六级 · 2022年06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
890 284
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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 David Jackson from the conversation?

A. He is a staff writer.

B. He is an adventurer.

C. He is an author of fiction.

D. He is a father of four kids.

2. What does the man think of young teenagers?

A. They are interested in fairy tales.
B. They are curious and autonomous.
C. They are a headache to their parents.
D. They are ignorant of politics.

3. How does the man help his kids with their essays?

A. He offers them ample editorial guidance.
B. He recommends model essays to them.
C. He gives them encouragement.
D. He teaches them proofreading.

4. What does the woman say about herself when she was a teenager?

A. Her tastes in books changed.
B. She realized the power of reading.
C. Her reading opened her eyes to the world.
D. She began to perceive the world differently.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What do we learn about the woman?

A. She is a website designer.
B. She is a university graduate.
C. She is a main street store owner.
D. She is a successful entrepreneur.

6. What does the woman say about the clothes she made at first?

A. They were repeatedly rejected by shops.
B. They were popular with her classmates.
C. They showed her natural talent.
D. They were mostly failures.

7. Why did the woman persevere in making clothes for herself?

A. She had a strong interest in doing it.
B. She did not like ready-made clothes.
C. She could not find clothes of her size.
D. She found clothes in shops unaffordable.

8. What does the woman plan to do in the future?

A. Study fashion design at college.
B. Improve her marketing strategy.
C. Add designs for women.
D. Expand her business. 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 have researchers done for the first time in history?

A. Utilizing artificial intelligence to find a powerful new antibiotic.
B. Discovering bacteria which are resistant to all known antibiotics.
C. Identifying bacterial strains that are most harmful to human health.
D. Removing a deadly strain of bacteria in humans with a new antibiotic.

10. What makes it important to find new antibiotic drugs?

A. Ever-increasing strains of bacteria.
B. Bacteria's resistance to antibiotics.
C. The similarity between known drugs.
D. The growing threat of bacteria to health.

11. What does the passage say artificial intelligence is able to do in antibiotic research?

A. Dispense with experimental testing.
B. Predict whether compounds are toxic.
C. Foresee human reaction to antibiotics.
D. Combat bacteria's resistance to antibiotics.

Questions 12 to 15

12. According to the passage, how do most people detect lying?

A. By theorization. B. By generalization. C. By observation. D. By conversation.

13. What does the passage say about most lies?

A. They are easy to detect.
B. They are well intended.
C. They are groundless.
D. They are harmless.

14. What have many studies uncovered about the average person's lie detection?

A. Mostly by chance.
B. Basically objective.
C. Subject to their mental alertness.
D. Dependent on their analytical ability.

15. What advice does the new research offer regarding lie detection?

A. Looking the speaker in the eye.
B. Listening carefully to the speaker.
C. Measuring the speaker's breathing rate.
D. Focusing on the speaker's facial expressions. 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 most American hospitals?

A. They don't treat patients with due respect.
B. They witness a lot of doctor-patient conflicts.
C. They have to deal with social workers' strikes.
D. They don't care how much patients have to pay.

17. What does Karen Brudney suggest patients do?

A. Appear submissive and grateful to doctors and nurses.
B. Express a strong desire to be consulted or informed.
C. Refrain from saying anything that sounds negative.
D. Note down the names of all the doctors and nurses.

18. What do American doctors expect their patients to be, according to Karen Brudney?

A. Cooperative. B. Appreciative. C. Passive. D. Responsive.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the speaker say about a team with vitality?

A. Its members work together despite risks of failure.

B. It prioritizes recruiting young energetic members.

C. Its members stay in touch even after it breaks up.

D. It grows more and more mature professionally.

20. What do the researchers find out about members of a team?

A. Their differences are likely to impact productivity.

B. Their similarity is conducive to future collaboration.

C. Their connections strengthen with the passage of time.

D. Their mutual understanding stems from a common goal.

21. What do we learn about the team the speaker is currently working in?

A. It is characterized by diversity.

B. Its goals are quite inconsistent.

C. Its members have similar backgrounds.

D. It is connected by a unique mechanism.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What do experts recommend concerning being thrifty?

A. Putting aside twenty percent of one's earnings.

B. Spending in anticipation of becoming wealthy.

C. Living off a small proportion of one's income.

D. Saving as much as one can possibly manage.

23. How does confidence help people to be thrifty?

A. It empowers them to cope with irrational emotions.

B. It will guarantee the profits from their investments.

C. It will turn them into successful financial planners.

D. It enables them to focus on long-term investments.

24. How do millionaires react when they fail in their investment?

A. They count on others to take the responsibility.

B. They change their investment strategy in time.

C. They think they themselves are to blame.

D. They persist rather than get discouraged.

25. Why does the speaker say millionaires are socially indifferent?

A. They do not resist novel lifestyles.

B. They do not try to keep up with others.

C. They do not care what they have acquired.

D. They do not pressure themselves to get rich.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. aesthetically	B. constructed	C. designates
D. extract	E. flocked	F. incorporates
G. legitimate	H. natural	I. offspring
J. previous	K. principally	L. remedy
M. rhetorically	N. sneaked	O. versatile

The city of Bath was founded by the Romans almost two thousand years ago. It has been famous for its ___26___ pleasing architecture and healing thermal springs ever since. There are three hot springs in Bath; one is the King's Spring, upon which the Roman Baths and a temple were ___27___ . The other two are the Cross Spring and the Hetling Spring, close to each other in Hot Bath Street. Although Bath is ___28___ known as a Roman and Georgian city, many people came in the intervening centuries to make use of the ___29___ waters. While the Georgians made 'taking the waters' or bathing particularly fashionable, it was ___30___ generations who paved the way, creating greater interest in Bath and its springs. Charles II, desperate for an heir and unable to produce a ___31___ son, came to Bath to take the waters in the hope that their magical powers would do something to ___32___ the situation. Craving for a male heir, James and Mary both came to Bath and soon after produced a son, which bred many conspiracy theories about who was the real father of their ___33___ . Regardless, the 'miracle' created something of a boom in tourism for Bath and once Queen Anne had paid a visit in 1702, sealing it as the place to be, the whole nation ___34___ to the city. Afterwards, the spas in Bath continued to go in and out of fashion for more than 150 years until they closed completely. The new Bath Spa, which opened in 2006, ___35___ modern architecture with the ancient spring, now the New Royal Bath.

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. Some children on the remote islands won't eat their meals because they are fed cheap junk food. _____

37. Unlike other parts of Bangladesh, the number of women who die from giving birth remains high on the river islands. _____

38. One big problem many islanders have is that they can't afford the prescribed medicines, even with discounts offered. _____

39. TD is a virtual medical service financially supported by one of the nation's nonprofit organizations. _____

40. TD doctors are welcome to the islanders because they treat the sick with respect and patience. _____

41. Women islanders tend to have health problems early partly because they get married and give birth early. _____

42. TD doctors make weekly visits to the remote islands to provide services at a temporary medical center. _____

43. TD doctors provide the islanders with online diagnoses and treatments for common diseases. _____

44. The residents of the river islands have to keep moving their homes because of floods and land erosions. _____

45. Women islanders usually rely on their husbands to get some medicines for them without diagnoses and prescriptions. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 卢沟桥位于天安门广场西南15公里处,横跨永定河,是北京现存最古老的多拱石桥。卢沟桥最初建成于1192年,1698年重建,由281根柱子支撑。每根柱子上都有一头石狮。这些石狮的头、背、腹部或爪子上都藏着更多的狮子。这些石狮生动逼真、千姿百态,是卢沟桥石刻艺术的精品。桥上的石狮不计其数,因而北京地区流传着"卢沟桥上的石狮子——数不清"的说法。 卢沟桥不仅以其美学特征闻名于世,还被公认为石桥建筑史上的一座丰碑。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Selective colleges and universities in the U.S. are under fire for being too elite and too expensive, and for not training graduates for the world of work. Such charges ignore the fact that these institutions continue to prepare students for success in their work, for thoughtful engagement in civic life, for lifelong learning, and for understanding the world and those with whom they live. These colleges and universities must be doing something right. Applications are at record highs, and their financial aid programs make them more accessible than ever. This model of education has long played a central role in creating opportunity, driving economic growth, and spurring innovation. Yet, there is growing skepticism about the value of this model. The recent tax reform bill is a wake-up call that our strongest colleges and universities are under assault by some in government. The initial proposals would have made education unaffordable for many by taxing tuition waivers for graduate students and ending deductions for student loan interest. Thankfully, these provisions were ultimately stripped from the bill, but lawmakers let stand a new tax on the investment income of some colleges and universities. While these attacks are motivated by misguided ideas, we need to do a better job of explaining why these claims are false and why what we do is valuable. We cannot take for granted that any of this is obvious. It is often said that elite colleges and universities do not train students, particularly those who study the liberal arts, for the workforce. But this can be refuted by scholarly research. The data are clear: a liberal arts education is great career preparation, both for excellent lifetime earnings and for satisfaction with the work. This education develops the skills of critical thinking, rigorous analysis of data and facts, communication with the written and spoken word, understanding of cultural differences and issues, and the ability to keep learning. In fact, liberal arts graduates do extremely well in every imaginable field. Access to an education at selective colleges and universities is now more available than ever to low- and middle-income families. We have built endowments from donations by alumni and parents who understand and appreciate our mission to provide access and opportunity, and a significant portion of the returns from these endowments is used to fund financial aid. Ironically, the new tax on endowments drains financial aid funds from the very schools most able to offer opportunity to those who have earned a spot but cannot otherwise afford this education. Beyond the virtue of access to those who have earned a place at these schools, the diversity of economic backgrounds enhances the education and experience of all of our students.

46. What fact does the author emphasize concerning selective colleges and universities?

A. They have been ignoring the training of graduates for the world of work.

B. They have been doing well in ensuring their students a successful future.

C. They have been constantly attacked for being too elite and too expensive.

D. They have been actively engaged in civic life beyond the school campus.

47. What does the author say in arguing for the model of education in the U.S.?

A. It has contributed substantially to the nation's overall development.

B. It has succeeded in maintaining sustainable financial aid programs.

C. It has given priority to innovative programs for graduate studies.

D. It has played a central role in attracting international applicants.

48. What do we learn about the initial proposals concerning the recent tax reform bill?

A. They would have stripped many students of life's chances.

B. They would have deducted graduate student loan interest.

C. They would have added to many students' financial burden.

D. They would have increased the number of tuition waivers.

49. What do the data show about elite colleges and universities?

A. Their graduates lack the rigor required for doing statistical analysis.

B. Their students prove to be inadequately prepared for their future careers.

C. Their focus on research is conducive to developing students' critical thinking.

D. Their liberal arts education enables graduates to excel in whatever field they are in.

50. What is an advantage of providing financial aid for students?

A. Every student can choose the institution they wish to attend.

B. All students can benefit from a diversified student population.

C. All students will be able to earn a place on university campus.

D. Less privileged students will be more competitive at elite schools.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

When a group of Australians was asked why they believed climate change was not happening, about 36% said it was "common sense", according to a report published last year by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. This was the most popular reason for their opinion, with only 11% saying their belief that climate change was not happening was based on scientific research. But what do we mean by an appeal to common sense? Presumably it's an appeal to rationality of some sort that forms the basis of more complex reasoning. The appeal to common sense, however, is usually nothing more than an appeal to thinking that just feels right, but what feels right to one person may not feel right to another. Whether it feels right is usually a reflection of the world view and ideologies we have internalised, and that frames how we interact with new ideas. When new ideas are in accord with what we already believe, they are more readily accepted. When they are not, they, and the arguments that lead to them, are more readily rejected. We often mistake this automatic compatibility testing of new ideas with existing beliefs as an application of common sense, but, in reality, it is more about judging than thinking. As Nobelist Daniel Kahneman notes in Thinking, Fast and Slow, when we arrive at conclusions in this way, the outcomes also feel true, regardless of whether they are. We are not psychologically well equipped to judge our own thinking. We are also highly susceptible to a range of cognitive biases such as giving preference to the first things that come to mind when making decisions or giving weight to evidence. One way we can check our internal biases and inconsistencies is through the social verification of knowledge, in which we test our ideas in a rigorous and systematic way to see if they make sense not just to us, but to other people. The outstanding example of this socially shared cognition is science. That does not mean that individuals are not capable of excellent thinking, nor does it mean no individual is rational. But the extent to which individuals can do this on their own is a function of how well integrated they are with communities of systematic inquiry in the first place. You can't learn to think well by yourself. In matters of science at least, those who value their common sense over methodological, collaborative investigation imagine themselves to be more free in their thinking, unbound by involvement with the group, but in reality they are tightly bound by their capabilities and perspectives. We are smarter together than we are individually, and perhaps that's just common sense.

51. What does the author intend to show by citing the findings from the report published last year?

A. People seldom appeal to rationality in their thinking.

B. It is often the case that truth lies in the hands of a few.

C. Common sense and science are the two sides of a coin.

D. Few people know if climate change is really happening.

52. What is the appeal to common sense according to the author?

A. It is the basis for the internalisation of individuals' ideologies.

B. It is a series of conceptions formulated from complex reasoning.

C. It is collective wisdom that helps people interact with new ideas.

D. It is something subjective based on what one perceives to be right.

53. What does Daniel Kahneman think is the problem of testing new ideas with existing beliefs?

A. It may lead to incorrect judgment.

B. It makes no use of common sense.

C. It fails to correct mistakes through serious reasoning.

D. It can produce psychologically unacceptable outcomes.

54. What can we do to be less susceptible to cognitive biases?

A. Give equal weight to evidence of both sides in a conflict.

B. Provide convincing examples in developing an argument.

C. Establish socially shared cognition via scientific methods.

D. Avoid inconsistencies when addressing controversial issues.

55. What message does the author try to convey at the end of the passage?

A. Multiple perspectives stimulate people's interest in exploring the unknown.

B. Individuals can enhance their overall capabilities by interacting with others.

C. Individuals should think freely to break from the restrictions of common sense.

D. Collaborative efforts can overcome individuals limitations in scientific inquiry.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

56. Nowadays more and more people choose to live an environmentally friendly lifestyle. This shift is no longer a
slogan but a set of daily habits that reshape how we eat, travel and consume.
Several concrete practices explain this trend. To begin with, many commuters now favour buses, subways or
shared bikes over private cars, which cuts carbon emission and eases traffic. What is more, sorting rubbish into
recyclable and kitchen waste has become routine in my own neighbourhood, so that plastic and paper can be
recycled rather than buried. Take myself as an example: since I started carrying a cloth bag and a reusable
bottle, I have thrown away far less single-use plastic every week. Small as these acts seem, they add up to a
sustainable way of living.
As a result, an environmentally friendly lifestyle benefits both individuals and the planet. It saves resources,
keeps the air cleaner and reminds us that a green future depends on the choices we make today. I firmly believe
that when everyone takes one small step, the earth will thank us tomorrow.

57. Located 15 kilometres southwest of Tian'anmen Square and spanning the Yongding River, Lugou Bridge is the oldest existing multi-arch stone bridge in Beijing. It was first built in 1192 and rebuilt in 1698, and is supported by 281 pillars. On each pillar stands a stone lion, and on the heads, backs, bellies or paws of these stone lions are hidden even more lions. Vivid and lifelike and varying in posture, these stone lions are regarded as the finest works of stone carving on Lugou Bridge. The stone
lions on the bridge are too numerous to count, so there is a popular saying in the Beijing area: "The stone lions on Lugou Bridge are simply countless." Lugou Bridge is not only world-famous for its aesthetic features but also widely recognized as a monument in the history of stone bridge construction.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A
定位首句介绍 → 识别 'staff writer' 同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】B
定位男士对青少年的评价 → 识别 'independent' 与 'curiosities' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　近义词辨析

3. 【答案】C
定位男士对孩子写作的帮助方式 → 识别 'encouraging' 与 'encouragement' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　近义词辨析

4. 【答案】A
定位女士谈论自己青少年时期 → 识别 'tastes in books change' 的直接陈述 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　语境选词

5. 【答案】D
定位对话开头对女士的介绍 → 识别 'successful young entrepreneur' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】D
定位女士描述早期作品的语句 → 识别同义替换 'disasters' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】C
定位女士解释坚持原因的语句 → 识别同义替换 'couldn't find clothes that fit me' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】D
定位女士谈论未来计划的语句 → 识别同义替换 'add more clothes' 和 'add to my range' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】A
定位包含 'first time' 的语句 → 识别同义替换 'artificial intelligence has been used to find' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】B
定位解释'为何重要'的语句 → 识别同义替换 'antibiotic resistance' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】B
定位AI在抗生素研究中的具体功能 → 匹配‘predict if compounds are likely to be toxic’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

12. 【答案】C
定位‘how to tell if someone is telling a lie’的来源 → 匹配‘from observations of those people we know well’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

13. 【答案】D
定位‘most lies’的描述 → 匹配‘These are mostly harmless lies’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

14. 【答案】A
定位‘average person's lie detection’的研究结论 → 匹配‘fails to do better than chance’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

15. 【答案】B
定位‘new research offers some surprising advice’ → 匹配‘Stop looking and listen instead’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

16. 【答案】A
定位关键句 'too few hospitals and doctors are ready to do that' → 推断 'that' 指代前文 'treated with respect and consideration' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 指代推断

17. 【答案】D
定位 Karen Brudney 的建议 'write down every single question and the answer, the name of every doctor and nurse' → 同义替换为 'Note down the names' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

18. 【答案】C
定位 Karen Brudney 的陈述 'They want you to be totally passive' → 直接匹配选项 'Passive' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 语境选词

19. 【答案】C
定位 'vitality' 的定义 'stay connected even after the team breaks up' → 同义替换为 'stay in touch even after it breaks up' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

20. 【答案】B
定位研究发现 'similarity strengthens them... motivates them to seek further opportunities for collaboration' → 推断相似性有助于未来合作 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 推理判断

21. 【答案】A

定位关键句 'One of the two key factors... is sameness. Specifically, sharing the same gender or ethnic origin.' → 同义替换 'sameness' 为 'similar backgrounds' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】A

定位专家建议 'experts recommend saving 20% of your income and living off the remaining 80%' → 同义替换 'saving 20%' 为 'Putting aside twenty percent' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】D

定位 'It also takes confidence to invest properly... focus on a long-term investment plan.' → 推理自信使人能够坚持长期投资计划 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

24. 【答案】C

定位 'Millionaires don't count on anyone else... and they don't blame anyone else if they fall short.' → 同义替换 'fall short'（失败）时 'don't blame anyone else' 为 'think they themselves are to blame' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】B

定位 'they don't yield to pressure to buy the latest thing or to keep up with others' → 同义替换 'don't yield to pressure to keep up with others' 为 'do not try to keep up with others' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格后名词 'architecture' → 结合前文 'famous for' 与后文 'pleasing' 判断需形容词修饰 → 根据语境与搭配选择 'visually'

27 空 定位空格前 'were' → 判断需过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合 'upon which' 引导的定语从句与 'built' 的语义搭配

28 空 定位空格后 'known as' → 判断需副词修饰 'known' → 结合 'Although' 引导的让步状语从句与后文 'many people came' 的转折关系

29 空 定位空格后 'waters' → 结合前文 'healing thermal springs' 与 'make use of' 判断需形容词描述水的特性 → 根据语境选择 'healing'

30 空 定位空格后 'generations' → 结合 'it was ... who paved the way' 强调句型 → 根据前文 'While the Georgians made ... fashionable' 的时间对比关系选择 'earlier'

31 空 定位空格前的动词were → 判断空格需填入过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合语境 ‘罗马浴场和神庙被建造’ → 识别固定搭配 ‘be built upon’ → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前的形容词 ‘known as’ → 判断空格需填入副词修饰 ‘known’ → 结合语境 ‘尽管巴斯通常被认为是...’ → 识别表示 ‘普遍地’ 的副词 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前的形容词性物主代词 ‘their’ → 判断空格需填入名词 → 结合语境 ‘他们孩子的父亲’ → 识别表示 ‘孩子’ 的名词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前的主语 ‘the whole nation’ 和介词 ‘to’ → 判断空格需填入不及物动词 → 结合语境 ‘整个国家涌向这座城市’ → 识别表示 ‘涌入’ 的动词短语 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前的主语 ‘The new Bath Spa’ 和宾语 ‘modern architecture with the ancient spring’ → 判断空格需填入及物动词 → 结合语境 ‘新巴斯温泉将现代建筑与古老温泉结合’ → 识别表示 ‘结合’ 的动词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词　被动语态　定语从句　副词修饰　让步状语从句　近义词辨析　强调句型　时间对比　固定搭配 be built upon　副词修饰形容词　语境推断‘普遍认知’　名词性物主代词指代　语境推断‘孩子’　主谓一致　固定搭配 flock to　语境推断‘结合’

27. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格后名词 'architecture' → 结合前文 'famous for' 与后文 'pleasing' 判断需形容词修饰 → 根据语境与搭配选择 'visually'

27 空 定位空格前 'were' → 判断需过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合 'upon which' 引导的定语从句与 'built' 的语义搭配

28 空 定位空格后 'known as' → 判断需副词修饰 'known' → 结合 'Although' 引导的让步状语从句与后文 'many people came' 的转折关系

29 空 定位空格后 'waters' → 结合前文 'healing thermal springs' 与 'make use of' 判断需形容词描述水的特性 → 根据语境选择 'healing'

30 空 定位空格后 'generations' → 结合 'it was ... who paved the way' 强调句型 → 根据前文 'While the Georgians made ... fashionable' 的时间对比关系选择 'earlier'

31 空 定位空格前的动词were → 判断空格需填入过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合语境‘罗马浴场和神庙被建造’ → 识别固定搭配‘be built upon’ → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前的形容词‘known as’ → 判断空格需填入副词修饰‘known’ → 结合语境‘尽管巴斯通常被认为是...’ → 识别表示‘普遍地’的副词 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前的形容词性物主代词‘their’ → 判断空格需填入名词 → 结合语境‘他们孩子的父亲’ → 识别表示‘孩子’的名词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前的主语‘the whole nation’和介词‘to’ → 判断空格需填入不及物动词 → 结合语境‘整个国家涌向这座城市’ → 识别表示‘涌入’的动词短语 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前的主语‘The new Bath Spa’和宾语‘modern architecture with the ancient spring’ → 判断空格需填入及物动词 → 结合语境‘新巴斯温泉将现代建筑与古老温泉结合’ → 识别表示‘结合’的动词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词　被动语态　定语从句　副词修饰　让步状语从句　近义词辨析　强调句型　时间对比　固定搭配 be built upon　副词修饰形容词　语境推断‘普遍认知’　名词性物主代词指代　语境推断‘孩子’　主谓一致　固定搭配 flock to　语境推断‘结合’

28. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格后名词 'architecture' → 结合前文 'famous for' 与后文 'pleasing' 判断需形容词修饰 → 根据语境与搭配选择 'visually'

27 空 定位空格前 'were' → 判断需过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合 'upon which' 引导的定语从句与 'built' 的语义搭配

28 空 定位空格后 'known as' → 判断需副词修饰 'known' → 结合 'Although' 引导的让步状语从句与后文 'many people came' 的转折关系

29 空 定位空格后 'waters' → 结合前文 'healing thermal springs' 与 'make use of' 判断需形容词描述水的特性 → 根据语境选择 'healing'

30 空 定位空格后 'generations' → 结合 'it was ... who paved the way' 强调句型 → 根据前文 'While the Georgians made ... fashionable' 的时间对比关系选择 'earlier'

31 空 定位空格前的动词were → 判断空格需填入过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合语境‘罗马浴场和神庙被建造’ → 识别固定搭配‘be built upon’ → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前的形容词‘known as’ → 判断空格需填入副词修饰‘known’ → 结合语境‘尽管巴斯通常被认为是...’ → 识别表示‘普遍地’的副词 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前的形容词性物主代词‘their’ → 判断空格需填入名词 → 结合语境‘他们孩子的父亲’ → 识别表示‘孩子’的名词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前的主语‘the whole nation’和介词‘to’ → 判断空格需填入不及物动词 → 结合语境‘整个国家涌向这座城市’ → 识别表示‘涌入’的动词短语 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的主语‘The new Bath Spa’和宾语‘modern architecture with the ancient spring’ → 判断空格需填入及物动词 → 结合语境‘新巴斯温泉将现代建筑与古老温泉结合’ → 识别表示‘结合’的动词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词　被动语态　定语从句　副词修饰　让步状语从句　近义词辨析　强调句型　时间对比　固定搭配 be built upon　副词修饰形容词　语境推断‘普遍认知’　名词性物主代词指代　语境推断‘孩子’　主谓一致　固定搭配 flock to　语境推断‘结合’

29. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格后名词 'architecture' → 结合前文 'famous for' 与后文 'pleasing' 判断需形容词修饰 → 根据语境与搭配选择 'visually'
27 空 定位空格前 'were' → 判断需过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合 'upon which' 引导的定语从句与 'built' 的语义搭配
28 空 定位空格后 'known as' → 判断需副词修饰 'known' → 结合 'Although' 引导的让步状语从句与后文 'many people came' 的转折关系
29 空 定位空格后 'waters' → 结合前文 'healing thermal springs' 与 'make use of' 判断需形容词描述水的特性 → 根据语境选择 'healing'
30 空 定位空格后 'generations' → 结合 'it was ... who paved the way' 强调句型 → 根据前文 'While the Georgians made ... fashionable' 的时间对比关系选择 'earlier'
31 空 定位空格前的动词were → 判断空格需填入过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合语境‘罗马浴场和神庙被建造’ → 识别固定搭配‘be built upon’ → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的形容词‘known as’ → 判断空格需填入副词修饰‘known’ → 结合语境‘尽管巴斯通常被认为是...’ → 识别表示‘普遍地’的副词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前的形容词性物主代词‘their’ → 判断空格需填入名词 → 结合语境‘他们孩子的父亲’ → 识别表示‘孩子’的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的主语‘the whole nation’和介词‘to’ → 判断空格需填入不及物动词 → 结合语境‘整个国家涌向这座城市’ → 识别表示‘涌入’的动词短语 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的主语‘The new Bath Spa’和宾语‘modern architecture with the ancient spring’ → 判断空格需填入及物动词 → 结合语境‘新巴斯温泉将现代建筑与古老温泉结合’ → 识别表示‘结合’的动词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词　被动语态　定语从句　副词修饰　让步状语从句　近义词辨析　强调句型　时间对比　固定搭配 be built upon　副词修饰形容词　语境推断‘普遍认知’　名词性物主代词指代　语境推断‘孩子’　主谓一致　固定搭配 flock to　语境推断‘结合’

30. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格后名词 'architecture' → 结合前文 'famous for' 与后文 'pleasing' 判断需形容词修饰 → 根据语境与搭配选择 'visually'
27 空 定位空格前 'were' → 判断需过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合 'upon which' 引导的定语从句与 'built' 的语义搭配
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30 空 定位空格后 'generations' → 结合 'it was ... who paved the way' 强调句型 → 根据前文 'While the Georgians made ... fashionable' 的时间对比关系选择 'earlier'
31 空 定位空格前的动词were → 判断空格需填入过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合语境‘罗马浴场和神庙被建造’ → 识别固定搭配‘be built upon’ → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前的形容词‘known as’ → 判断空格需填入副词修饰‘known’ → 结合语境‘尽管巴斯通常被认为是...’ → 识别表示‘普遍地’的副词 → 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格前的主语‘The new Bath Spa’和宾语‘modern architecture with the ancient spring’ → 判断空格需填入及物动词 → 结合语境‘新巴斯温泉将现代建筑与古老温泉结合’ → 识别表示‘结合’的动词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 形容词修饰名词 被动语态 定语从句 副词修饰 让步状语从句 近义词辨析 强调句型 时间对比 固定搭配 be built upon 副词修饰形容词 语境推断‘普遍认知’ 名词性物主代词指代 语境推断‘孩子’ 主谓一致 固定搭配 flock to 语境推断‘结合’

31. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格后名词 'architecture' → 结合前文 'famous for' 与后文 'pleasing' 判断需形容词修饰 → 根据语境与搭配选择 'visually'
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31 空 定位空格前的动词were → 判断空格需填入过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合语境‘罗马浴场和神庙被建造’ → 识别固定搭配‘be built upon’ → 得出答案
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34 空 定位空格前的主语‘the whole nation’和介词‘to’ → 判断空格需填入不及物动词 → 结合语境‘整个国家涌向这座城市’ → 识别表示‘涌入’的动词短语 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的主语‘The new Bath Spa’和宾语‘modern architecture with the ancient spring’ → 判断空格需填入及物动词 → 结合语境‘新巴斯温泉将现代建筑与古老温泉结合’ → 识别表示‘结合’的动词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 形容词修饰名词 被动语态 定语从句 副词修饰 让步状语从句 近义词辨析 强调句型 时间对比 固定搭配 be built upon 副词修饰形容词 语境推断‘普遍认知’ 名词性物主代词指代 语境推断‘孩子’ 主谓一致 固定搭配 flock to 语境推断‘结合’

32. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格后名词 'architecture' → 结合前文 'famous for' 与后文 'pleasing' 判断需形容词修饰 → 根据语境与搭配选择 'visually'
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30 空 定位空格后 'generations' → 结合 'it was ... who paved the way' 强调句型 → 根据前文 'While the Georgians made ... fashionable' 的时间对比关系选择 'earlier'
31 空 定位空格前的动词were → 判断空格需填入过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合语境‘罗马浴场和神庙被建造’ → 识别固定搭配‘be built upon’ → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的形容词‘known as’ → 判断空格需填入副词修饰‘known’ → 结合语境‘尽管巴斯通常被认为是...’ → 识别表示‘普遍地’的副词 → 得出答案
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34 空 定位空格前的主语‘the whole nation’和介词‘to’ → 判断空格需填入不及物动词 → 结合语境‘整个国家涌向这座城市’ → 识别表示‘涌入’的动词短语 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的主语‘The new Bath Spa’和宾语‘modern architecture with the ancient spring’ → 判断空格需填入及物动词 → 结合语境‘新巴斯温泉将现代建筑与古老温泉结合’ → 识别表示‘结合’的动词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 形容词修饰名词 被动语态 定语从句 副词修饰 让步状语从句 近义词辨析 强调句型 时间对比 固定搭配 be built upon 副词修饰形容词 语境推断‘普遍认知’ 名词性物主代词指代 语境推断‘孩子’ 主谓一致 固定搭配 flock to 语境推断‘结合’

33. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格后名词 'architecture' → 结合前文 'famous for' 与后文 'pleasing' 判断需形容词修饰 → 根据语境与搭配选择 'visually'
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考点：语境选词 形容词修饰名词 被动语态 定语从句 副词修饰 让步状语从句 近义词辨析 强调句型 时间对比 固定搭配 be built upon 副词修饰形容词 语境推断‘普遍认知’ 名词性物主代词指代 语境推断‘孩子’ 主谓一致 固定搭配 flock to 语境推断‘结合’

34. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格后名词 'architecture' → 结合前文 'famous for' 与后文 'pleasing' 判断需形容词修饰 → 根据语境与搭配选择 'visually'
27 空 定位空格前 'were' → 判断需过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合 'upon which' 引导的定语从句与 'built' 的语义搭配

28 空 定位空格后 'known as' → 判断需副词修饰 'known' → 结合 'Although' 引导的让步状语从句与后文 'many people came' 的转折关系
29 空 定位空格后 'waters' → 结合前文 'healing thermal springs' 与 'make use of' 判断需形容词描述水的特性 → 根据语境选择 'healing'
30 空 定位空格后 'generations' → 结合 'it was ... who paved the way' 强调句型 → 根据前文 'While the Georgians made ... fashionable' 的时间对比关系选择 'earlier'
31 空 定位空格前的动词were → 判断空格需填入过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合语境‘罗马浴场和神庙被建造’ → 识别固定搭配‘be built upon’ → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的形容词‘known as’ → 判断空格需填入副词修饰‘known’ → 结合语境‘尽管巴斯通常被认为是...’ → 识别表示‘普遍地’的副词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前的形容词性物主代词‘their’ → 判断空格需填入名词 → 结合语境‘他们孩子的父亲’ → 识别表示‘孩子’的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的主语‘the whole nation’和介词‘to’ → 判断空格需填入不及物动词 → 结合语境‘整个国家涌向这座城市’ → 识别表示‘涌入’的动词短语 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的主语‘The new Bath Spa’和宾语‘modern architecture with the ancient spring’ → 判断空格需填入及物动词 → 结合语境‘新巴斯温泉将现代建筑与古老温泉结合’ → 识别表示‘结合’的动词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词　被动语态　定语从句　副词修饰　让步状语从句　近义词辨析　强调句型　时间对比　固定搭配 be built upon　副词修饰形容词　语境推断‘普遍认知’　名词性物主代词指代　语境推断‘孩子’　主谓一致　固定搭配 flock to　语境推断‘结合’

35. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格后名词 'architecture' → 结合前文 'famous for' 与后文 'pleasing' 判断需形容词修饰 → 根据语境与搭配选择 'visually'
27 空 定位空格前 'were' → 判断需过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合 'upon which' 引导的定语从句与 'built' 的语义搭配
28 空 定位空格后 'known as' → 判断需副词修饰 'known' → 结合 'Although' 引导的让步状语从句与后文 'many people came' 的转折关系
29 空 定位空格后 'waters' → 结合前文 'healing thermal springs' 与 'make use of' 判断需形容词描述水的特性 → 根据语境选择 'healing'
30 空 定位空格后 'generations' → 结合 'it was ... who paved the way' 强调句型 → 根据前文 'While the Georgians made ... fashionable' 的时间对比关系选择 'earlier'
31 空 定位空格前的动词were → 判断空格需填入过去分词构成被动语态 → 结合语境‘罗马浴场和神庙被建造’ → 识别固定搭配‘be built upon’ → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的形容词‘known as’ → 判断空格需填入副词修饰‘known’ → 结合语境‘尽管巴斯通常被认为是...’ → 识别表示‘普遍地’的副词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前的形容词性物主代词‘their’ → 判断空格需填入名词 → 结合语境‘他们孩子的父亲’ → 识别表示‘孩子’的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的主语‘the whole nation’和介词‘to’ → 判断空格需填入不及物动词 → 结合语境‘整个国家涌向这座城市’ → 识别表示‘涌入’的动词短语 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的主语‘The new Bath Spa’和宾语‘modern architecture with the ancient spring’ → 判断空格需填入及物动词 → 结合语境‘新巴斯温泉将现代建筑与古老温泉结合’ → 识别表示‘结合’的动词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词修饰名词　被动语态　定语从句　副词修饰　让步状语从句　近义词辨析　强调句型　时间对比　固定搭配 be built upon　副词修饰形容词　语境推断‘普遍认知’　名词性物主代词指代　语境推断‘孩子’　主谓一致　固定搭配 flock to　语境推断‘结合’

36. 【答案】E

36. 定位段落 → 识别‘poor nutrition’与‘cheap junk food’的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落 → 识别‘maternal death have gone down in the rest of the country, this is not the case for the islands’ → 得出答案
38. 定位段落 → 识别‘paying for health care is a costly ordeal’与‘can't afford’的同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落 → 识别‘a new technology brought the doctor to her’与‘virtual medical service’的关联 → 得出答案
40. 定位段落 → 识别‘brought the doctor to her’与‘welcome’的关联 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词（health problems, early, married, give birth）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落F
42. 定位题干关键词（TD doctors, weekly visits, temporary medical center）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落C
43. 定位题干关键词（TD doctors, online diagnoses, treatments, common diseases）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落G
44. 定位题干关键词（residents, keep moving, homes, floods, land erosions）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落A
45. 定位题干关键词（Women islanders, rely on husbands, medicines, without diagnoses, prescriptions）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落H

考点：细节定位 同义替换 对比关系 推理判断 细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】B

36. 定位段落 → 识别‘poor nutrition’与‘cheap junk food’的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落 → 识别‘maternal death have gone down in the rest of the country, this is not the case for the islands’ → 得出答案
38. 定位段落 → 识别‘paying for health care is a costly ordeal’与‘can't afford’的同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落 → 识别‘a new technology brought the doctor to her’与‘virtual medical service’的关联 → 得出答案
40. 定位段落 → 识别‘brought the doctor to her’与‘welcome’的关联 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词（health problems, early, married, give birth）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落F
42. 定位题干关键词（TD doctors, weekly visits, temporary medical center）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落C
43. 定位题干关键词（TD doctors, online diagnoses, treatments, common diseases）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落G
44. 定位题干关键词（residents, keep moving, homes, floods, land erosions）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落A
45. 定位题干关键词（Women islanders, rely on husbands, medicines, without diagnoses, prescriptions）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落H

考点：细节定位 同义替换 对比关系 推理判断 细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】J

36. 定位段落 → 识别‘poor nutrition’与‘cheap junk food’的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落 → 识别‘maternal death have gone down in the rest of the country, this is not the case for the islands’ → 得出答案
38. 定位段落 → 识别‘paying for health care is a costly ordeal’与‘can't afford’的同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落 → 识别‘a new technology brought the doctor to her’与‘virtual medical service’的关联 → 得出答案

40. 定位段落 → 识别‘brought the doctor to her’与‘welcome’的关联 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词（health problems, early, married, give birth）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落F
42. 定位题干关键词（TD doctors, weekly visits, temporary medical center）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落C
43. 定位题干关键词（TD doctors, online diagnoses, treatments, common diseases）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落G
44. 定位题干关键词（residents, keep moving, homes, floods, land erosions）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落A
45. 定位题干关键词（Women islanders, rely on husbands, medicines, without diagnoses, prescriptions）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落H

考点：细节定位　同义替换　对比关系　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】D

36. 定位段落 → 识别‘poor nutrition’与‘cheap junk food’的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落 → 识别‘maternal death have gone down in the rest of the country, this is not the case for the islands’ → 得出答案
38. 定位段落 → 识别‘paying for health care is a costly ordeal’与‘can't afford’的同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落 → 识别‘a new technology brought the doctor to her’与‘virtual medical service’的关联 → 得出答案
40. 定位段落 → 识别‘brought the doctor to her’与‘welcome’的关联 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词（health problems, early, married, give birth）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落F
42. 定位题干关键词（TD doctors, weekly visits, temporary medical center）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落C
43. 定位题干关键词（TD doctors, online diagnoses, treatments, common diseases）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落G
44. 定位题干关键词（residents, keep moving, homes, floods, land erosions）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落A
45. 定位题干关键词（Women islanders, rely on husbands, medicines, without diagnoses, prescriptions）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落H

考点：细节定位　同义替换　对比关系　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】K

36. 定位段落 → 识别‘poor nutrition’与‘cheap junk food’的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落 → 识别‘maternal death have gone down in the rest of the country, this is not the case for the islands’ → 得出答案
38. 定位段落 → 识别‘paying for health care is a costly ordeal’与‘can't afford’的同义替换 → 得出答案
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44. 定位题干关键词（residents, keep moving, homes, floods, land erosions）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配

段落A
45. 定位题干关键词（Women islanders, rely on husbands, medicines, without diagnoses, prescriptions）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落H
考点：细节定位　同义替换　对比关系　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

41. 【答案】F
36. 定位段落 → 识别‘poor nutrition’与‘cheap junk food’的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落 → 识别‘maternal death have gone down in the rest of the country, this is not the case for the islands’ → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　对比关系　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】C
36. 定位段落 → 识别‘poor nutrition’与‘cheap junk food’的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落 → 识别‘maternal death have gone down in the rest of the country, this is not the case for the islands’ → 得出答案
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45. 定位题干关键词（Women islanders, rely on husbands, medicines, without diagnoses, prescriptions）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落H
考点：细节定位　同义替换　对比关系　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】G

36. 定位段落 → 识别‘poor nutrition’与‘cheap junk food’的同义替换 → 得出答案
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44. 定位题干关键词（residents, keep moving, homes, floods, land erosions）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落A
45. 定位题干关键词（Women islanders, rely on husbands, medicines, without diagnoses, prescriptions）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落H

考点：细节定位 同义替换 对比关系 推理判断 细节定位与捕捉

44. 【答案】A

36. 定位段落 → 识别‘poor nutrition’与‘cheap junk food’的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落 → 识别‘maternal death have gone down in the rest of the country, this is not the case for the islands’ → 得出答案
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42. 定位题干关键词（TD doctors, weekly visits, temporary medical center）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落C
43. 定位题干关键词（TD doctors, online diagnoses, treatments, common diseases）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落G
44. 定位题干关键词（residents, keep moving, homes, floods, land erosions）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落A
45. 定位题干关键词（Women islanders, rely on husbands, medicines, without diagnoses, prescriptions）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落H

考点：细节定位 同义替换 对比关系 推理判断 细节定位与捕捉

45. 【答案】H

36. 定位段落 → 识别‘poor nutrition’与‘cheap junk food’的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落 → 识别‘maternal death have gone down in the rest of the country, this is not the case for the islands’ → 得出答案
38. 定位段落 → 识别‘paying for health care is a costly ordeal’与‘can't afford’的同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落 → 识别‘a new technology brought the doctor to her’与‘virtual medical service’的关联 → 得出答案

40. 定位段落 → 识别‘brought the doctor to her’与‘welcome’的关联 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词（health problems, early, married, give birth）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落F
42. 定位题干关键词（TD doctors, weekly visits, temporary medical center）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落C
43. 定位题干关键词（TD doctors, online diagnoses, treatments, common diseases）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落G
44. 定位题干关键词（residents, keep moving, homes, floods, land erosions）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落A
45. 定位题干关键词（Women islanders, rely on husbands, medicines, without diagnoses, prescriptions）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落H

考点：细节定位　同义替换　对比关系　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

46. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'selective colleges and universities' → 在语篇中定位到作者反驳批评的段落 → 识别作者强调的正面事实（prepare students for success） → 同义替换为 'doing well in ensuring their students a successful career'。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'arguing for the model of education' → 在语篇中定位到作者阐述该模式价值的段落 → 识别核心论点（played a central role in creating opportunity, driving economic growth, and spurring innovation） → 同义替换为 'contributed substantially to the nation's overall development'。

考点：主旨大意　同义替换

48. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'initial proposals' 和 'tax reform bill' → 在语篇中定位到相关句子 → 理解其影响（would have made education unaffordable for many by taxing tuition waivers... and ending deductions...） → 推断其后果是增加学生经济负担。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

49. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'data show' → 在语篇中定位到 'The data are clear' 引导的句子 → 识别数据支持的结论（a liberal arts education is great career preparation... liberal arts graduates do extremely well in every imaginable field） → 同义替换为 'enables graduates to excel in whatever they do'。

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

50. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'financial aid' → 在语篇中定位到相关句子（financial aid programs make them more accessible than ever） → 结合后文 'Access... is now more available than ever to low- and middle-income families' → 推断其优势是使弱势学生更具竞争力。

考点：推理判断　同义替换

51. 【答案】A

定位报告数据 → 对比‘常识’与‘科学研究’的比例 → 推断作者引用目的为说明理性依据的缺乏

考点：数据对比　作者意图推断

52. 【答案】D

定位‘appeal to common sense’的定义句 → 提取‘thinking that just feels right’及主观性描述 → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位　同义改写

53. 【答案】A

定位Kahneman观点句 → 提取‘outcomes also feel true, regardless of whether they are’ → 推断其问题在于可能导致错误判断

考点：观点定位　语义推断

54. 【答案】C

定位‘check our internal biases’的解决方案句 → 提取‘social verification of knowledge’及‘science’ → 匹配选项C

考点：解决方案定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】D

定位文章结尾段落 → 提取‘社会验证知识’、‘科学’及‘个体与社群整合程度’ → 推断主旨为协作克服个体局限

考点：段落主旨　作者观点推断

56. 【答案】Nowadays more and more people choose to live…

围绕给定主题句展开论述，通过举例、对比或个人经历构建完整篇章，并运用多样句式和恰当词汇进行表达。

考点：篇章结构与谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】Located 15 kilometres southwest of Tian'anmen…

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、固定搭配和准确的词汇进行翻译。

考点：定语从句 (which/that)　固定搭配 (be located in, span, date back to, be known for)　并列结构 (not only...but also)