries’ → 理解‘disguises’的指代含义，即总体数据掩盖了各国变化

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接理解

24. 【答案】C

定位到关于中等收入国家的段落 → 听取‘traffic deaths have been falling since...’ → 与选项C进行同义替换

考点：细节定位　趋势信息捕捉

25. 【答案】A

定位到录音末尾关于解决方案的段落 → 听取‘The solution lies not just in better infrastructure, but in better social incentives. Safe driving habi...’ → 理解‘social incentives’和‘safe driving habits’的指代，即改善驾驶行为

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接理解

26. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前‘a slow limp toward’ → 结合‘endurance stage’与‘creeping sadness’的消极语境 → 选择表示‘终结/终点’的名词

27 空 定位空格前‘our value, attractiveness and power supposedly’ → 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，需被动语态 → 结合‘by the vanishing of youth’确定动作发出者 → 选择表示‘被剥夺/被夺走’的过去分词

28 空 定位空格前‘But I don't feel like I'm fading into’ → 结合前文‘invisible’与后文‘more seen’的转折 → 选择表示‘被忽视/无名’状态的名词

29 空 定位空格后‘, compassionate and accepting’ → 分析并列结构，需选择与‘compassionate’（富有同情心的）和‘accepting’（接纳的）语义相近、情感积极的形容词 → 结合‘clear-eyed view of myself’（对自己清晰的认知）

30 空 定位空格前‘I have to’ → 结合后文‘a laugh’ → 识别固定搭配‘have to + 动词’ + ‘a laugh’ → 选择表示‘发出（笑声）’的动词

31 空 定位空格前动词have to → 分析宾语a laugh的语义 → 结合上下文对广告商推销行为的讽刺态度 → 选择表示“发出”笑声的动词

32 空 定位空格前系动词is → 分析表语commodity的修饰语 → 结合上下文对营销者将自我爱商品化的批判 → 选择

表示“可交易的”形容词
33 空 定位空格前连词or → 分析并列结构leave dysfunctional relationships → 结合上下文对新职业路径的积极态度 → 选择表示“开始、踏上”的动词短语
34 空 定位空格前介词through → 分析介词宾语的语义 → 结合上下文对个人成长的积极描述 → 选择表示“孤独、独处”的名词
35 空 定位空格前形容词reductive → 分析其修饰的名词 → 结合上下文对女性杂志和好莱坞银幕上刻板印象的批判 → 选择表示“描绘、刻画”的名词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　非谓语动词　熟词僻义　近义词辨析　动词与宾语搭配　语境讽刺态度　形容词修饰名词　语境批判态度　动词短语搭配　并列结构语义一致　介词宾语语义　语境积极成长　语境批判刻板印象

27. 【答案】E
26 空 定位空格前‘a slow limp toward’ → 结合‘endurance stage’与‘creeping sadness’的消极语境 → 选择表示‘终结/终点’的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘our value, attractiveness and power supposedly’ → 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，需被动语态 → 结合‘by the vanishing of youth’确定动作发出者 → 选择表示‘被剥夺/被夺走’的过去分词
28 空 定位空格前‘But I don't feel like I'm fading into’ → 结合前文‘invisible’与后文‘more seen’的转折 → 选择表示‘被忽视/无名’状态的名词
29 空 定位空格后‘, compassionate and accepting’ → 分析并列结构，需选择与‘compassionate’（富有同情心的）和‘accepting’（接纳的）语义相近、情感积极的形容词 → 结合‘clear-eyed view of myself’（对自己清晰的认知）
30 空 定位空格前‘I have to’ → 结合后文‘a laugh’ → 识别固定搭配‘have to + 动词’ + ‘a laugh’ → 选择表示‘发出（笑声）’的动词
31 空 定位空格前动词have to → 分析宾语a laugh的语义 → 结合上下文对广告商推销行为的讽刺态度 → 选择表示“发出”笑声的动词
32 空 定位空格前系动词is → 分析表语commodity的修饰语 → 结合上下文对营销者将自我爱商品化的批判 → 选择表示“可交易的”形容词
33 空 定位空格前连词or → 分析并列结构leave dysfunctional relationships → 结合上下文对新职业路径的积极态度 → 选择表示“开始、踏上”的动词短语
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35 空 定位空格前形容词reductive → 分析其修饰的名词 → 结合上下文对女性杂志和好莱坞银幕上刻板印象的批判 → 选择表示“描绘、刻画”的名词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　非谓语动词　熟词僻义　近义词辨析　动词与宾语搭配　语境讽刺态度　形容词修饰名词　语境批判态度　动词短语搭配　并列结构语义一致　介词宾语语义　语境积极成长　语境批判刻板印象

28. 【答案】J
26 空 定位空格前‘a slow limp toward’ → 结合‘endurance stage’与‘creeping sadness’的消极语境 → 选择表示‘终结/终点’的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘our value, attractiveness and power supposedly’ → 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，需被动语态 → 结合‘by the vanishing of youth’确定动作发出者 → 选择表示‘被剥夺/被夺走’的过去分词
28 空 定位空格前‘But I don't feel like I'm fading into’ → 结合前文‘invisible’与后文‘more seen’的转折 → 选择表示‘被忽视/无名’状态的名词
29 空 定位空格后‘, compassionate and accepting’ → 分析并列结构，需选择与‘compassionate’（富有同情心的）和‘accepting’（接纳的）语义相近、情感积极的形容词 → 结合‘clear-eyed view of myself’（对自己清晰的认知）
30 空 定位空格前‘I have to’ → 结合后文‘a laugh’ → 识别固定搭配‘have to + 动词’ + ‘a laugh’ → 选择

表示‘发出（笑声）’的动词
31 空 定位空格前动词have to → 分析宾语a laugh的语义 → 结合上下文对广告商推销行为的讽刺态度 → 选择表示“发出”笑声的动词
32 空 定位空格前系动词is → 分析表语commodity的修饰语 → 结合上下文对营销者将自我爱商品化的批判 → 选择表示“可交易的”形容词
33 空 定位空格前连词or → 分析并列结构leave dysfunctional relationships → 结合上下文对新职业路径的积极态度 → 选择表示“开始、踏上”的动词短语
34 空 定位空格前介词through → 分析介词宾语的语义 → 结合上下文对个人成长的积极描述 → 选择表示“孤独、独处”的名词
35 空 定位空格前形容词reductive → 分析其修饰的名词 → 结合上下文对女性杂志和好莱坞银幕上刻板印象的批判 → 选择表示“描绘、刻画”的名词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　非谓语动词　熟词僻义　近义词辨析　动词与宾语搭配　语境讽刺态度　形容词修饰名词　语境批判态度　动词短语搭配　并列结构语义一致　介词宾语语义　语境积极成长　语境批判刻板印象

29. 【答案】B
26 空 定位空格前‘a slow limp toward’ → 结合‘endurance stage’与‘creeping sadness’的消极语境 → 选择表示‘终结/终点’的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘our value, attractiveness and power supposedly’ → 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，需被动语态 → 结合‘by the vanishing of youth’确定动作发出者 → 选择表示‘被剥夺/被夺走’的过去分词
28 空 定位空格前‘But I don't feel like I'm fading into’ → 结合前文‘invisible’与后文‘more seen’的转折 → 选择表示‘被忽视/无名’状态的名词
29 空 定位空格后‘, compassionate and accepting’ → 分析并列结构，需选择与‘compassionate’（富有同情心的）和‘accepting’（接纳的）语义相近、情感积极的形容词 → 结合‘clear-eyed view of myself’（对自己清晰的认知）
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32 空 定位空格前系动词is → 分析表语commodity的修饰语 → 结合上下文对营销者将自我爱商品化的批判 → 选择表示“可交易的”形容词
33 空 定位空格前连词or → 分析并列结构leave dysfunctional relationships → 结合上下文对新职业路径的积极态度 → 选择表示“开始、踏上”的动词短语
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　非谓语动词　熟词僻义　近义词辨析　动词与宾语搭配　语境讽刺态度　形容词修饰名词　语境批判态度　动词短语搭配　并列结构语义一致　介词宾语语义　语境积极成长　语境批判刻板印象

30. 【答案】O
26 空 定位空格前‘a slow limp toward’ → 结合‘endurance stage’与‘creeping sadness’的消极语境 → 选择表示‘终结/终点’的名词
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　非谓语动词　熟词僻义　近义词辨析　动词与宾语搭配　语境讽刺态度　形容词修饰名词　语境批判态度　动词短语搭配　并列结构语义一致　介词宾语语义　语境积极成长　语境批判刻板印象

31. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前‘a slow limp toward’ → 结合‘endurance stage’与‘creeping sadness’的消极语境 → 选择表示‘终结/终点’的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘our value, attractiveness and power supposedly’ → 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，需被动语态 → 结合‘by the vanishing of youth’确定动作发出者 → 选择表示‘被剥夺/被夺走’的过去分词
28 空 定位空格前‘But I don't feel like I'm fading into’ → 结合前文‘invisible’与后文‘more seen’的转折 → 选择表示‘被忽视/无名’状态的名词
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32 空 定位空格前系动词is → 分析表语commodity的修饰语 → 结合上下文对营销者将自我爱商品化的批判 → 选择表示“可交易的”形容词
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35 空 定位空格前形容词reductive → 分析其修饰的名词 → 结合上下文对女性杂志和好莱坞银幕上刻板印象的批判 → 选择表示“描绘、刻画”的名词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　非谓语动词　熟词僻义　近义词辨析　动词与宾语搭配　语境讽刺态度　形容词修饰名词　语境批判态度　动词短语搭配　并列结构语义一致　介词宾语语义　语境积极成长　语境批判刻板印象

32. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前‘a slow limp toward’ → 结合‘endurance stage’与‘creeping sadness’的消极语境 → 选择表示‘终结/终点’的名词

27 空 定位空格前‘our value, attractiveness and power supposedly’ → 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，需被动语态 → 结合‘by the vanishing of youth’确定动作发出者 → 选择表示‘被剥夺/被夺走’的过去分词

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33 空 定位空格前连词or → 分析并列结构leave dysfunctional relationships → 结合上下文对新职业路径的积极态度 → 选择表示“开始、踏上”的动词短语

34 空 定位空格前介词through → 分析介词宾语的语义 → 结合上下文对个人成长的积极描述 → 选择表示“孤独、独处”的名词

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33. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前‘a slow limp toward’ → 结合‘endurance stage’与‘creeping sadness’的消极语境 → 选择表示‘终结/终点’的名词

27 空 定位空格前‘our value, attractiveness and power supposedly’ → 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，需被动语态 → 结合‘by the vanishing of youth’确定动作发出者 → 选择表示‘被剥夺/被夺走’的过去分词

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33 空 定位空格前连词or → 分析并列结构leave dysfunctional relationships → 结合上下文对新职业路径的积极态度 → 选择表示“开始、踏上”的动词短语

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34. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前‘a slow limp toward’ → 结合‘endurance stage’与‘creeping sadness’的消极语境 → 选择表示‘终结/终点’的名词

27 空 定位空格前‘our value, attractiveness and power supposedly’ → 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，需被动语态 → 结合‘by the vanishing of youth’确定动作发出者 → 选择表示‘被剥夺/被夺走’的过去分词

28 空 定位空格前‘But I don't feel like I'm fading into’ → 结合前文‘invisible’与后文‘more seen’的转折 → 选择表示‘被忽视/无名’状态的名词

29 空 定位空格后‘, compassionate and accepting’ → 分析并列结构，需选择与‘compassionate’（富有同情心的）和‘accepting’（接纳的）语义相近、情感积极的形容词 → 结合‘clear-eyed view of myself’（对自己清晰的认知）

30 空 定位空格前‘I have to’ → 结合后文‘a laugh’ → 识别固定搭配‘have to + 动词’ + ‘a laugh’ → 选择表示‘发出（笑声）’的动词

31 空 定位空格前动词have to → 分析宾语a laugh的语义 → 结合上下文对广告商推销行为的讽刺态度 → 选择表示“发出”笑声的动词

32 空 定位空格前系动词is → 分析表语commodity的修饰语 → 结合上下文对营销者将自我爱商品化的批判 → 选择表示“可交易的”形容词

33 空 定位空格前连词or → 分析并列结构leave dysfunctional relationships → 结合上下文对新职业路径的积极态度 → 选择表示“开始、踏上”的动词短语

34 空 定位空格前介词through → 分析介词宾语的语义 → 结合上下文对个人成长的积极描述 → 选择表示“孤独、独处”的名词

35 空 定位空格前形容词reductive → 分析其修饰的名词 → 结合上下文对女性杂志和好莱坞银幕上刻板印象的批判 → 选择表示“描绘、刻画”的名词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　非谓语动词　熟词僻义　近义词辨析　动词与宾语搭配　语境讽刺态度　形容词修饰名词　语境批判态度　动词短语搭配　并列结构语义一致　介词宾语语义　语境积极成长　语境批判刻板印象

35. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前‘a slow limp toward’ → 结合‘endurance stage’与‘creeping sadness’的消极语境 → 选择表示‘终结/终点’的名词

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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　非谓语动词　熟词僻义　近义词辨析　动词与宾语搭配　语境讽刺态度　形容词修饰名词　语境批判态度　动词短语搭配　并列结构语义一致　介词宾语语义　语境积极成长　语境批判刻板印象

36. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 debate → 在段落[B]中定位到公众对James Dean电影的兴奋与批评 → 同义替换 excitement and sharp criticism 为 ongoing debate
37. 定位题干关键词 young people, new settings → 在段落[C]中定位到 younger generations 和 gaming/virtual reality/augmented reality environments → 同义替换 younger generations 为 young people，environments 为 new settings
38. 定位题干关键词 fail to match the real actor → 在段落[D]（未完全给出，但根据上下文推断）中应存在关于CGI重现与真人匹配度的讨论 → 结合段落[A]中convincingly recreate的描述，判断题干观点与原文可能相悖
39. 定位题干关键词 bring images back to the screen → 在段落[A]中定位到 recreate people on screen 和 keep celebrities alive beyond the grave → 同义替换 recreate 为 bring back
40. 定位题干关键词 violate their legitimate rights → 在段落[B]中定位到 Robin Williams filed a deed protecting the use of his image... preventing others from recreating him → 推理出这涉及合法权利（image rights）
41. 定位段落 [C] 中 Travis Cloyd 的引言 → 提取其关于未来应用的描述 → 匹配题干“更多CGI复刻的已故名人形象将出现在银幕上”的预期
42. 定位段落 [B] 中关于电影《Finding Jack》的具体描述 → 提取“with another actor voicing him”这一细节 → 匹配题干“James Dean的形象将被复刻，但声音由他人配音”的核心信息
43. 定位段落 [A] 中关于CGI技术能力的描述 → 结合段落 [B] 中Zelda Williams的批评（“puppeteering the dead”）和Robin Williams的预防措施 → 推断出即使技术先进，复刻形象与真人仍存在本质区别（如缺乏灵魂、被操纵感）
44. 定位段落 [B] 中Robin Williams的案例 → 提取其生前采取法律行动保护自身形象免受CGI复刻 → 匹配题干“许多演员可能利用CGI技术为家人利益存储形象”的反向逻辑（即防止被利用）
45. 定位段落 [B] 中Zelda Williams的批评 → 提取其观点“这为未来的表演树立了可怕的先例” → 推断出部分演员担忧CGI技术可能影响其职业前景（即“失去工作”的潜在含义）

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　逻辑判断　推理判断　细节定位　信息匹配　观点态度　反向推理

37. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 debate → 在段落[B]中定位到公众对James Dean电影的兴奋与批评 → 同义替换 excitement and sharp criticism 为 ongoing debate
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　逻辑判断　推理判断　细节定位　信息匹配　观点态度　反向推理

38. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 debate → 在段落[B]中定位到公众对James Dean电影的兴奋与批评 → 同义替换 excitement and sharp criticism 为 ongoing debate
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39. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 debate → 在段落[B]中定位到公众对James Dean电影的兴奋与批评 → 同义替换 excitement and sharp criticism 为 ongoing debate
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40. 【答案】F

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41. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 debate → 在段落[B]中定位到公众对James Dean电影的兴奋与批评 → 同义替换 excitement and sharp criticism 为 ongoing debate

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42. 【答案】B

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45. 【答案】I

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46. 【答案】D

定位原文关于creativity特性的描述 → 识别“It is a delicate thing, easily stamped out”与“we thrive mentally and spiritually when we are able to wield it”的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】B

定位报告结论句 → 识别同义替换（run through all of school life → permeate the entire school） → 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 'detrimental' 和 'fostering of creativity' → 在语篇中定位到 'When children are regarded as vessels to be filled with facts, creativity does not prosper; nor does it when teachers' sole objective is coaching children towards exams.' → 将 'coaching children towards exams' 同义替换为 'Test-oriented teaching' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'private schools' → 定位到语篇中 'Britain's top private schools' 所在句 → 提取该句核心信息 'remarkable arts facilities' → 同义替换为 'attach great importance to arts education' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】C

定位问题核心（应对未来挑战）→ 比对语篇中关于解决方案的论述（艺术教育被挤压）→ 推断出需要保障艺术教育的平等机会 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断　同义替换

51. 【答案】C

定位首段对'mirroring'的定义 → 提取'consciously copy gestures' → 匹配选项C的'imitate gestures'与'without their knowing it'（对应subconsciously）

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】B

定位第二段对'mirroring'含义的解释 → 提取'agreement'与'interests meet' → 同义替换为选项B的'have a lot of things in common'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】A

定位第三段关于'Popular culture'的描述 → 提取'makes people want to...act and speak like popular people' → 推断其鼓励模仿 → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　推理判断

54. 【答案】A

定位引用谚语后的解释句 → 提取'not about copying, but rather about creating your own style' → 推断谚语目的是为了创造个人风格 → 匹配选项A

考点：推理判断　词义猜测

55. 【答案】D

定位末段'paradoxical' → 结合全文对模仿的双重描述（既是自然行为/沟通技巧，又涉及抄袭/版权问题） → 推断其矛盾性在于利弊共存 → 匹配选项D

考点：推理判断　观点态度

56. 【答案】The chart clearly illustrates the striking…

考生需先描述图表数据，再围绕中国脱贫攻坚成就展开评论，要求结构清晰、句式多样。

考点：图表描述与数据呈现　观点阐述与论证　段落组织与逻辑衔接　复杂句式与词汇多样性

57. 【答案】Yunnan is a province in southwest China, with…

将中文描述性段落准确、流畅地转换为英文，需要运用多种句式结构（如简单句、并列句、复合句）来组织信息，并确保主谓宾结构清晰，同时处理好专有名词和固定搭配的翻译。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO主干　动词搭配 take on