六级 · 2022年06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
078 479
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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. adversely	B. amiably	C. boost
D. cognitive	E. compassion	F. connected
G. correlation	H. fascinated	I. indignantly
J. insulation	K. lavish	L. prone
M. recurrent	N. signify	O. surpass

Thinking kind thoughts about yourself and your loved ones can prove beneficial for your overall wellbeing, empirical evidence has shown. Researchers carried out an investigation to explore the ___26___ between having kind thoughts and a person's psychological state. For the study, five groups of participants were presented with a different set of audio instructions, some of which encouraged the participants to think ___27___ about themselves and others which persuaded them to think in a self-critical manner. After listening to the audio instructions, the participants were asked to answer a series of questions. These included whether they felt agitated, how likely they were to show kindness to themselves and how ___28___ they felt to other individuals. The participants who were instructed to think kindly about themselves were more likely to exhibit a bodily response associated with being relaxed and feeling safe. Their heart rates also dropped, which is a healthy sign of a heart that can respond flexibly to situations. Yet, ___29___ , those who listened to the critical audio clips were noted as having a higher heart rate and sweat response afterwards, both of which ___30___ feelings of threat and distress. Having the ability to switch off the body's natural threat response can ___31___ a person's immune system. This, in turn, gives them a greater likelihood of recovering quickly from illness. These findings help us to further understand some of our clinical trials research findings, where we show that individuals with ___32___ depression benefit particularly from self-awareness-based ___33___ therapy. They essentially learn to become more sympathetic to themselves. The sense is that for people ___34___ to depression, meeting their negative thoughts and feelings with ___35___ is a radically different way; that these thoughts are not facts. It introduces a different way of being and knowing that is quite transformative for many people.

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. Climate change has wrought havoc on the lives of tens of thousands of people. _____

37. It took scientists a long time to realise that the function of forests goes far beyond providing humans with timber. _____

38. There is abundant evidence that we are now facing a possible ecological disaster. _____

39. Environmental science became academic disciplines only some sixty years ago. _____

40. Things cannot change overnight, but reducing the consumption of natural resources will help solve the ecological crisis. _____

41. Human perception of forests has undergone a tremendous change in the past years. _____

42. Recent history shows reduction of pollution, once seemingly impossible, can actually be accomplished. _____

43. People began to consider preserving natural resources when they feared they would have nothing to use in the future. _____

44. If we doubt our ability to reverse ecological deterioration, we are throwing away the chance to take action. _____

45. How to respond effectively to climate change has become the focus of international diplomacy. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 南京长江大桥是长江上首座由中国设计、采用国产材料建造的铁路、公路两用桥,上层的4车道公路桥长4589米,下层的双轨道铁路桥长6772米。铁路桥连接原来的天津一浦口和上海—南京两条铁路线,使火车过江从过去一个半小时缩短为现在的2分钟。大桥是南北交通的重要枢纽,也是南京的著名景点之一。 南京长江大桥的建成标志着中国桥梁建设的一个飞跃,大大方便了长江两岸的物资交流和人员来往,对促进经济发展和改善人民生活起到了巨大作用。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Since American idol star Taryn Southern started composing music with AI in 2017, musicians all over the world have begun wondering about the implications of AI and modern technology where music production is concerned. Using AI in the creation of music is perceived by some as a helpful tool and by others as almost "the beginning of the end". In Taryn's case, AI software enabled her to communicate melodies and chords that she didn't know how to put together herself. The end product was therefore a collaborative effort, rather than a piece entirely produced by technology. Taryn's story has a distinctly positive feel that highlights the advantages of using AI in music production. It can serve as a source of inspiration, and as an ideal jumping-off point should a musician be hit with writer's block . Contrary to seeing AI as a tool, some musicians consider it to be hugely detrimental to the music scene. At the moment, because such technology is still so young, the music it's producing is not necessarily what we want to hear. In short, it's not of great quality. Those who have produced their own music, or even fans of authentic, artistic music, will also argue that a computer could never emulate the work (and human touch) of a true musician. Music has been an integral part of the story of humans for ages; in fact, the first known piece of music is believed to be around 3,400 years old. Songs have long been used as a means of communicating messages and folk stories, covering everything from societal ethics to world history. Since many people see music as such an inherently human expression, it is often considered as too precious to impart to technology. The thought of a computer generating a "random" piece of music that hasn't been painstakingly created by an artist is almost seen as sacrilegious . Regardless of which side of the argument you fall on, it seems likely that the use of AI in music production will only become more frequent. Our modern world is preoccupied with technological advancements. Instead of shying away from the idea of this bleak future, the best approach to take is one of optimism and curiosity. While there are always bound to be stubborn old-school musicians who refuse to use tech, music producers should consider AI as something to be embraced. AI music software is still very much in its infancy, but with more investors interested in the development and outcomes of such technology, and considering the rapid growth rate of other tech advances in recent years, it's only a matter of time before AI-produced music is seen as the new norm.

46. How do some musicians perceive using AI in creating music?

A. It would help to produce more music idols.

B. It would be detrimental to music production.

C. It would hinder the understanding of authentic music.

D. It would be the beginning of a new era in music creation.

47. What does Taryn Southern's story illustrate?

A. AI technology is conducive to music composition.

B. Musicians will be unable to create music without high tech.

C. Musicians are often at their wits' end in their creative effort.

D. AI technology is indispensable to creating melodies and chords.

48. Why are some musicians opposed to the use of AI in creating music?

A. Music produced with AI technology lacks humanness.

B. Music created with AI technology is easily emulated.

C. It will depreciate humans' role in music composition.

D. It will deplete young musicians, creative inspiration.

49. Why do many people think music is too precious to impart to AI technology?

A. It cannot be created without pains.

B. It cannot be produced at random.

C. It is part of human life.

D. It is human specific.

50. What does the author think of the future of AI music?

A. It will continue to arouse the interest of music investors.

B. It has the prospect of becoming the norm in the future.

C. It will be gradually accepted by old-school musicians.

D. It may eventually lose its freshness and appeal.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

A few weeks ago, a well-meaning professor tried to explain the physiological process behind viruses and the human body in a tweet and was immediately criticized for a mistake in his information. He then issued an apology and deleted his erroneous tweet. Communicating science beyond the academic bubble is necessary to augmenting public understanding of health and environmental issues and helping individuals make well-informed personal decisions. However, scientists who engage in science communication must acknowledge that even in their area, their expertise is deep but narrow. They need to recognize the constraints in their own knowledge. That is not to suggest that they only write or present on their own research, but rather, that they consult with an expert if the topic is outside of their discipline. Fact-checking with a scientist who works in the specialty will prevent the unintentional spread of misinformation, and the process of doing so may yield tiny pieces of interesting new information that can be incorporated. Some have argued that the public is not educated enough to understand scientific information, especially for any complex phenomena, but this is absurd. Science instruction can be found at all levels of public education with most secondary schools offering classes on biology, physics, and chemistry. If anything, social media has shown that the public craves knowledge based on a solid scientific foundation. Even the public discourse that follows most scientific articles shows that online readers can understand even the most baffling of scientific principles. It is equally imperative to emphasize that being an expert on a topic does not automatically make a scholar qualified to communicate it to a nonscientific audience. A number of scientists recently have been offering public-aimed explanations of scientific phenomena. Even though they have appropriate credentials, they often do very little in the way of explaining. One biologist shared an intricate analogy involving a library, books, paper, a recipe, ingredients, and a cake to explain the process behind vaccines. Any explanation that requires a written key to keep track of what each item represents is not a clear example for public consumption. Science communication is a science in and of itself. It requires rigorous training and instruction. A scientist should take communication courses that can teach a person how to identify and eliminate jargon and how to develop effective analogies to explain complex concepts. One cannot assume communication expertise—imagine if someone just decided that they were a physicist and started trying to contribute to the field without the necessary background. Doing a poor job communicating science to the public will only create confusion and widen the gap between science and society, a gap that scientists are trying to close.

51. What does the author say about communicating science to the general public?

A. It will help them to keep abreast of the latest scientific developments.

B. It is a necessary means to improve their understanding of scientific issues.

C. It will get them more involved in academic debates on environmental problems.

D. It is an effective way to augment scientists' influence beyond the academic circle.

52. What does the author advise scientists to do to deal with topics outside of their specialty?

A. Write or present on them from new angles.

B. Utilize information from diverse sources.

C. Turn to a specialist for professional help.

D. Fact-check with colleagues in their field.

53. What does the author say we can learn from social media?

A. A solid academic foundation is essential to understanding baffling scientific principles.

B. Modern technology has facilitated communication between scientists and the public.

C. Scientific articles have gained increasing popularity among the general public.

D. The public's understanding of science is much better than some have claimed.

54. What does the example of the biologist who shared an intricate analogy show?

A. It is helpful to use illustrations in explaining scientific phenomena.

B. It is imperative to have appropriate titles to explain scientific issues.

C. A learned scholar is not necessarily a qualified science communicator.

D. A nonscientific audience cannot duly understand principles of science.

55. What does the author suggest scientists do to close the gap between science and society?

A. Explain complex concepts scientifically.

B. Make appropriate use of scientific terms.

C. Take courses in public speaking.

D. Develop communication skills.

—— 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. G	27. B	28. F	29. A	30. N
31. C	32. M	33. D	34. L	35. E	36. F	37. B	38. H	39. D	40. K
41. C	42. G	43. A	44. J	45. E	46. B	47. A	48. A	49. D	50. B
51. B	52. C	53. D	54. C	55. D					

56. Nowadays more and more people keep learning new skills to adapt to a fast-changing world. This trend, in my
view, is not a passing fashion but a wise and even necessary response to the age we live in.
The most obvious reason lies in the speed of technological change. Skills that guaranteed a stable job ten years
ago may become outdated overnight, so those who stop learning risk being replaced. Take my cousin as an
example. As a traditional accountant, she felt threatened when her company introduced financial software, yet
instead of complaining she spent her evenings mastering data analysis. Within a year she was promoted rather
than laid off. Her experience convinces me that continuous learning is what keeps a person competitive.
Beyond the workplace, learning also enriches our daily life and broadens our horizons.
In conclusion, keeping pace with a changing world through lifelong learning is no longer optional but essential.
Rather than fearing change, we should treat every new skill as a bridge to a wider future. I firmly believe that
whoever embraces new skills today will stand firm tomorrow.

57. The Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge is the first road-rail bridge over the Yangtze River that was designed by China and built with domestic materials. Its upper deck, a four-lane highway, is 4,589 meters long, while its lower deck, a double-track railway, is 6,772 meters long. The railway bridge connects the two former railway lines, the Tianjin-Pukou line and the Shanghai-Nanjing line, reducing
the time for trains to cross the river from one and a half hours in the past to just two minutes now. The
bridge is both an important hub for north-south transportation and one of the famous tourist attractions in
Nanjing. The completion of the Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge marks a great leap in China’ s bridge construction. It has greatly facilitated the exchange of goods and the movement of people between the
two banks of the Yangtze River, and has played a huge role in promoting economic development and improving people’ s lives.

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】G

26 空 根据空格后介词between及并列结构kind thoughts与psychological state，推断此处需表达“联系/关系” → 结合选项词义与搭配，选择relationship → 排除其他词性或搭配不当的选项

27 空 根据空格后反义对比结构（some...think kindly...others...self-critical manner），推断此处需表达“善意地” → 结合选项词义，选择kindly → 排除词性或语义不符的选项

28 空 根据空格前how及空格后to other individuals，推断此处需表达“对他人的感受” → 结合选项词义与搭配（feel sympathetic to），选择sympathetic → 排除搭配或语义不符的选项

29 空 根据空格前Yet及空格后逗号，推断此处需插入一个表示转折或对比的副词或连接词 → 结合选项词义，选择however → 排除其他词性或逻辑不符的选项

30 空 根据空格前both of which指代heart rate and sweat response，及空格后feelings of threat and distress，推断此处需表达“表明/显示” → 结合选项词义，选择indicate → 排除搭配或语义不符的选项

31 空 定位空格前后的名词 'connection' 与 'between' → 分析语境为研究探索两者关系 → 选择表示'联系、关联'的名词 → 排除其他词性或语义不符的选项

32 空 定位空格前后的 'think' 与 'about themselves' → 分析语境为鼓励参与者以某种方式思考自己 → 选择表示'积极地、友善地'的副词 → 排除语义相反或词性不符的选项

33 空 定位空格前的 'how' 与空格后的 'they felt to other individuals' → 分析语境为测量参与者对他人的感受程度 → 选择表示'有同情心的、有共鸣的'形容词 → 排除语义不符或搭配不当的选项

34 空 定位空格前的 'individuals with' 与空格后的 'depression' → 分析语境为描述抑郁症的类型或程度 → 选择表示'严重的、慢性的'形容词 → 排除语义不符或词性不当的选项

35 空 定位空格前的 'meeting their negative thoughts and feelings with' → 分析语境为用某种态度或方式应对负面情绪 → 选择表示'同情、理解'的名词 → 排除语义相反或搭配不当的选项

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27. 【答案】B

26 空 根据空格后介词between及并列结构kind thoughts与psychological state，推断此处需表达“联系/关系” → 结合选项词义与搭配，选择relationship → 排除其他词性或搭配不当的选项

27 空 根据空格后反义对比结构（some...think kindly...others...self-critical manner），推断此处需表达“善意地” → 结合选项词义，选择kindly → 排除词性或语义不符的选项

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32 空 定位空格前后的 'think' 与 'about themselves' → 分析语境为鼓励参与者以某种方式思考自己 → 选择表示'积极地、友善地'的副词 → 排除语义相反或词性不符的选项

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28. 【答案】F

26 空 根据空格后介词between及并列结构kind thoughts与psychological state，推断此处需表达“联系/关系” → 结合选项词义与搭配，选择relationship → 排除其他词性或搭配不当的选项

27 空 根据空格后反义对比结构（some...think kindly...others...self-critical manner），推断此处需表达“善意地” → 结合选项词义，选择kindly → 排除词性或语义不符的选项

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31 空 定位空格前后的名词 'connection' 与 'between' → 分析语境为研究探索两者关系 → 选择表示'联系、关联'的名词 → 排除其他词性或语义不符的选项

32 空 定位空格前后的 'think' 与 'about themselves' → 分析语境为鼓励参与者以某种方式思考自己 → 选择表示'积极地、友善地'的副词 → 排除语义相反或词性不符的选项

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29. 【答案】A

26 空 根据空格后介词between及并列结构kind thoughts与psychological state，推断此处需表达“联系/关系” → 结合选项词义与搭配，选择relationship → 排除其他词性或搭配不当的选项

27 空 根据空格后反义对比结构（some...think kindly...others...self-critical manner），推断此处需表达“善意地” → 结合选项词义，选择kindly → 排除词性或语义不符的选项

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30. 【答案】N

26 空 根据空格后介词between及并列结构kind thoughts与psychological state，推断此处需表达“联系/关系” → 结合选项词义与搭配，选择relationship → 排除其他词性或搭配不当的选项

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31. 【答案】C

26 空 根据空格后介词between及并列结构kind thoughts与psychological state，推断此处需表达“联系/关系” → 结合选项词义与搭配，选择relationship → 排除其他词性或搭配不当的选项
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32. 【答案】M

26 空 根据空格后介词between及并列结构kind thoughts与psychological state，推断此处需表达“联系/关系” → 结合选项词义与搭配，选择relationship → 排除其他词性或搭配不当的选项
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33. 【答案】D

26 空 根据空格后介词between及并列结构kind thoughts与psychological state，推断此处需表达“联系/关系” → 结合选项词义与搭配，选择relationship → 排除其他词性或搭配不当的选项
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34 空 定位空格前的 'individuals with' 与空格后的 'depression' → 分析语境为描述抑郁症的类型或程度 → 选择表示'严重的、慢性的'形容词 → 排除语义不符或词性不当的选项
35 空 定位空格前的 'meeting their negative thoughts and feelings with' → 分析语境为用某种态度或方式应对负面情绪 → 选择表示'同情、理解'的名词 → 排除语义相反或搭配不当的选项

考点：between A and B 搭配　名词词性要求　反义对比逻辑　副词修饰动词think　feel sympathetic to 搭配　语境中“对他人的感受”　转折逻辑词　插入语结构　指代关系　动词与宾语搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

34. 【答案】L

26 空 根据空格后介词between及并列结构kind thoughts与psychological state，推断此处需表达“联系/关系” → 结合选项词义与搭配，选择relationship → 排除其他词性或搭配不当的选项
27 空 根据空格后反义对比结构（some...think kindly...others...self-critical manner），推断此处需表达“善意地” → 结合选项词义，选择kindly → 排除词性或语义不符的选项
28 空 根据空格前how及空格后to other individuals，推断此处需表达“对他人的感受” → 结合选项词义与搭配（feel sympathetic to），选择sympathetic → 排除搭配或语义不符的选项
29 空 根据空格前Yet及空格后逗号，推断此处需插入一个表示转折或对比的副词或连接词 → 结合选项词义，选择however → 排除其他词性或逻辑不符的选项
30 空 根据空格前both of which指代heart rate and sweat response，及空格后feelings of threat and distress，推断此处需表达“表明/显示” → 结合选项词义，选择indicate → 排除搭配或语义不符的选项
31 空 定位空格前后的名词 'connection' 与 'between' → 分析语境为研究探索两者关系 → 选择表示'联系、关联'的名词 → 排除其他词性或语义不符的选项

32 空 定位空格前后的 'think' 与 'about themselves' → 分析语境为鼓励参与者以某种方式思考自己 → 选择表示'积极地、友善地'的副词 → 排除语义相反或词性不符的选项
33 空 定位空格前的 'how' 与空格后的 'they felt to other individuals' → 分析语境为测量参与者对他人的感受程度 → 选择表示'有同情心的、有共鸣的'形容词 → 排除语义不符或搭配不当的选项
34 空 定位空格前的 'individuals with' 与空格后的 'depression' → 分析语境为描述抑郁症的类型或程度 → 选择表示'严重的、慢性的'形容词 → 排除语义不符或词性不当的选项
35 空 定位空格前的 'meeting their negative thoughts and feelings with' → 分析语境为用某种态度或方式应对负面情绪 → 选择表示'同情、理解'的名词 → 排除语义相反或搭配不当的选项

考点：between A and B 搭配　名词词性要求　反义对比逻辑　副词修饰动词think　feel sympathetic to 搭配　语境中“对他人的感受”　转折逻辑词　插入语结构　指代关系　动词与宾语搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

35. 【答案】E

26 空 根据空格后介词between及并列结构kind thoughts与psychological state，推断此处需表达“联系/关系” → 结合选项词义与搭配，选择relationship → 排除其他词性或搭配不当的选项
27 空 根据空格后反义对比结构（some...think kindly...others...self-critical manner），推断此处需表达“善意地” → 结合选项词义，选择kindly → 排除词性或语义不符的选项
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35 空 定位空格前的 'meeting their negative thoughts and feelings with' → 分析语境为用某种态度或方式应对负面情绪 → 选择表示'同情、理解'的名词 → 排除语义相反或搭配不当的选项

考点：between A and B 搭配　名词词性要求　反义对比逻辑　副词修饰动词think　feel sympathetic to 搭配　语境中“对他人的感受”　转折逻辑词　插入语结构　指代关系　动词与宾语搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

36. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'climate change' → 在语篇中定位到段落F（未提供全文，但根据题干与答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
37. 定位题干关键词 'scientists'、'function of forests'、'beyond timber' → 在语篇段落B中定位到 'It would take more than three centuries before scientists began to understand that timber production is not the only... function of forests' → 同义替换匹配
38. 定位题干关键词 'ecological disaster' → 在语篇中定位到段落H（未提供全文，但根据题干与答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
39. 定位题干关键词 'Environmental science'、'academic disciplines'、'sixty years ago' → 在语篇中定位到段落D（未提供全文，但根据题干与答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
40. 定位题干关键词 'reducing consumption'、'ecological crisis' → 在语篇中定位到段落K（未提供全文，但根据题

干与答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
41. 定位题干关键词 'perception of forests' 和 'tremendous change' → 在段落C中找到 'Recent years have seen a big change in our view of forests' → 同义替换 'view' 为 'perception'，'big change' 为 'tremendous change' → 得出答案C
42. 定位题干关键词 'reduction of pollution' 和 'once seemingly impossible' → 在段落B中找到森林的多种保护功能（如过滤污染物、温室气体） → 推断这些功能的实现意味着污染减少是可能的 → 得出答案G（假设G段落描述了污染减少的具体成就或政策）
43. 定位题干关键词 'preserving natural resources' 和 'feared they would have nothing to use' → 在段落A中找到 'The idea of preserving resources came out of a concern for the future: a fear of using up resources faster than they could be replenished' → 同义替换 'concern for the future' 为 'feared they would have nothing to use in the future' → 得出答案A
44. 定位题干关键词 'doubt our ability to reverse ecological deterioration' 和 'throwing away the chance to take action' → 在段落A中找到 'but even it carries elements of slow hope' 和 'different forest management would make it possible' → 推断作者态度：尽管破坏严重，但存在希望和可能性，因此怀疑能力等于放弃机会 → 得出答案J（假设J段落表达了类似观点）
45. 定位题干关键词 'respond effectively to climate change' 和 'focus of international diplomacy' → 在段落E中找到相关描述（假设E段落讨论了气候外交） → 同义替换或推理要点匹配 → 得出答案E

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写识别　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑　观点态度

37. 【答案】B
36. 定位题干关键词 'climate change' → 在语篇中定位到段落F（未提供全文，但根据题干与答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
37. 定位题干关键词 'scientists'、'function of forests'、'beyond timber' → 在语篇段落B中定位到 'It would take more than three centuries before scientists began to understand that timber production is not the only... function of forests' → 同义替换匹配
38. 定位题干关键词 'ecological disaster' → 在语篇中定位到段落H（未提供全文，但根据题干与答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
39. 定位题干关键词 'Environmental science'、'academic disciplines'、'sixty years ago' → 在语篇中定位到段落D（未提供全文，但根据题干与答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
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41. 定位题干关键词 'perception of forests' 和 'tremendous change' → 在段落C中找到 'Recent years have seen a big change in our view of forests' → 同义替换 'view' 为 'perception'，'big change' 为 'tremendous change' → 得出答案C
42. 定位题干关键词 'reduction of pollution' 和 'once seemingly impossible' → 在段落B中找到森林的多种保护功能（如过滤污染物、温室气体） → 推断这些功能的实现意味着污染减少是可能的 → 得出答案G（假设G段落描述了污染减少的具体成就或政策）
43. 定位题干关键词 'preserving natural resources' 和 'feared they would have nothing to use' → 在段落A中找到 'The idea of preserving resources came out of a concern for the future: a fear of using up resources faster than they could be replenished' → 同义替换 'concern for the future' 为 'feared they would have nothing to use in the future' → 得出答案A
44. 定位题干关键词 'doubt our ability to reverse ecological deterioration' 和 'throwing away the chance to take action' → 在段落A中找到 'but even it carries elements of slow hope' 和 'different forest management would make it possible' → 推断作者态度：尽管破坏严重，但存在希望和可能性，因此怀疑能力等于放弃机会 → 得出答案J（假设J段落表达了类似观点）

45. 定位题干关键词 'respond effectively to climate change' 和 'focus of international diplomacy' → 在段落E中找到相关描述（假设E段落讨论了气候外交） → 同义替换或推理要点匹配 → 得出答案E

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写识别　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑　观点态度

38. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'climate change' → 在语篇中定位到段落F（未提供全文，但根据题干与答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨

37. 定位题干关键词 'scientists'、'function of forests'、'beyond timber' → 在语篇段落B中定位到 'It would take more than three centuries before scientists began to understand that timber production is not the only... function of forests' → 同义替换匹配

38. 定位题干关键词 'ecological disaster' → 在语篇中定位到段落H（未提供全文，但根据题干与答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨

39. 定位题干关键词 'Environmental science'、'academic disciplines'、'sixty years ago' → 在语篇中定位到段落D（未提供全文，但根据题干与答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨

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41. 定位题干关键词 'perception of forests' 和 'tremendous change' → 在段落C中找到 'Recent years have seen a big change in our view of forests' → 同义替换 'view' 为 'perception'，'big change' 为 'tremendous change' → 得出答案C

42. 定位题干关键词 'reduction of pollution' 和 'once seemingly impossible' → 在段落B中找到森林的多种保护功能（如过滤污染物、温室气体） → 推断这些功能的实现意味着污染减少是可能的 → 得出答案G（假设G段落描述了污染减少的具体成就或政策）

43. 定位题干关键词 'preserving natural resources' 和 'feared they would have nothing to use' → 在段落A中找到 'The idea of preserving resources came out of a concern for the future: a fear of using up resources faster than they could be replenished' → 同义替换 'concern for the future' 为 'feared they would have nothing to use in the future' → 得出答案A

44. 定位题干关键词 'doubt our ability to reverse ecological deterioration' 和 'throwing away the chance to take action' → 在段落A中找到 'but even it carries elements of slow hope' 和 'different forest management would make it possible' → 推断作者态度：尽管破坏严重，但存在希望和可能性，因此怀疑能力等于放弃机会 → 得出答案J（假设J段落表达了类似观点）

45. 定位题干关键词 'respond effectively to climate change' 和 'focus of international diplomacy' → 在段落E中找到相关描述（假设E段落讨论了气候外交） → 同义替换或推理要点匹配 → 得出答案E

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写识别　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑　观点态度

39. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'climate change' → 在语篇中定位到段落F（未提供全文，但根据题干与答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨

37. 定位题干关键词 'scientists'、'function of forests'、'beyond timber' → 在语篇段落B中定位到 'It would take more than three centuries before scientists began to understand that timber production is not the only... function of forests' → 同义替换匹配

38. 定位题干关键词 'ecological disaster' → 在语篇中定位到段落H（未提供全文，但根据题干与答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写识别　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑　观点态度

40. 【答案】K
36. 定位题干关键词 'climate change' → 在语篇中定位到段落F（未提供全文，但根据题干与答案推断） → 匹配段落主旨
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42. 定位题干关键词 'reduction of pollution' 和 'once seemingly impossible' → 在段落B中找到森林的多种保护功能（如过滤污染物、温室气体） → 推断这些功能的实现意味着污染减少是可能的 → 得出答案G（假设G段落描述了污染减少的具体成就或政策）
43. 定位题干关键词 'preserving natural resources' 和 'feared they would have nothing to use' → 在段落A中找到 'The idea of preserving resources came out of a concern for the future: a fear of using up resources faster than they could be replenished' → 同义替换 'concern for the future' 为 'feared they would have nothing to use in the future' → 得出答案A
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45. 定位题干关键词 'respond effectively to climate change' 和 'focus of international diplomacy' → 在段落E中找到相关描述（假设E段落讨论了气候外交） → 同义替换或推理要点匹配 → 得出答案E

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写识别　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑　观点态度

41. 【答案】C

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写识别　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑　观点态度

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写识别　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节支撑　观点态度

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46. 【答案】B

定位观点对比段落 → 识别“some musicians consider it to be hugely detrimental” → 同义替换为“detrimental to music production”

考点：观点对比定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位Taryn Southern案例段落 → 提取“collaborative effort” “highlights the advantages” → 推断AI有助于音乐创作

考点：案例细节定位　正面评价推断

48. 【答案】A

定位反对观点段落 → 提取“could never emulate the work (and human touch)” → 同义替换为“lacks humanness”

考点：观点定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】D

定位“too precious to impart to technology”原因句 → 提取“inherently human expression” → 同义替换为“human specific”

考点：因果关系定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】B

定位作者观点段落 → 提取“likely that the use... will only become more frequent” → 推断为“becoming the norm”

考点：作者态度定位　趋势推断

51. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'communicating science to the general public' → 定位至首段第二句 → 识别 'necessary to augmenting public understanding' 与选项B的同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'topics outside of their specialty' → 定位至第三句 → 识别 'consult with an expert' 与选项C的同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'social media' → 定位至第五句 → 识别 'the public craves knowledge' 与选项D的同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'biologist' 'intricate analogy' → 定位至末段 → 结合前文'being an expert...does not automatically make a scholar qualified'进行推理

考点：例证推理　上下文关联

55. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'close the gap' → 综合全文关于科学传播问题的论述 → 推断作者隐含建议

考点：综合推断　主旨归纳

56. 【答案】Nowadays more and more people keep learning…

围绕给定主题句展开论述，通过举例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】The Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge is the first…

准确翻译长句，处理定语从句、并列结构及专业术语搭配，保持句式多样性和逻辑连贯。

考点：首座由...建造的　铁路、公路两用桥　连接...两条铁路线　缩短为　标志着...飞跃　起到巨大作用