六级 · 2023年03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
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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. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. In a restaurant. B. In a kitchen. C. In a food store. D. In a supermarket.

2. What do we learn about the woman?

A. She eats meat occasionally.
B. She enjoys cheeseburgers.
C. She is allergic to seafood.
D. She is a partial vegetarian.

3. What would be a difficult thing to do according to the woman?

A. Dealing with one's colleagues.
B. Changing one's eating habit.
C. Following the same diet for years.
D. Keeping awake at morning meetings.

4. What does the woman say about her parents?

A. They enjoy perfect health.
B. They are both animal lovers.
C. They only eat organic food.
D. They are cutting back on coffee.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What was the manager's reason for giving little praise for the man's performance?

A. The man got a poor evaluation from his colleagues.
B. The man made little contribution to the company.
C. The man paid attention to trivial things.
D. The man had an attitude problem.

6. What does the woman say about some managers?

A. They make unhelpful decisions for solving problems.
B. They favor some employees' suggestions over others.
C. They use manipulative language to mask their irrational choices.
D. They reject employees' reasonable arguments for work efficiency.

7. According to the woman, what do some managers think of honesty?

A. It is a must for rational judgment.
B. It is more of a sin than a virtue.
C. It is a good quality in the workplace.
D. It is more important now than ever.

8. What does the woman think is the priority of many managers?

A. Smoothing relationships in the workplace.
B. Making rational and productive decisions.
C. Focusing on employees career growth.
D. Preserving their power and prestige.

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. Why does the speaker say athletes are often viewed as heroes?

A. They show genius which defies description.
B. They accomplish feats many of us cannot.
C. They create very high commercial value.
D. They bring great honor to their country.

10. What does the speaker say many high-profile players do?

A. They take part in kids' extra-curricular activities.

B. They work in spare time to teach children sports.

C. They try to be positive role models to children.

D. They serve as spokespersons for luxury goods.

11. What does the speaker say can be difficult?

A. Separating an athlete's professional life from their personal life.

B. Preventing certain athletes from getting in trouble with the law.

C. Keeping athletes away from drug or alcohol problems.

D. Being super sports stars without appearing arrogant.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the speaker say about weddings?

A. They always cost more than expected.

B. They are joyous and exciting occasions.

C. They should be paid up by the attendees.

D. They are dreams coming true to the brides.

13. What do we learn about the wedding of the Canadian woman Susan?

A. It cost $60,000.

B. It was cancelled.

C. It had eight guests only.

D. It was held in Las Vegas.

14. What did Susan's maid of honor advise her to do?

A. Postpone her wedding.

B. Ask her friends for help.

C. Keep to her budget.

D. Invite more guests.

15. How did Susan respond to her future husband's suggestion?

A. She called it romantic.

B. She welcomed it with open arms.

C. She said she would think about it.

D. She rejected it flatly. 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 has a new study revealed about temperature?

A. It determines people's moods.

B. It can impact people's wellbeing.

C. It is closely related to people's emotions.

D. It can influence people's personalities.

17. What does the speaker say about warmer climates?

A. They make people more reproductive.

B. They increase people's life expectancy.

C. They tend to produce positive feelings.

D. They may alter people's genes gradually.

18. What did the online personality tests suggest?

A. The link between temperature and personality is fairly weak.

B. People share many personality traits despite their nationalities.

C. People in the same geographical area may differ in personality.

D. The Americans are apparently more outgoing than the Chinese.

Questions 19 to 21

19. Why does the speaker say the finding of a new national poll reveals a serious problem?

A. The number of older Americans living alone is on the rise.

B. Chronic loneliness does harm to senior citizens in particular.

C. Correlations have been found between loneliness and ill health.

D. A growing number of US seniors face the risk of early mortality.

20. What is the good news the speaker talks about?

A. Medication is available for treating loneliness.

B. Loneliness rarely results from living alone.

C. Being busy helps fight loneliness.

D. Loneliness is probably reversible.

21. What is the key to solving the loneliness problem according to the speaker?

A. Living with one's children.

B. Meeting social expectations.

C. Meaningful social contact.

D. Timely medical intervention.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What do we learn about the speaker before she created the community We Are Travel Girls?

A. She had a successful career in finance.

B. She wrote stories about women travelers.

C. She made regular trips to Asian countries.

D. She invested in several private companies.

23. What did the speaker's friend suggest they do in 2015?

A. Buy a ranch.

B. Start a blog.

C. Travel round the world.

D. Set up a travel agency.

24. What does the speaker advise people to do if they want to become travel writers?

A. Work hard to attract attention from publishers.

B. Gain support from travel advertising companies.

C. Try to find a full-time job in the travel business.

D. Create something unique to enter the industry.

25. What is the speaker's advice on winning a loyal audience?

A. Attracting sufficient investment.

B. Creating an exotic corporate culture.

C. Avoiding too much advertising early on.

D. Refraining from promoting similar products.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. advocate	B. arise	C. emphasized
D. encounter	E. essential	F. evaporation
G. extinction	H. obscure	I. particular
J. posed	K. scenario	L. severely
M. shrewdly	N. species	O. variety

Unthinkable as it may be, humanity, every last person, could someday be wiped from the face of the Earth. We have learned to worry about asteroids and super volcanoes, but the more likely ___26___ , according to Nick Bostrom, a professor of philosophy at Oxford, is that we humans will destroy ourselves. Professor Bostrom, who directs Oxford's Future of Humanity Institute, has argued over the course of several papers that human ___27___ risks are poorly understood and, worse still, ___28___ underestimated by society. Some of these existential risks are fairly well known, especially the natural ones. But others are ___29___ or even exotic. Most worrying to Bostrom is the subset of existential risks that ___30___ from human technology, a subset that he expects to grow in number and potency over the next century. Despite his concerns about the risks ___31___ to humans by technological progress, Bostrom is no luddite . In fact, he is a longtime ___32___ of trans-humanism—the effort to improve the human condition, and even human nature itself, through technological means. In the long run he sees technology as a bridge, a bridge we humans must cross with great care, in order to reach new and better modes of being. In his work, Bostrom uses the tools of philosophy and mathematics, in ___33___ , probability theory, to try and determine how we as a ___34___ might achieve this safe passage. What follows is my conversation with Bostrom about some of the most interesting and worrying existential risks that humanity might ___35___ in the decades and centuries to come, and about what we can do to make sure we outlast them.

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____

31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____ 34. _____ 35. _____

四、长篇阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 7.1 分，共 71 分）

36. The higher rate of employment, combined with limited housing supply, did not make it any easier to buy a house. _____

37. One way to deal with the housing crisis is for the government to simplify approval procedures for housing projects. _____

38. Residents of the San Francisco Bay Area strongly resent the tech industry because of the economic inequality it has contributed to. _____

39. The fast rise in the prices of land and houses increases the economic inequality among people. _____

40. San Francisco city government offered tax benefits to attract tech companies to establish operations in a less developed area. _____

41. Innovative solutions to social and economic problems should be introduced before it is too late. _____

42. When people compare their own living standard with others', it has a greater impact on their sense of contentment. _____

43. San Francisco has been found to have the biggest income gap in California between the rich and the poor. _____

44. Improved transport networks connecting the city to distant outlying areas will also help solve the housing crisis. _____

45. Average incomes in the Bay Area make it virtually impossible for most tenant families to buy a home. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 张骞(Zhang Qian)是中国第一个伟大的探险家。他不畏艰险,克服重重困难,两次出使西域,开通了中国同西亚和欧洲的通商关系,将中国的丝和丝织品运往西亚和欧洲,开拓了历史上著名的"丝绸之路"。同时,他又将西域的风土人情、地理文化以及特有物种等介绍到中原,极大地开阔了人们的视野。 正如历史学家所指出的那样,如果没有张骞出使西域,就不可能有丝绸之路的开辟,也就不会有汉朝同西域或欧洲的文化交流。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

The ability to make inferences from same and different, once thought to be unique to humans, is viewed as a cornerstone of abstract intelligent thought. A new study, however, has shown that what psychologists call same- different discrimination is present in creatures generally seen as unintelligent: newborn ducklings( ). The study, published Thursday in Science, challenges our idea of what it means to have a birdbrain, said Edward Wasserman, an experimental psychologist at the University of Iowa who wrote an independent review of the study. "In fact, birds are extremely intelligent and our problem pretty much lies in figuring out how to get them to 'talk' to us, or tell us how smart they really are," he said. Antone Martinho and Alex Kacelnik, co-authors of the new paper, devised a clever experiment to better test bird intelligence. First, they took 1-day-old ducklings and exposed them to a pair of moving objects. The two objects were either the same or different in shape or color. Then they exposed each duckling to two entirely new pairs of moving objects. The researchers found that about 70% of the ducklings preferred to move toward the pair of objects that had the same shape or color relationship as the first objects they saw. A duckling that was first shown two green spheres, in other words, was more likely to move toward a pair of blue spheres than a mismatched pair of orange and purple spheres. Ducklings go through a rapid learning process called imprinting shortly after birth—it's what allows them to identify and follow their mothers. These findings suggest that ducklings use abstract relationships between sensory inputs like color, shape, sounds and odor to recognize their mothers, said Dr. Kacelnik. By studying imprinting, the authors of this study have shown for the first time that an animal can learn relationships between concepts without training, said Jeffrey Katz, an experimental psychologist at Auburn University who was not involved in the study. Previous studies have suggested that other animals, including pigeons, dolphins, honeybees and some primates , can discern same from different, but only after extensive training. Adding ducklings to the list—particularly untrained newborn ducklings—suggests that the ability to compare abstract concepts "is far more necessary to a wider variety of animals' survival than we previously thought," Dr. Martinho said. He believes the ability is so crucial because it helps animals consider context when identifying objects in their environment. It's clear from this study and others like it that "animals process and appreciate far more of the intricacies in their world than we've ever understood," Dr. Wasserman said. "We are in a revolutionary phase in terms of our ability to understand the minds of other animals."

46. In what way were humans thought to be unique?

A. Being a major source of animal intelligence.

B. Being the cornerstone of the creative world.

C. Being capable of same-different discrimination.

D. Being able to distinguish abstract from concrete.

47. What do we learn from the study published in Science?

A. Our understanding of the bird world was biased.

B. Our conception of birds' intelligence was wrong.

C. Our communication with birds was far from adequate.

D. Our knowledge about bird psychology needs updating.

48. What did the researchers discover about most ducklings from their experiment?

A. They could associate shape with color.

B. They reacted quickly to moving objects.

C. They preferred colored objects to colorless ones.

D. They could tell whether the objects were the same.

49. What was novel about the experiment in the study reported in Science?

A. The animals used received no training.

B. It used a number of colors and shapes.

C. It was conducted by experimental psychologists.

D. The ducklings were compared with other animals.

50. What do we learn from Dr. Wasserman's comment on the study of animal minds at the end of the passage?

A. It is getting more and more intricate.

B. Research methods are being updated.

C. It is attracting more public attention.

D. Remarkable progress is being made.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

The suggestion that people should aim for dietary diversity by trying to eat a variety of foods has been a basic public health recommendation for decades in the United States and elsewhere. Now, however, experts are warning that aiming for a diverse diet may actually lead to just eating more calories, and, thus, to obesity. One issue is that people may not interpret "variety" the way nutritionists intend. This problem is highlighted by new research conducted by the American Heart Association. Researchers reviewed all the evidence published related to dietary diversity and saw a correlation between dietary diversity and a greater intake of both healthy and unhealthy foods. This had implications for obesity, as researchers found a greater prevalence of obesity amongst people with a greater dietary diversity. One author of the new study explained that their findings contradict standard dietary advice, as most dietary guidelines around the world include a statement of eating a variety of foods. But this advice does not seem to be supported by science, possibly because there is little agreement about the meaning of "dietary diversity," which is not clearly and consistently defined. Some experts measure dietary diversity by counting the number of food groups eaten, while others look at the distribution of calories across individual foods, and still others measure how different the foods eaten are from each other. Although the findings of this new study contradict standard dietary advice, they do not come as a surprise to all of the researchers involved. Dr. Rao, one of the study authors, noted that, after 20 years of experience in the field of obesity, he has observed that people who have a regimented lifestyle and diet tend to be thinner and healthier than people with a wide variety of consumption. This anecdotal evidence matches the conclusions of the study, which found no evidence that dietary diversity promotes healthy body weight or optimal eating patterns, and limited evidence that eating a variety of foods is actually associated with consuming more calories, poor eating patterns and weight gain. Further, there is some evidence that a greater variety of food options in a single meal may delay people's feeling of fullness and actually increase how much they eat. Based on their findings, the researchers endorse a diet consisting of a limited number of healthy foods such as vegetables, fruits, grains, and poultry. They also recommend that people simultaneously endeavor to restrict consumption of sweets, sugar and red meat. The researchers stress, however, that their dietary recommendations do not imply dietary diversity is never positive, and that, in the past, diversity in diets of whole, unprocessed food may have actually been very beneficial.

51. What has been a standard piece of dietary advice for decades?

A. People should cultivate a healthy eating habit.

B. People should have a well-balanced diet.

C. People should diversify what they eat.

D. People should limit calorie intake to avoid obesity.

52. What did the new research by the American Heart Association find?

A. People seeking dietary diversity tend to eat more.

B. Big eaters are more likely to become overweight.

C. Dietary diversity is positively related to good health.

D. Unhealthy food makes people gain weight more easily.

53. What could help to explain the contradiction between the new findings and the common public health recommendation?

A. Most dietary guidelines around the world contradict one another.

B. Conventional wisdom about diet is seldom supported by science.

C. The methods researchers use to measure nutrition vary greatly.

D. There is little consensus on the definition of dietary diversity.

54. What did Dr. Rao find after 20 years of research on obesity?

A. Dietary diversity promotes healthy body weight.

B. Eating patterns and weight gain go hand in hand.

C. Diversified food intake may not contribute to health.

D. There is no clear definition of optimal eating patterns.

55. What does the passage say about people who eat a great variety of food?

A. They tend to consume more sweets, sugar and red meat.

B. They don't feel they have had enough until they overeat.

C. They don't have any problems getting sufficient nutrition.

D. They are more likely to eat foods beneficial to their health.

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

56. People are now increasingly aware of the danger of ‘appearance anxiety’ or being obsessed with one’s looks.
This uneasiness rarely appears out of nowhere. Bombarded daily by filtered images and narrow aesthetic
standards on social media, many young people measure themselves against unreachable models and feel that
they never look good enough. The constant comparison quietly drains their confidence and even distracts them
from things that truly matter.
Yet a healthier attitude is well within our reach. The key is to shift attention from the mirror to inner value —
our knowledge, kindness and abilities. I once spent hours worrying about a small scar before a presentation,
until a friend reminded me that the audience remembered my ideas, not my face. That moment taught me that
self-acceptance, rather than a flawless appearance, is what sets us free.
In short, looks are only a thin surface of who we are. Once we learn to value character over appearance,
‘appearance anxiety’ loses its grip, and we can live with genuine confidence.

57. Zhang Qian was the first great explorer in Chinese history. Braving dangers and overcoming numerous difficulties, he made two journeys to the Western Regions, opened up trade between China,
West Asia and Europe, transported Chinese silk and silk fabrics there, and thereby pioneered the famous
Silk Road in history. Meanwhile, he introduced the local customs, geography, culture and unique species
of the Western Regions to the Central Plains, greatly broadening people's horizons. As historians have
pointed out, without Zhang Qian's mission to the Western Regions, there would have been no opening of
the Silk Road, nor any cultural exchanges between the Han Dynasty and the Western Regions or Europe.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位对话开头与结尾的关键词（menu, order, dishes） → 推断对话场景为餐厅 → 得出答案

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　细节定位与捕捉

2. 【答案】D

定位女士关于自身饮食习惯的陈述（not entirely, don't eat meat at all, eat fish...） → 辨析选项与原文细节的匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　近义词辨析

3. 【答案】B

定位女士关于“困难”的论述（giving up something you're accustomed to eating） → 推断其核心是改变习惯 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

4. 【答案】A

定位女士关于父母的描述（serious about their health, eat organic, exercise, hardly ever get sick） → 辨析选项与原文细节的匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　近义词辨析

5. 【答案】D

定位男士描述绩效评估的对话（your manager, he told me...） → 辨析选项与原文细节的匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接

6. 【答案】C

定位女士观点 → 识别其对经理行为的描述 → 匹配选项C的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】B

定位女士关于诚实的观点 → 捕捉其转述的经理看法 → 匹配选项B的原文表述

考点：细节定位　观点转述

8. 【答案】D

定位女士关于经理优先事项的陈述 → 直接匹配选项D的原文表述

考点：细节定位　直接对应

9. 【答案】B

定位运动员被视为英雄的原因 → 识别其核心能力描述 → 匹配选项B的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】C

定位高知名度运动员的行为描述 → 识别其作为榜样和导师的角色 → 匹配选项C的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 difficult → 定位至第三段首句 Separating an athlete's professional and personal lives can be tough → 同义替换 tough=difficult → 得出答案

考点：同义替换 tough=difficult　细节定位

12. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 weddings → 定位至首段第二句 Even with the most meticulous budgeting, a few unexpected costs are bound to occur → 同义替换 unexpected costs=cost more than expected → 得出答案

考点：同义替换 unexpected costs=cost more than expected　细节定位

13. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 Susan's wedding → 定位至第二段首句 the couple called off the wedding → 同义替换 called off=cancelled → 得出答案

考点：同义替换 called off=cancelled　细节定位

14. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 maid of honor advise → 定位至第二段 Her maid of honor told her to stick to the budget → 同义替换 stick to=keep to → 得出答案

考点：同义替换 stick to=keep to　细节定位

15. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 husband's suggestion → 定位至末段 The bride quickly shut down the idea → 同义替换 shut down=rejected flatly → 得出答案

考点：同义替换 shut down=rejected flatly　细节定位

16. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'new study' → 听到 'temperature can influence people's personalities' → 同义替换为 'influence' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】C

定位关键词 'warmer climates' → 听到 'make people feel more positive in general' → 同义替换为 'tend to produce positive feelings' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'online personality tests' → 听到 'the closer a town's average annual temperature was to 22 degrees, the more its population exhibited those perso...' → 推断出温度与性格特质存在关联，但关联强度未明确为强 → 结合选项，A项 'fairly weak' 是对关联强度的合理推断（因未给出具体相关系数）

考点：推理判断　细节推断

19. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'serious problem' → 听到 'chronic loneliness is particularly harmful to senior citizens' → 同义替换为 'does harm to senior citizens in particular' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'good news' → 听到 'It looks like loneliness can be reversed' → 同义替换为 'probably reversible' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】C

定位到末段‘address each person's underlying cause of loneliness’ → 推断‘address cause’即‘meaningful contact’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】A

定位到‘Before I started... I had a successful 10-year career in finance’ → 直接匹配选项A → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

23. 【答案】B

定位到‘In 2015... my best friend Vanessa... suggested starting a blog’ → 直接匹配选项B → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

24. 【答案】D

定位到‘I would suggest they first try and look for a unique way to enter the industry’ → 同义替换为‘Create something unique’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】C

定位到‘try not to rush to selling advertising spaces before you have created a dedicated audience’ → 同义替换为‘Avoiding too much advertising early on’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前‘the more likely’ → 结合后文‘is that we humans will destroy ourselves’判断此处需名词表示‘可能性/威胁’ → 对比选项，K ‘threat’ 符合语境

27 空 定位空格后‘risks’ → 结合前文‘humanity...wiped’及后文‘existential risks’判断此处需形容词修饰‘risks’ → G ‘existential’ （存在的）与后文‘existential risks’形成复现，符合语境

28 空 定位空格前‘worse still’ → 结合后文‘underestimated by society’判断此处需副词表示‘低估’的程度 → L ‘grossly’ （严重地）与‘underestimated’搭配，强调低估的严重性

29 空 定位空格前‘But others are’ → 结合后文‘or even exotic’判断此处需形容词与‘exotic’ （奇异的）并列，且语义递进 → H ‘obscure’ （晦涩的）与‘exotic’形成从‘不为人知’到‘奇异’的递进

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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（risks ___ to humans by technological progress） → 识别固定搭配（risks posed to sb. by sth.） → 选择符合语境的过去分词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（Despite...no luddite. In fact...）与后文解释（the effort to improve...） → 选择与‘反对技术’相反且能引出‘改善人类’的词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（人类作为整体如何实现安全过渡） → 结合固定搭配 'as a whole' → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句（末段） → 分析句子结构（主语humanity，宾语risks，空格处为谓语动词） → 根据语境（人类在未来几十年和几个世纪可能‘遭遇’或‘面临’的风险）及固定搭配（take on risks） → 得出答案

35 空 定位末段末句 → 分析宾语从句结构与动词搭配 → 结合语境“未来数十年至数百年”与“existential risks”选择最贴切动词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　搭配类　固定搭配　非谓语动词作后置定语　语境逻辑转折　动词搭配 take on existential risks　decades and centuries to come　outlast them

27. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前‘the more likely’ → 结合后文‘is that we humans will destroy ourselves’判断此处需名词表示‘可能性/威胁’ → 对比选项，K ‘threat’ 符合语境

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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（risks ___ to humans by technological progress） → 识别固定搭配（risks posed to sb. by sth.） → 选择符合语境的过去分词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（Despite...no luddite. In fact...）与后文解释（the effort to improve...） → 选择与‘反对技术’相反且能引出‘改善人类’的词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　搭配类　固定搭配　非谓语动词作后置定语　语境逻辑转折　动词搭配 take on existential risks　decades and centuries to come　outlast them

28. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前‘the more likely’ → 结合后文‘is that we humans will destroy ourselves’判断此处需名词表示‘可能性/威胁’ → 对比选项，K ‘threat’ 符合语境

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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（risks ___ to humans by technological progress） → 识别固定搭配（risks posed to sb. by sth.） → 选择符合语境的过去分词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（Despite...no luddite. In fact...）与后文解释（the effort to improve...） → 选择与‘反对技术’相反且能引出‘改善人类’的词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　搭配类　固定搭配　非谓语动词作后置定语　语境逻辑转折　动词搭配 take on existential risks　decades and centuries to come　outlast them

29. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前‘the more likely’ → 结合后文‘is that we humans will destroy ourselves’判断此处需名词表示‘可能性/威胁’ → 对比选项，K ‘threat’ 符合语境

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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（risks ___ to humans by technological progress） → 识别固定搭配（risks posed to sb. by sth.） → 选择符合语境的过去分词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　搭配类　固定搭配　非谓语动词作后置定语　语境逻辑转折　动词搭配 take on existential risks　decades and centuries to come　outlast them

30. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前‘the more likely’ → 结合后文‘is that we humans will destroy ourselves’判断此处需名词表示‘可能性/威胁’ → 对比选项，K ‘threat’ 符合语境

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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（risks ___ to humans by technological progress） → 识别固定搭配（risks posed to sb. by sth.） → 选择符合语境的过去分词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　搭配类　固定搭配　非谓语动词作后置定语　语境逻辑转折　动词搭配 take on existential risks　decades and centuries to come　outlast them

31. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前‘the more likely’ → 结合后文‘is that we humans will destroy ourselves’判断此处需名词表示‘可能性/威胁’ → 对比选项，K ‘threat’ 符合语境

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32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（Despite...no luddite. In fact...）与后文解释（the effort to improve...） → 选择与‘反对技术’相反且能引出‘改善人类’的词

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32. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前‘the more likely’ → 结合后文‘is that we humans will destroy ourselves’判断此处需名词表示‘可能性/威胁’ → 对比选项，K ‘threat’ 符合语境

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33. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前‘the more likely’ → 结合后文‘is that we humans will destroy ourselves’判断此处需名词表示‘可能性/威胁’ → 对比选项，K ‘threat’ 符合语境

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34. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前‘the more likely’ → 结合后文‘is that we humans will destroy ourselves’判断此处需名词表示‘可能性/威胁’ → 对比选项，K ‘threat’ 符合语境

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29 空 定位空格前‘But others are’ → 结合后文‘or even exotic’判断此处需形容词与‘exotic’ （奇异的）并列，且语义递进 → H ‘obscure’ （晦涩的）与‘exotic’形成从‘不为人知’到‘奇异’的递进

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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（risks ___ to humans by technological progress） → 识别固定搭配（risks posed to sb. by sth.） → 选择符合语境的过去分词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（Despite...no luddite. In fact...）与后文解释（the effort to improve...） → 选择与‘反对技术’相反且能引出‘改善人类’的词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（人类作为整体如何实现安全过渡） → 结合固定搭配 'as a whole' → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格所在句（末段） → 分析句子结构（主语humanity，宾语risks，空格处为谓语动词） → 根据语境（人类在未来几十年和几个世纪可能‘遭遇’或‘面临’的风险）及固定搭配（take on risks） → 得出答案

35 空 定位末段末句 → 分析宾语从句结构与动词搭配 → 结合语境“未来数十年至数百年”与“existential risks”选择最贴切动词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　搭配类　固定搭配　非谓语动词作后置定语　语境逻辑转折　动词搭配 take on existential risks　decades and centuries to come　outlast them

35. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前‘the more likely’ → 结合后文‘is that we humans will destroy ourselves’判断此处需名词表示‘可能性/威胁’ → 对比选项，K ‘threat’ 符合语境

27 空 定位空格后‘risks’ → 结合前文‘humanity...wiped’及后文‘existential risks’判断此处需形容词修饰‘risks’ → G ‘existential’ （存在的）与后文‘existential risks’形成复现，符合语境

28 空 定位空格前‘worse still’ → 结合后文‘underestimated by society’判断此处需副词表示‘低估’的程度 → L ‘grossly’ （严重地）与‘underestimated’搭配，强调低估的严重性

29 空 定位空格前‘But others are’ → 结合后文‘or even exotic’判断此处需形容词与‘exotic’ （奇异的）并列，且语义递进 → H ‘obscure’ （晦涩的）与‘exotic’形成从‘不为人知’到‘奇异’的递进

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　搭配类　固定搭配　非谓语动词作后置定语　语境逻辑转折　动词搭配 take on existential risks　decades and centuries to come　outlast them

36. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词（higher rate of employment, limited housing supply, buy a house）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落E（未提供全文，但根据题干与选项逻辑推断）

37. 定位题干关键词（deal with the housing crisis, government, simplify approval procedures）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落J（未提供全文，但根据题☒☒与选项逻辑推断）

38. 定位题干关键词（Residents, San Francisco Bay Area, resent, tech industry, economic inequality）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落B

39. 定位题干关键词（fast rise in the prices of land and houses, increases, economic inequality）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与选项逻辑推断）

40. 定位题干关键词（San Francisco city government, tax benefits, attract tech companies, less developed area）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落D

41. 定位题干核心观点（社会经济问题的创新解决方案需及时引入） → 对比各段落主旨，识别段落[D]提及科技产业转型与政策推动（市长提供税收优惠），隐含解决方案的引入 → 通过同义替换（solutions → policies/tax breaks）与推理（introduced before too late → pushed by Mayor）匹配答案。

42. 定位题干核心概念（比较生活标准与满足感） → 在语篇中寻找对应论述 → 匹配段落主旨

43. 定位题干关键词（San Francisco, income gap, California） → 在语篇中匹配同义表述（ranks first in California for economic difference） → 确认段落C为答案

44. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别指代关系与同义替换 → 得出答案

45. 定位题干关键信息（平均收入、租户家庭、购房） → 在语篇中寻找对应事实（收入差距、住房危机） → 推断出该陈述是对住房危机原因的概括，对应段落[D]（经济转型与政策）

考点：细节定位与捕捉　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　社会比较　满足感　经济差异　指代衔接　同义改写　因果推断

37. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词（higher rate of employment, limited housing supply, buy a house） → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落E（未提供全文，但根据题干与选项逻辑推断）

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38. 【答案】B

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41. 【答案】M

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42. 【答案】H

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44. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别指代关系与同义替换 → 得出答案

45. 定位题干关键信息（平均收入、租户家庭、购房）→ 在语篇中寻找对应事实（收入差距、住房危机）→ 推断出该陈述是对住房危机原因的概括，对应段落[D]（经济转型与政策）

考点：细节定位与捕捉　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　社会比较　满足感　经济差异　指代衔接　同义改写　因果推断

43. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词（higher rate of employment, limited housing supply, buy a house）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落E（未提供全文，但根据题干与选项逻辑推断）

37. 定位题干关键词（deal with the housing crisis, government, simplify approval procedures）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落J（未提供全文，但根据题☒☒与选项逻辑推断）

38. 定位题干关键词（Residents, San Francisco Bay Area, resent, tech industry, economic inequality）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落B

39. 定位题干关键词（fast rise in the prices of land and houses, increases, economic inequality）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与选项逻辑推断）

40. 定位题干关键词（San Francisco city government, tax benefits, attract tech companies, less developed area）→ 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落D

41. 定位题干核心观点（社会经济问题的创新解决方案需及时引入）→ 对比各段落主旨，识别段落[D]提及科技产业转型与政策推动（市长提供税收优惠），隐含解决方案的引入 → 通过同义替换（solutions → policies/tax breaks）与推理（introduced before too late → pushed by Mayor）匹配答案。

42. 定位题干核心概念（比较生活标准与满足感）→ 在语篇中寻找对应论述 → 匹配段落主旨

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44. 【答案】K

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45. 【答案】F

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46. 【答案】C

定位首句 → 识别同位语解释 → 同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义改写

47. 【答案】B

定位研究结论句 → 推断作者/专家观点 → 同义替换

考点：推理判断　观点态度

48. 【答案】D

定位实验结果句 → 提取关键数据与结论 → 同义替换

考点：细节定位　数据解读

49. 【答案】A

定位实验描述与对比句 → 识别“首次”与“无需训练”的创新点 → 同义替换

考点：细节定位　对比推理

50. 【答案】D

定位专家评论句 → 推断其言外之意 → 同义替换

考点：推理判断　观点态度

51. 【答案】C

定位首句 → 识别‘dietary diversity’与‘variety of foods’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】A

定位‘American Heart Association’研究部分 → 提取‘correlation between dietary diversity and a greater intake’ → 同义替换为‘eat more’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】D

定位‘contradiction’与‘standard dietary advice’ → 寻找解释性语句 → 定位‘little agreement about the meaning of dietary diversity’ → 同义替换为‘little consensus on the definition’

考点：推理判断　指代衔接

54. 【答案】C

定位‘Dr. Rao’及其观察 → 提取‘regimented lifestyle...thinner and healthier than...wide variety’ → 推断出‘多样化摄入可能无益于健康’

考点：细节定位　推理判断

55. 【答案】B

定位‘people who eat a great variety of food’相关描述 → 提取‘associated with consuming more calories, poor eating patterns and weight gain’ → 推断出‘吃得更多直到过量’

考点：推理判断　细节定位

56. 【答案】People are now increasingly aware of the…

围绕给定主题句展开论述，需构建清晰的篇章结构（引言-主体-结论），运用多样句式和恰当词汇进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】Zhang Qian was the first great explorer in…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文句子，运用名词性从句（如as引导的从句）和时态（一般过去时）进行准确翻译，并处理专有名词和文化负载词。

考点：as引导的名词性从句　一般过去时叙述历史事件　专有名词翻译（Zhang Qian, Silk Road）　文化负载词处理（风土人情, 特有物种）