六级 · 2021年12月大学英语六级真题（第2套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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

56.（词数 150-200 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 4

1. What do we learn about the woman's new book?

A. It has given rise to much controversy.

B. It has been very favorably received.

C. It was primarily written for vegetarians.

D. It offends many environmentalists.

2. What do some critics say about the author of the book?

A. She neglects people's efforts in animal protection.

B. She tries to force people to accept her radical ideas.

C. She ignores the various benefits of public transport.

D. She insists vegetarians are harming the environment.

3. What does the woman claim about the diet changes she suggested?

A. They are significant.

B. They are revolutionary.

C. They are rational.

D. They are modest.

4. What does the woman say about her suggested tax increase?

A. It would help to protect the environment.

B. It would generate money for public health.

C. It would need support from the general public.

D. It would force poor people to change their diet.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What has the woman revealed in her book?

A. Where successful people's strengths come from.

B. Why many people fight so hard for success.

C. How she achieved her life's goal.

D. What makes people successful.

6. What do successful people attribute their achievements to?

A. Having someone who has confidence in them.

B. Having someone who is ready to help them.

C. Having a firm belief in their own ability.

D. Having a realistic attitude towards life.

7. What do successful people do when faced with difficulties?

A. They adjust their goals accordingly.

B. They try hard to appear optimistic.

C. They stay positive.

D. They remain calm.

8. What is one prerequisite for passion at work according to the woman?

A. An understanding leadership.

B. A nurturing environment.

C. Mutual respect among colleagues.

D. Highly cooperative teammates. 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 do we learn about mega bats?

A. They use their sense of hearing to capture their prey.

B. Their food mainly consists of small animals and fish.

C. They have big eyes and distinctive visual centers.

D. Their ancestor is different from that of micro bats.

10. How do micro bats find their way and identify food?

A. With the help of moonlight.

B. By means of echolocation.

C. With the aid of daylight vision.

D. By means of vision and smell.

11. Why do some species of bats use their sense of hearing more than their eyes?

A. To make up for their natural absence of vision.

B. To adapt themselves to a particular lifestyle.

C. To facilitate their travel over long distances.

D. To survive in the ever-changing weather.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the passage say about children watching educational programs?

A. They acquire knowledge not found in books.

B. They learn how to interact with their peers.

C. They become more emotionally aggressive.

D. They get much better prepared for school.

13. Why can't preschool children get the moral conveyed in the TV programs?

A. They are far from emotionally prepared.

B. They tend to be more attracted by images.

C. They can't follow the conflicts in the show.

D. They lack the cognitive and memory skills.

14. What does the passage suggest parents do?

A. Choose appropriate programs for their children.

B. Help their children understand the program's plot.

C. Outline the program's plot for their children first.

D. Monitor their children's watching of TV programs.

15. What should parents do right after watching the TV program?

A. Explain its message to their children.

B. Check if their children have enjoyed it.

C. Encourage their children to retell the story.

D. Ask their children to describe its characters.

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. Why don't many Westerners take off shoes before entering a house?

A. They are afraid of injuring their feet.
B. They have never developed the habit.
C. They believe a little dirt harms no one.
D. They find it rather troublesome to do so.

17. What is the finding of one study by researchers at an American university?

A. Different types of bacteria existed on public-toilet floors.
B. There were more bacteria on sidewalks than in the home.
C. Office carpets collected more bacteria than elsewhere.
D. A large number of bacteria collected on a single shoe.

18. What is the final reason the speaker gives for removing shoes before entering a house?

A. The chemicals on shoes can deteriorate air quality.
B. Shoes can upset family members with their noise.
C. The marks left by shoes are hard to erase.
D. Shoes can leave scratches on the floor.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the speaker say about hiding one's emotions?

A. It is sinful and immoral.
B. It is deemed uncivilized.
C. It is an uncontrollable behavior.
D. It is a violation of faith and trust.

20. What should we do first in dealing with emotions?

A. Assess their consequences.
B. Guard against their harm.
C. Accept them as normal.
D. Find out their causes.

21. What are we advised to do when emotions arise?

A. Try to understand what messages they convey.
B. Pay attention to their possible consequences.
C. Consider them from different perspectives.
D. Make sure they are brought under control.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What is an urgent need for feeding the world's population in 2050, according to the speaker?

A. Cultivation of new varieties of crops.
B. Measures to cope with climate change.
C. Development of more effective pesticides.
D. Application of more nitrogen-rich fertilizers.

23. Where should most of the money be invested to feed the ever-growing population?

A. The expansion of farmland in developing countries.
B. The research on crop rotation in developing countries.
C. The cooperation of the world's agricultural scientists.
D. The improvement of agricultural infrastructure.

24. Why does the speaker give credit to the world's agricultural scientists?

A. For encouraging farmers to embrace new farming techniques.
B. For aligning their research with advances in farming technology.
C. For turning their focus to the needs of farmers in poorer countries.
D. For cooperating closely with policymakers in developing countries.

25. What makes China exceptional in comparison with the rest of the world?

A. Rapid transition to become a food exporter.
B. Substantial funding in agricultural research.
C. Quick rise to become a leading grain producer.
D. Assumption of humanitarian responsibilities.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. accessories	B. align	C. concurrently
D. current	E. engaging	F. fond
G. frame	H. locations	I. perceive
J. positively	K. profile	L. prospering
M. reluctant	N. showcase	O. wardrobe

According to psychologist Sharon Draper, our clothing choices can absolutely affect our well-being. When we wear ill-fitting clothes, or feel over- or under-dressed for an event, it's natural to feel self-conscious or even stressed. Conversely, she says, opting for clothes that fit well and ____26____ with your sense of style can improve your confidence. But can you improve your health through your ____27____ clothing, without having to dash out and buy a whole new ____28____ ? "Absolutely," says Draper. If your goal is to improve your thinking, she recommends picking clothes that fit well and are unlikely to encourage restlessness, so avoid bows, ties and unnecessary ____29____ . It also helps to opt for clothes you ____30____ as tying in with your goals, so if you want to perform better at work, select pieces you view as professional. Draper says this fits in with the concept of behavioral activation, whereby ____31____ in a behavior (in this case, selecting clothes) can set you on the path to then achieving your goals (working harder). Another way to improve your ____32____ of mind is to mix things up. Draper says we often feel stuck in a rut if we wear the same clothes—even if they're our favorites—thus opting for an item you don't wear often, or adding something different to an outfit, such as a hat, can ____33____ shift your mood. On days when you're really ____34____ to brave the world, Draper suggests selecting sentimental items of clothing, such as ones you wore on a special day, or given to you by a loved one, as clothes with ____35____ associations can help you tap into constructive emotions.

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. Glenn Schellenberg's latest research suggests many psychologists and neuroscientists wrongly believe in the causal relationship between music and IQ. _____

37. The belief in the positive effects of music training appeals to many researchers who are musicians themselves. _____

38. Glenn Schellenberg was doubtful about the claim that music education helps enhance children's intelligence. _____

39. Glenn Schellenberg came to the conclusion that most of the papers assessed made the wrong claim regarding music's effect on intelligence. _____

40. You must abandon your unverified beliefs before you become a scientist. _____

41. Lots of experiments have demonstrated that people with music training can better differentiate certain sounds. _____

42. Glenn Schellenberg's findings at the beginning of this century were not supported by a larger study carried out some ten years later. _____

43. One researcher shares Glenn Schellenberg's view that it is necessary to conduct long-term developmental studies to understand the effects of music training. _____

44. Glenn Schellenberg's research assistants had no idea what he was trying to prove in his new study. _____

45. Glenn Schellenberg admits that practice can change certain areas of the brain but doubts that the change can affect other areas. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 延安位于陕西省北部,地处黄河中游,是中国革命的圣地。毛泽东等老一辈革命家曾在这里生活战斗了十三个春秋,领导了抗日战争和解放战争,培育了延安精神,为中国革命做出了巨大贡献。延安的革命旧址全国数量最大、分布最广,级别最高。延安是全国爱国主义、革命传统和延安精神教育基地。延安有9个革命纪念馆,珍藏着中共中央和老一辈革命家在延安时期留存下来的大量重要物品,因此享有 "中国革命博物馆城" 的美誉。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

The trend toward rationality and enlightenment was endangered long before the advent of the World Wide Web. As Neil Postman noted in his 1985 book Amusing Ourselves to Death, the rise of television introduced not just a new medium but a new discourse: a gradual shift from a typographic culture to a photographic one, which in turn meant a shift from rationality to emotions, exposition to entertainment. In an image-centered and pleasure-driven world, Postman noted, there is no place for rational thinking, because you simply cannot think with images. It is text that enables us to "uncover lies, confusions and overgeneralizations, and to detect abuses of logic and common sense. It also means to weigh ideas, to compare and contrast assertions, to connect one generalization to another." The dominance of television was not confined to our living rooms. It overturned all of those habits of mind, fundamentally changing our experience of the world, affecting the conduct of politics, religion, business, and culture. It reduced many aspects of modern life to entertainment, sensationalism, and commerce. "Americans don't talk to each other, we entertain each other," Postman wrote. "They don't exchange ideas, they exchange images. They do not argue with propositions, they argue with good looks, celebrities and commercials." At first, the web seemed to push against this trend. When it emerged towards the end of the 1980s as a purely text-based medium, it was seen as a tool to pursue knowledge, not pleasure. Reason and thought were most valued in this garden—all derived from the project of the Enlightenment. Universities around the world were among the first to connect to this new medium, which hosted discussion groups, informative personal or group blogs, electronic magazines, and academic mailing lists and forums. It was an intellectual project, not about commerce or control, created in a scientific research center in Switzerland. And for more than a decade, the web created an alternative space that threatened television's grip on society. Social networks, though, have since colonized the web for television's values. From Facebook to Instagram, the medium refocuses our attention on videos and images, rewarding emotional appeals—'like' buttons—over rational ones. Instead of a quest for knowledge, it engages us in an endless zest for instant approval from an audience, for which we are constantly but unconsciously performing. (It's telling that, while Google began life as a PhD thesis, Facebook started as a tool to judge classmates, appearances.) It reduces our curiosity by showing us exactly what we already want and think, based on our profiles and preferences. The Enlightenment's motto of 'Dare to know' has become 'Dare not to care to know.'

46. What did Neil Postman say about the rise of television?

A. It initiated a change from dominance of reason to supremacy of pleasure.

B. It brought about a gradual shift from cinema going to home entertainment.

C. It started a revolution in photographic technology.

D. It marked a new age in the entertainment industry.

47. According to the passage, what is the advantage of text reading?

A. It gives one access to huge amounts of information.

B. It allows more information to be processed quickly.

C. It is capable of enriching one's life.

D. It is conducive to critical thinking.

48. How has television impacted Americans?

A. It has given them a lot more to argue about.

B. It has brought celebrities closer to their lives.

C. It has made them care more about what they say.

D. It has rendered their interactions more superficial.

49. What does the passage say about the World Wide Web?

A. It was developed primarily for universities worldwide.

B. It was created to connect people in different countries.

C. It was viewed as a means to quest for knowledge.

D. It was designed as a discussion forum for university students.

50. What do we learn about users of social media?

A. They are bent on looking for an alternative space for escape.

B. They are constantly seeking approval from their audience.

C. They are forever engaged in hunting for new information.

D. They are unable to focus their attention on tasks for long.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

According to a recent study, a small but growing proportion of the workforce is affected to some degree by a sense of entitlement. Work is less about what they can contribute but more about what they can take. It can lead to workplace dysfunction and diminish their own job satisfaction. I'm not referring to employees who are legitimately dissatisfied with their employment conditions due to, say, being denied fair pay or flexible work practices. I'm talking about those who consistently believe they deserve special treatment and generous rewards. It's an expectation that exists irrespective of their abilities or levels of performance. As a result of that discrepancy between the privileges they feel they're owed and their inflated sense of self- worth, they don't work as hard for their employer. They prefer instead to slack off. It's a tendency which many scholars believe begins in childhood due to parents who overindulge their kids. This thereby leads them to expect the same kind of spoilt treatment throughout their adult lives. And yet despite how these employees feel, it's obviously important for their manager to nonetheless find out how to keep them motivated. And, by virtue of that heightened motivation, to perform well. The research team from several American universities surveyed more than 240 individuals. They sampled managers as well as team members. Employee entitlement was measured by statements such as "I honestly feel I'm just more deserving than others." The respondents had to rate the extent of their agreement. Employee engagement, meanwhile, was assessed with statements like "I really throw myself into my work." The findings revealed ethical leadership is precisely what alleviates the negative effects of employee entitlement. That's because rather than indulging employees or neglecting them, ethical leaders communicate very direct and clear expectations. They also hold employees accountable for their behaviors and are genuinely committed to doing the right thing. Additionally, these leaders are consistent in their standards. They're also less likely to deviate in how they treat employees. This means, when confronted by an entitled team member, an ethical leader is significantly disinclined to accommodate their demands. He or she will instead point out, constructively and tactfully, exactly how their inflated sense of deservingness is somewhat distorted. They'd then go further to explain the specific, and objective, criteria the employee must meet to receive their desired rewards. This shift away from unrealistic expectations is successful because entitled employees feel more confident that ethical leaders will deliver on their promises. This occurs because they're perceived to be fair and trustworthy. The researchers, however, exercise caution by warning no one single response is the perfect remedy. But there's no denying ethical leadership is at least a critical step in the right direction.

51. What does a recent study find about a growing number of workers?

A. They attempt to make more contributions.
B. They feel they deserve more than they get.
C. They attach importance to job satisfaction.
D. They try to diminish workplace dysfunction.

52. Why don't some employees work hard according to many scholars?

A. They lack a strong sense of self-worth.
B. They were spoiled when growing up.
C. They have received unfair treatment.
D. They are overindulged by their boss.

53. What is a manager supposed to do to enable workers to do a better job?

A. Be aware of their emotions.
B. Give them timely promotions.
C. Keep a record of their performance.
D. Seek ways to sustain their motivation.

54. What do the research findings reveal about ethical leaders?

A. They are held accountable by their employees.
B. They are always transparent in their likes and dislikes.
C. They convey their requirements in a straightforward way.
D. They make it a point to be on good terms with their employees.

55. What kind of leaders are viewed as ethical by entitled employees?

A. Those who can be counted on to fulfill commitments.
B. Those who can do things beyond normal expectations.
C. Those who exercise caution in making major decisions.
D. Those who know how to satisfy their employees' needs.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

56. The passage vividly presents a common scene: many teenagers today are obsessed with pop stars, copying how
their idols talk and dress and spending heavily just to see them face to face. In my view, this phenomenon
deserves a balanced judgement rather than blind praise or total denial.
Admittedly, taking an admirable star as one's idol can be positively motivating, since a hard-working singer
may inspire young people to pursue their own dreams. However, when admiration turns into blind worship, the
harm outweighs the benefit. Chasing stars at great expense drains teenagers' limited money and time, distracts
them from their studies, and may even distort their values.
To address the issue, joint efforts are needed. Parents and schools should guide adolescents to build a rational
view of idols, while the media ought to promote genuine role models instead of empty fame. For teenagers
themselves, the key is to learn from a star's strengths without losing themselves. Only in this way can idol
worship become a source of growth rather than regret.

57. Located in northern Shaanxi Province on the middle reaches of the Yellow River, Yan'an is the holy
land of the Chinese revolution. Mao Zedong and other revolutionaries of the older generation once lived
and fought here for thirteen years, led the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the War
of Liberation, fostered the Yan'an Spirit, and made great contributions to the Chinese revolution. Yan'an's
revolutionary sites are the largest in number, the most widely distributed and the highest in rank in the
whole country. Moreover, it is a national base for education in patriotism, revolutionary traditions and the
Yan'an Spirit. Yan'an has nine revolutionary memorial halls, which house a large number of important

items left by the CPC Central Committee and older-generation revolutionaries during the Yan'an period,
and thus enjoys the reputation of "the City of Museums of the Chinese Revolution".

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位首句关键词 'controversial new book' → 同义替换为 'much controversy' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】B

定位对话中 'Critics of your book assert that...' → 提取批评者观点 'force radical changes' → 同义替换为 'force people to accept her radical ideas' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】D

定位女士回应 'I suggest modest changes' → 直接提取 'modest' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　原词复现

4. 【答案】A

定位女士回应 'the money generated would be allocated to environmental protection' → 推理出税收用于环保 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

5. 【答案】D

综合对话中关于成功者共同点的多处描述 → 归纳为 'what makes people successful' → 得出答案

考点：主旨归纳　细节综合

6. 【答案】A

定位归因信号词 credit...to → 识别同义替换 believes in = has confidence in → 得出答案

考点：归因信号词识别　同义替换

7. 【答案】C

定位困难情境词 obstacles → 捕捉紧跟的应对态度 stay positive → 得出答案

考点：情境词定位　态度捕捉

8. 【答案】B

定位关键词 prerequisite → 捕捉其后解释 an environment that nurtures passion → 得出答案

考点：关键词定位　解释关系捕捉

9. 【答案】C

定位主题词 mega bats → 捕捉其特征描述 distinctive visual centers and big eyes → 得出答案

考点：主题词定位　特征描述捕捉

10. 【答案】B

定位主题词 micro bats → 捕捉其手段 use echolocation to find their way and identify food → 得出答案

考点：主题词定位　手段-目的关系捕捉

11. 【答案】B
定位末段总结句 → 提取‘adaptation to a particular lifestyle’ → 同义替换为‘adapt themselves to a particular lifestyle’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】C
定位首段研究发现 → 提取‘increase their emotional aggression’ → 同义替换为‘become more emotionally aggressive’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】D
定位‘Preschool children really don't get the moral’ → 因果定位‘That's because...’ → 提取‘cognitive skills and memory skills... still developing’
考点：因果细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】B
定位‘Parents should instead...’建议句 → 提取‘help them to understand the plot’ → 同义替换为‘Help their children understand the program's plot’
考点：建议细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】A
定位‘then explain the message at the end’ → 提取‘explain the message’ → 同义替换为‘Explain its message’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'Westerners' 和 'take off shoes' → 在语篇中捕捉到 'they may think a little dirt doesn't hurt anyone' → 同义替换为选项C 'a little dirt harms no one'
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

17. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'one study' 和 'American university' → 在语篇中捕捉到 'up to 421,000 units of bacteria can collect on the outside of a single shoe' → 同义替换为选项D 'A large number of bacteria collected on a single shoe'
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

18. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'final reason' → 在语篇中捕捉到 'I can give one final reason. The dust and toxic chemicals... can deteriorate the air quality' → 同义替换为选项A 'The chemicals on shoes can deteriorate air quality'
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

19. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'hiding one's emotions' → 在语篇中捕捉到 'morally it is also a breach of faith and trust' → 同义替换为选项D 'a violation of faith and trust'
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

20. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'first steps' 和 'dealing with emotions' → 在语篇中捕捉到 'One of the first steps... is to acknowledge them as normal and human' → 同义替换为选项C 'Accept them as normal'

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

21. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'emotions arise' → 听取后续建议 'learn not only how to control them but also how to accept them' → 结合 'rational mind does not always deal with the messages' 推断需理解其信息 → 同义替换为 'understand what messages they convey'

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

22. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'urgent need' → 听取具体需求 'new crop varieties' → 同义替换为 'Cultivation of new varieties of crops'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'most of the money' → 听取具体投向 'improving agricultural infrastructure' → 同义替换为 'The improvement of agricultural infrastructure'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】C

定位关键词 'give credit' → 听取原因 'embracing such a broad view' → 结合后文 'change research agendas to help meet the needs of farmers in poorer nations' → 同义替换为 'turning their focus to the needs of farmers in poorer countries'

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

25. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'China' 和 'exception' → 听取具体例外 'spending has far surpassed other countries' → 同义替换为 'Substantial funding in agricultural research'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前后的动词与介词搭配 → 识别固定搭配 'fit well and ___ with' → 结合语境 'sense of style' 选择表示“协调、一致”的动词

27 空 定位空格前后的限定词 'your' 和名词 'clothing' → 结合后文 'without having to dash out and buy a whole new' 推断此处指“现有的”衣服 → 选择表示“现有的、已有的”形容词

28 空 定位空格前的动词短语 'buy a whole new' → 结合前文 'clothing' 和整体语境，推断此处指“一套新衣服” → 选择表示“套装、行头”的名词

29 空 定位空格前的动词 'avoid' 和并列结构 'bows, ties and unnecessary ___' → 结合前文 'unlikely to encourage restlessness' 推断此处指“不必要的装饰或束缚物” → 选择表示“装饰、累赘”的名词

30 空 定位空格后的宾语从句 'as tying in with your goals' → 结合前文 'opt for clothes you ___ as' 推断此处指“认为、视为” → 选择表示“认为、视为”的动词

31 空 定位空格前动词与介词 → 分析并列结构与语义一致性 → 选择与“fit well”并列且能与“with”搭配的动词

32 空 定位空格后固定搭配“of mind” → 分析上下文关于情绪与心理状态的讨论 → 选择能构成“改善心境”含义的名词

33 空 定位空格前主语‘adding something different’与后文‘shift your mood’ → 分析动作对情绪的影响方式 → 选择表示‘立即、直接’影响的副词
34 空 定位空格后‘to brave the world’（勇敢面对世界）→ 分析上下文关于情绪低落时的建议 → 选择表示‘不愿、不情愿’的形容词
35 空 定位空格后‘associations’（联想）与前文‘sentimental items’（有纪念意义的物品）→ 分析衣物与情感记忆的关联 → 选择表示‘积极、正面’的形容词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配 state of mind

27. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前后的动词与介词搭配 → 识别固定搭配 'fit well and ___ with' → 结合语境 'sense of style' 选择表示‘协调、一致’的动词
27 空 定位空格前后的限定词 'your' 和名词 'clothing' → 结合后文 'without having to dash out and buy a whole new' 推断此处指‘现有的’衣服 → 选择表示‘现有的、已有的’形容词
28 空 定位空格前的动词短语 'buy a whole new' → 结合前文 'clothing' 和整体语境，推断此处指‘一套新衣服’ → 选择表示‘套装、行头’的名词
29 空 定位空格前的动词 'avoid' 和并列结构 'bows, ties and unnecessary ___' → 结合前文 'unlikely to encourage restlessness' 推断此处指‘不必要的装饰或束缚物’ → 选择表示‘装饰、累赘’的名词
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31 空 定位空格前动词与介词 → 分析并列结构与语义一致性 → 选择与‘fit well’并列且能与‘with’搭配的动词
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33 空 定位空格前主语‘adding something different’与后文‘shift your mood’ → 分析动作对情绪的影响方式 → 选择表示‘立即、直接’影响的副词
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35 空 定位空格后‘associations’（联想）与前文‘sentimental items’（有纪念意义的物品）→ 分析衣物与情感记忆的关联 → 选择表示‘积极、正面’的形容词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配 state of mind

28. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前后的动词与介词搭配 → 识别固定搭配 'fit well and ___ with' → 结合语境 'sense of style' 选择表示‘协调、一致’的动词
27 空 定位空格前后的限定词 'your' 和名词 'clothing' → 结合后文 'without having to dash out and buy a whole new' 推断此处指‘现有的’衣服 → 选择表示‘现有的、已有的’形容词
28 空 定位空格前的动词短语 'buy a whole new' → 结合前文 'clothing' 和整体语境，推断此处指‘一套新衣服’ → 选择表示‘套装、行头’的名词
29 空 定位空格前的动词 'avoid' 和并列结构 'bows, ties and unnecessary ___' → 结合前文 'unlikely to encourage restlessness' 推断此处指‘不必要的装饰或束缚物’ → 选择表示‘装饰、累赘’的名词
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31 空 定位空格前动词与介词 → 分析并列结构与语义一致性 → 选择与‘fit well’并列且能与‘with’搭配的动词
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33 空 定位空格前主语‘adding something different’与后文‘shift your mood’ → 分析动作对情绪的影响方式

→ 选择表示‘立即、直接’影响的副词
34 空 定位空格后‘to brave the world’（勇敢面对世界）→ 分析上下文关于情绪低落时的建议 → 选择表示‘不愿、不情愿’的形容词
35 空 定位空格后‘associations’（联想）与前文‘sentimental items’（有纪念意义的物品）→ 分析衣物与情感记忆的关联 → 选择表示‘积极、正面’的形容词
考点：动词搭配 语境选词 近义词辨析 动词搭配 take on 固定搭配 state of mind

29. 【答案】A
26 空 定位空格前后的动词与介词搭配 → 识别固定搭配 'fit well and ___ with' → 结合语境 'sense of style' 选择表示‘协调、一致’的动词
27 空 定位空格前后的限定词 'your' 和名词 'clothing' → 结合后文 'without having to dash out and buy a whole new' 推断此处指‘现有的’衣服 → 选择表示‘现有的、已有的’形容词
28 空 定位空格前的动词短语 'buy a whole new' → 结合前文 'clothing' 和整体语境，推断此处指‘一套新衣服’ → 选择表示‘套装、行头’的名词
29 空 定位空格前的动词 'avoid' 和并列结构 'bows, ties and unnecessary ___' → 结合前文 'unlikely to encourage restlessness' 推断此处指‘不必要的装饰或束缚物’ → 选择表示‘装饰、累赘’的名词
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35 空 定位空格后‘associations’（联想）与前文‘sentimental items’（有纪念意义的物品）→ 分析衣物与情感记忆的关联 → 选择表示‘积极、正面’的形容词
考点：动词搭配 语境选词 近义词辨析 动词搭配 take on 固定搭配 state of mind

30. 【答案】I
26 空 定位空格前后的动词与介词搭配 → 识别固定搭配 'fit well and ___ with' → 结合语境 'sense of style' 选择表示‘协调、一致’的动词
27 空 定位空格前后的限定词 'your' 和名词 'clothing' → 结合后文 'without having to dash out and buy a whole new' 推断此处指‘现有的’衣服 → 选择表示‘现有的、已有的’形容词
28 空 定位空格前的动词短语 'buy a whole new' → 结合前文 'clothing' 和整体语境，推断此处指‘一套新衣服’ → 选择表示‘套装、行头’的名词
29 空 定位空格前的动词 'avoid' 和并列结构 'bows, ties and unnecessary ___' → 结合前文 'unlikely to encourage restlessness' 推断此处指‘不必要的装饰或束缚物’ → 选择表示‘装饰、累赘’的名词
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35 空 定位空格后‘associations’（联想）与前文‘sentimental items’（有纪念意义的物品）→ 分析衣物与情感记忆的关联 → 选择表示‘积极、正面’的形容词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配 state of mind

31. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前后的动词与介词搭配 → 识别固定搭配 'fit well and ___ with' → 结合语境 'sense of style' 选择表示‘协调、一致’的动词
27 空 定位空格前后的限定词 'your' 和名词 'clothing' → 结合后文 'without having to dash out and buy a whole new' 推断此处指‘现有的’衣服 → 选择表示‘现有的、已有的’形容词
28 空 定位空格前的动词短语 'buy a whole new' → 结合前文 'clothing' 和整体语境，推断此处指‘一套新衣服’ → 选择表示‘套装、行头’的名词
29 空 定位空格前的动词 'avoid' 和并列结构 'bows, ties and unnecessary ___' → 结合前文 'unlikely to encourage restlessness' 推断此处指‘不必要的装饰或束缚物’ → 选择表示‘装饰、累赘’的名词
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31 空 定位空格前动词与介词 → 分析并列结构与语义一致性 → 选择与‘fit well’并列且能与‘with’搭配的动词
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33 空 定位空格前主语‘adding something different’与后文‘shift your mood’ → 分析动作对情绪的影响方式 → 选择表示‘立即、直接’影响的副词
34 空 定位空格后‘to brave the world’（勇敢面对世界）→ 分析上下文关于情绪低落时的建议 → 选择表示‘不愿、不情愿’的形容词
35 空 定位空格后‘associations’（联想）与前文‘sentimental items’（有纪念意义的物品）→ 分析衣物与情感记忆的关联 → 选择表示‘积极、正面’的形容词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配 state of mind

32. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前后的动词与介词搭配 → 识别固定搭配 'fit well and ___ with' → 结合语境 'sense of style' 选择表示‘协调、一致’的动词
27 空 定位空格前后的限定词 'your' 和名词 'clothing' → 结合后文 'without having to dash out and buy a whole new' 推断此处指‘现有的’衣服 → 选择表示‘现有的、已有的’形容词
28 空 定位空格前的动词短语 'buy a whole new' → 结合前文 'clothing' 和整体语境，推断此处指‘一套新衣服’ → 选择表示‘套装、行头’的名词
29 空 定位空格前的动词 'avoid' 和并列结构 'bows, ties and unnecessary ___' → 结合前文 'unlikely to encourage restlessness' 推断此处指‘不必要的装饰或束缚物’ → 选择表示‘装饰、累赘’的名词
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31 空 定位空格前动词与介词 → 分析并列结构与语义一致性 → 选择与‘fit well’并列且能与‘with’搭配的动词
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33 空 定位空格前主语‘adding something different’与后文‘shift your mood’ → 分析动作对情绪的影响方式 → 选择表示‘立即、直接’影响的副词
34 空 定位空格后‘to brave the world’（勇敢面对世界）→ 分析上下文关于情绪低落时的建议 → 选择表示‘不

愿、不情愿’ 的形容词
35 空 定位空格后‘associations’（联想）与前文‘sentimental items’（有纪念意义的物品）→ 分析衣物与情感记忆的关联 → 选择表示‘积极、正面’的形容词
考点：动词搭配 语境选词 近义词辨析 动词搭配 take on 固定搭配 state of mind

33. 【答案】J
26 空 定位空格前后的动词与介词搭配 → 识别固定搭配 'fit well and ___ with' → 结合语境 'sense of style' 选择表示‘协调、一致’的动词
27 空 定位空格前后的限定词 'your' 和名词 'clothing' → 结合后文 'without having to dash out and buy a whole new' 推断此处指‘现有的’衣服 → 选择表示‘现有的、已有的’形容词
28 空 定位空格前的动词短语 'buy a whole new' → 结合前文 'clothing' 和整体语境，推断此处指‘一套新衣服’ → 选择表示‘套装、行头’的名词
29 空 定位空格前的动词 'avoid' 和并列结构 'bows, ties and unnecessary ___' → 结合前文 'unlikely to encourage restlessness' 推断此处指‘不必要的装饰或束缚物’ → 选择表示‘装饰、累赘’的名词
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31 空 定位空格前动词与介词 → 分析并列结构与语义一致性 → 选择与‘fit well’并列且能与‘with’搭配的动词
32 空 定位空格后固定搭配‘of mind’ → 分析上下文关于情绪与心理状态的讨论 → 选择能构成‘改善心境’含义的名词
33 空 定位空格前主语‘adding something different’与后文‘shift your mood’ → 分析动作对情绪的影响方式 → 选择表示‘立即、直接’影响的副词
34 空 定位空格后‘to brave the world’（勇敢面对世界）→ 分析上下文关于情绪低落时的建议 → 选择表示‘不愿、不情愿’的形容词
35 空 定位空格后‘associations’（联想）与前文‘sentimental items’（有纪念意义的物品）→ 分析衣物与情感记忆的关联 → 选择表示‘积极、正面’的形容词
考点：动词搭配 语境选词 近义词辨析 动词搭配 take on 固定搭配 state of mind

34. 【答案】M
26 空 定位空格前后的动词与介词搭配 → 识别固定搭配 'fit well and ___ with' → 结合语境 'sense of style' 选择表示‘协调、一致’的动词
27 空 定位空格前后的限定词 'your' 和名词 'clothing' → 结合后文 'without having to dash out and buy a whole new' 推断此处指‘现有的’衣服 → 选择表示‘现有的、已有的’形容词
28 空 定位空格前的动词短语 'buy a whole new' → 结合前文 'clothing' 和整体语境，推断此处指‘一套新衣服’ → 选择表示‘套装、行头’的名词
29 空 定位空格前的动词 'avoid' 和并列结构 'bows, ties and unnecessary ___' → 结合前文 'unlikely to encourage restlessness' 推断此处指‘不必要的装饰或束缚物’ → 选择表示‘装饰、累赘’的名词
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33 空 定位空格前主语‘adding something different’与后文‘shift your mood’ → 分析动作对情绪的影响方式 → 选择表示‘立即、直接’影响的副词
34 空 定位空格后‘to brave the world’（勇敢面对世界）→ 分析上下文关于情绪低落时的建议 → 选择表示‘不愿、不情愿’的形容词

35 空 定位空格后‘associations’（联想）与前文‘sentimental items’（有纪念意义的物品）→ 分析衣物与情感记忆的关联 → 选择表示‘积极、正面’的形容词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配 state of mind

35. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前后的动词与介词搭配 → 识别固定搭配 'fit well and ___ with' → 结合语境 'sense of style' 选择表示‘协调、一致’的动词

27 空 定位空格前后的限定词 'your' 和名词 'clothing' → 结合后文 'without having to dash out and buy a whole new' 推断此处指‘现有的’衣服 → 选择表示‘现有的、已有的’形容词

28 空 定位空格前的动词短语 'buy a whole new' → 结合前文 'clothing' 和整体语境，推断此处指‘一套新衣服’ → 选择表示‘套装、行头’的名词

29 空 定位空格前的动词 'avoid' 和并列结构 'bows, ties and unnecessary ___' → 结合前文 'unlikely to encourage restlessness' 推断此处指‘不必要的装饰或束缚物’ → 选择表示‘装饰、累赘’的名词

30 空 定位空格后的宾语从句 'as tying in with your goals' → 结合前文 'opt for clothes you ___ as' 推断此处指‘认为、视为’ → 选择表示‘认为、视为’的动词

31 空 定位空格前动词与介词 → 分析并列结构与语义一致性 → 选择与‘fit well’并列且能与‘with’搭配的动词

32 空 定位空格后固定搭配‘of mind’ → 分析上下文关于情绪与心理状态的讨论 → 选择能构成‘改善心境’含义的名词

33 空 定位空格前主语‘adding something different’与后文‘shift your mood’ → 分析动作对情绪的影响方式 → 选择表示‘立即、直接’影响的副词

34 空 定位空格后‘to brave the world’（勇敢面对世界）→ 分析上下文关于情绪低落时的建议 → 选择表示‘不愿、不情愿’的形容词

35 空 定位空格后‘associations’（联想）与前文‘sentimental items’（有纪念意义的物品）→ 分析衣物与情感记忆的关联 → 选择表示‘积极、正面’的形容词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配 state of mind

36. 【答案】E

36. 定位段落E中Schellenberg对研究领域持怀疑态度并决定调查同行研究 → 推断其最新研究指向对因果关系的质疑 → 匹配题干

37. 定位段落D中Schellenberg作为热情音乐家对音乐迁移效应感到高兴 → 推断音乐训练的积极效果对音乐家身份的研究者有吸引力 → 匹配题干

38. 定位段落C中Schellenberg对音乐教育提升智力的科学依据持怀疑态度 → 直接匹配题干“怀疑”这一核心态度

39. 定位段落E中Schellenberg决定正式调查同行研究 → 推断其结论指向大多数论文在音乐对智力影响方面做出了错误主张 → 匹配题干

40. 综合全文中Schellenberg从发现积极证据到怀疑再到调查同行研究的历程 → 推断其隐含态度：成为科学家需摒弃未经验证的信念 → 匹配题干

41. 定位题干关键词'music training'和'differentiate certain sounds' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 定位至段落H（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断） → 匹配段落主旨

42. 定位题干关键信息'Glenn Schellenberg's findings'、'not supported'、'larger study'、'ten years later' → 在语篇中定位相关研究对比 → 段落D明确描述2004年研究与2013年更大规模研究结果不一致 → 匹配段落D

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考点：细节定位　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

37. 【答案】N

36. 定位段落E中Schellenberg对研究领域持怀疑态度并决定调查同行研究 → 推断其最新研究指向对因果关系的质疑 → 匹配题干
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考点：细节定位　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

38. 【答案】C

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考点：细节定位　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

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40. 综合全文中Schellenberg从发现积极证据到怀疑再到调查同行研究的历程 → 推断其隐含态度：成为科学家需摒弃未经验证的信念 → 匹配题干
41. 定位题干关键词'music training'和'differentiate certain sounds' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 定位至段落H（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断） → 匹配段落主旨
42. 定位题干关键信息'Glenn Schellenberg's findings'、'not supported'、'larger study'、'ten years later' → 在语篇中定位相关研究对比 → 段落D明确描述2004年研究与2013年更大规模研究结果不一致 → 匹配段落D
43. 定位题干关键信息'one researcher shares Glenn Schellenberg's view'、'long-term developmental studies' → 在语篇中寻找与Schellenberg观点一致的其他研究者及其观点 → 定位至段落J（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断） → 匹配段落J
44. 定位题干关键信息'research assistants'、'no idea'、'new study' → 在语篇中寻找关于研究助手知情情况的描述 → 定位至段落F（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断） → 匹配段落F
45. 定位题干关键信息'practice can change certain areas of the brain'、'doubts that the change can affect other areas' → 在语篇中寻找Schellenberg关于大脑变化与迁移效应的观点 → 定位至段落I（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断） → 匹配段落I

考点：细节定位　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

44. 【答案】F

36. 定位段落E中Schellenberg对研究领域持怀疑态度并决定调查同行研究 → 推断其最新研究指向对因果关系的质疑 → 匹配题干
37. 定位段落D中Schellenberg作为热情音乐家对音乐迁移效应感到高兴 → 推断音乐训练的积极效果对音乐家身份的研究者有吸引力 → 匹配题干
38. 定位段落C中Schellenberg对音乐教育提升智力的科学依据持怀疑态度 → 直接匹配题干“怀疑”这一核心态度
39. 定位段落E中Schellenberg决定正式调查同行研究 → 推断其结论指向大多数论文在音乐对智力影响方面做出了错

误主张 → 匹配题干
40. 综合全文中Schellenberg从发现积极证据到怀疑再到调查同行研究的历程 → 推断其隐含态度：成为科学家需摒弃未经验证的信念 → 匹配题干
41. 定位题干关键词'music training'和'differentiate certain sounds' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 定位至段落H（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断） → 匹配段落主旨
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44. 定位题干关键信息'research assistants'、'no idea'、'new study' → 在语篇中寻找关于研究助手知情情况的描述 → 定位至段落F（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断） → 匹配段落F
45. 定位题干关键信息'practice can change certain areas of the brain'、'doubts that the change can affect other areas' → 在语篇中寻找Schellenberg关于大脑变化与迁移效应的观点 → 定位至段落I（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断） → 匹配段落I

考点：细节定位　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

45. 【答案】I

36. 定位段落E中Schellenberg对研究领域持怀疑态度并决定调查同行研究 → 推断其最新研究指向对因果关系的质疑 → 匹配题干
37. 定位段落D中Schellenberg作为热情音乐家对音乐迁移效应感到高兴 → 推断音乐训练的积极效果对音乐家身份的研究者有吸引力 → 匹配题干
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44. 定位题干关键信息'research assistants'、'no idea'、'new study' → 在语篇中寻找关于研究助手知情情况的描述 → 定位至段落F（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断） → 匹配段落F
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考点：细节定位　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

46. 【答案】A

定位Neil Postman观点 → 提取电视带来的转变（从理性到情感） → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】D

定位文本阅读优势的描述 → 提取 ‘揭露谎言、检测逻辑滥用、权衡观点’ 等 → 归纳为批判性思维

考点：细节定位　归纳概括

48. 【答案】D

定位电视对美国人影响的描述 → 提取 ‘不交流思想，交换图像；不辩论命题，辩论外貌’ → 推断互动变得肤浅

考点：细节定位　推理判断

49. 【答案】C

定位关于万维网早期的描述 → 提取 ‘被视为追求知识而非快乐的工具’ → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】B

定位社交媒体用户行为描述 → 提取 ‘交换图像、辩论外貌、名人、广告’ → 推断其寻求观众认可

考点：细节定位　推理判断

51. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'recent study' 和 'growing number of workers' → 在语篇首段定位到 'a small but growing proportion of the workforce' → 同义替换 'sense of entitlement' 为 'feel they deserve more than they get' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'don't work hard' 和 'many scholars' → 在语篇中定位到 'they don't work as hard' 及其原因 'It's a tendency which many scholars believe begins in childhood due to parents who overindulge their kids' → 同义替换 'overindulge their kids' 为 'spoiled when growing up' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果推理　同义替换

53. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'manager' 和 'do a better job' → 在语篇中定位到 'it's obviously important for their manager to nonetheless find out how to keep them motivated' → 同义替换 'keep them motivated' 为 'sustain their motivation' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'research findings' 和 'ethical leaders' → 在语篇中定位到 'ethical leaders communicate very direct and clear expectations' → 同义替换 'direct and clear' 为 'straightforward' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'ethical' 和 'entitled employees' → 在语篇中定位到道德型领导者的特征 'genuinely committed to doing the right thing' 和 'consistent in their standards' → 推理得出这对应 'fulfill commitments'（履行承诺）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

56. 【答案】The passage vividly presents a common scene:…

考生需围绕青少年追星现象展开评论并提出建议，需构建清晰的议论文结构（引言-现象分析-建议-结论），并运用SVO主干句型和take on等动词搭配进行表达。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句型　动词搭配 take on

57. 【答案】Located in northern Shaanxi Province on the…

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，同时准确使用'be located in'、'make contributions to'等固定搭配。

考点：be located in　make contributions to　定语从句　非谓语动词