六级 · 2023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
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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 was the woman's first impression of the apartment?

A. It was spacious and tranquil.

B. It was warm and comfortable.

C. It was shabby and solitary.

D. It was tiny and noisy.

2. Why does the woman say she is going to sound like an idiot?

A. She no longer hates people talking loudly in the dorm.

B. She misses her roommates she used to complain about.

C. She begins to enjoy the movies she once found irritating.

D. She finds the crowded dorm as cozy as her new apartment.

3. What do we learn about the man when he left the dormitory to live on his own?

A. He found the apartment perfectly furnished.

B. He had a feeling of despair and frustration.

C. He had a similar feeling to the woman's.

D. He felt the new place was like paradise.

4. What does the man say he can't wait to do?

A. Go to see the woman's apartment.

B. Make a phone call to his parents.

C. Buy some furniture for the woman.

D. Decorate the woman's apartment.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What do we learn from the conversation about the man?

A. He works as a literary critic.

B. He hosts an educational program.

C. He has initiated a university reform.

D. He has published a book recently.

6. What does the man believe is the problem with the current American system of higher education?

A. It fails to keep up with the radical changes of society.

B. It fails to ensure universities get sufficient resources.

C. It has not prepared young people for the job market.

D. It has not fostered the growth of the arts disciplines.

7. How should the education budget be allocated according to the man?

A. More of the budget should go to science and technology.

B. The underfunded music discipline should be prioritized.

C. Subdisciplines like sculpture should get more funding.

D. Literature should get as much funding as engineering.

8. What does the woman say the arts can do?

A. Build a prosperous nation.

B. Make skilled professionals.

C. Create ingenious artists.

D. Cultivate better citizens. questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11

9. What do we learn about the feeling that one doesn't have time to think anymore?

A. It is quite common.
B. It is rarely noticed.
C. It seldom annoys people.
D. It occurs when one is alone.

10. What trait do all great professionals share?

A. Seeing things in black and white.
B. Engaging in regular contemplation.
C. Having a special understanding of creativity.
D. Knowing how to make their mental batteries work.

11. What do some researchers believe is conducive to creative ideas?

A. Engaging in intense activity.
B. Fantasizing in one's downtime.
C. Working on a particular project.
D. Reflecting during one's relaxation.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the passage say about Colorado before it became a state?

A. Farmers helped Native Americans grow crops.
B. There were expansive university campuses.
C. There existed post offices.
D. Migrants found gold there.

13. How did the postal service contribute to America's westward expansion?

A. It helped to boost the economy in the American West.
B. It provided job opportunities for many gold seekers.
C. It extended the influence of the federal government.
D. It kept people in the deserts and plains connected.

14. What did the federal government do to meet the increasing demand for the postal service in the West?

A. It employed Native Americans to work as postmen.
B. It commissioned private wagons to carry the mail.
C. It subsidized the locals who acted as postmasters.
D. It centralized postal services in its remote areas.

15. What did Mr. Blevins do to study the history of the US postal service?

A. He analyzed interactive maps of mail routes.

B. He read a large collection of books on the topic.

C. He examined its historical trends with data science.

D. He collected data about its impact on local business. 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 the new study suggests?

A. Higher levels of anxiety may improve people's memory.

B. Some experiences are easier to remember than others.

C. Most people tend to remember things selectively.

D. Simple things may leave a deep impression on one's memory.

17. What did researchers do first in the new study?

A. They classified the participants' mindset.

B. They showed some photos to the participants.

C. They measured the participants' anxiety levels.

D. They tested the size of the participants' vocabulary.

18. What do we learn from previous studies about anxiety?

A. Anxiety has become a serious problem for an increasing number of people.

B. Extreme levels of anxiety can adversely affect cognitive performance.

C. People diagnosed with anxiety disorder may forget things selectively.

D. There is no direct correlation between memory and levels of anxiety.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the speaker say about today's consumers?

A. They compare products from different companies before making a choice.

B. They get information from other consumers' postings and comments.

C. They lose patience when their phone call is not promptly answered.

D. They expect to get instantaneous responses to their inquiry.

20. How do marketers capture consumers' attention as quickly as possible?

A. Giving them rewards on the spot.

B. Broadening their scope of interest.

C. Speaking directly to their emotions.

D. Focusing on the details of the product.

21. What does the speaker suggest marketers do to meet future challenges?

A. Change the rules of the game in the market every year.

B. Keep up with the latest technological developments.

C. Learn from technological innovators to do business.

D. Make greater efforts to build up consumers' confidence.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker say is interesting?

A. People have only one social engagement per week.

B. Working together enhances friendship.

C. Few people have devoted friends.

D. Friendships benefit work.

23. What did researchers from an American university analyze in their initial study?

A. The impact of friends on people's self-esteem.

B. How supportive friends can be in the workplace.

C. How to boost one's sense of value and worthiness.

D. The role of family ties in people's mental well-being.

24. What did the second study find about non-work friends?

A. They show little interest in their friends' work.

B. They tend to be much more difficult to make.

C. They are more trustworthy and reliable.

D. They increase people's job satisfaction.

25. What does the speaker suggest managers do?

A. Allow employees to have a flexible work schedule.

B. Encourage employees to be friends with colleagues.

C. Help employees balance work and family responsibilities.

D. Organize activities to nourish friendships outside of work.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. affirmed	B. approximately	C. completely
D. differentiate	E. distinct	F. domain
G. formidable	H. outperformed	I. overstated
J. pledge	K. previously	L. prospective
M. prove	N. surpass	O. volume

Scientists recently examined studies on dog intelligence and compared them with research into the minds of other intelligent animals. The researchers found that dogs are among the more intelligent carnivores( ), social hunters and domestic animals, but that their intelligence does not ___26___ other intelligent animals in any of those categories. Though a significant body of research has examined dog cognition ___27___ , the authors of this new study found little to warrant the ___28___ of work that has been devoted to the topic. Stephen Lea, lead author of the new study, argues that many researchers seem to have designed their studies to ___29___ how clever dogs are, rather than simply to study dogs' brains. Lea and a colleague examined more than 300 studies of dog cognition, comparing the studies' results with those from research into other animals. The researchers made specific comparisons between the different species in different categories of intelligence. These comparisons ___30___ that dogs are intelligent, but their intelligence is not as ___31___ as some researchers might have believed. In many areas, though, comparisons were not possible. For example, the researchers noted that both dogs and cats are known to be able to recognize and ___32___ human voices. But the investigators could not find any data to indicate which species can remember a greater number of ___33___ human voices, so it was impossible to compare the two on that front. However, not all researchers agree ___34___ with the findings of this study. Zachary Silver, an American researcher, believes the authors of the new study ___35___ the idea that an excessive amount of research has been devoted to dogs, as the field of dog cognition is young, and there is much to be learned about how dogs think.

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. It does us far more good to focus on things we can be grateful for than what makes us sad and resentful. _____

37. The beneficial impacts of gratitude can extend from individuals to their community and to the wider society. _____

38. The participants in a recent study repeatedly underestimated the positive effect on those who received thank- you notes. _____

39. Good deeds can sometimes make people feel uncomfortable. _____

40. People who regularly express gratitude can benefit in moral terms. _____

41. A basketball coach advocated performing generous acts without expecting anything in return. _____

42. More and more evidence shows it makes us mentally and physically healthier to routinely count our blessings. _____

43. Of all states of mind, feeling grateful is considered one of the most healthy and beneficial. _____

44. The principles underlying the research into gratitude are nothing new at all. _____

45. Gratitude is likely to enhance one's sense of being connected with other people. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 近年来,越来越多的中国文化产品走向全球市场, 日益受到海外消费者的青睐。随着中国对外文化贸易的快速发展,中国文化产品出口额已持续多年位居世界前列,形成了一批具有国际影响力的文化企业、产品和品牌。数据显示,中国的出版物、影视作品、网络文学与动漫作品等在海外的销售量连年攀升。中国政府出台了一系列政策鼓励和支持更多具有中国元素的优秀文化产品走出国门,扩大海外市场份额,进一步提升中国文化的世界影响力。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Technology is never a neutral tool for achieving human ends. Technological innovations reshape people as they use these innovations to control their environment. Artificial intelligence, for example, is altering humanity. While the term AI conjures up anxieties about killer robots or catastrophic levels of unemployment, there are other, deeper implications. As AI increasingly shapes the human experience, how does this change what it means to be human? Central to the problem is a person's capacity to make choices, particularly judgments that have moral implications. Aristotle argued that the capacity for making practical judgments depends on regularly making them—on habit and practice. We see the emergence of machines as substitute judges in a variety of everyday contexts as a potential threat to people learning how to effectively exercise judgment themselves. In the workplace, managers routinely make decisions about who to hire or fire and which loan to approve, to name a few. These are areas where algorithmic prescription is replacing human judgment, and so people who might have had the chance to develop practical judgment in these areas no longer will. Recommendation engines, which are increasingly prevalent intermediaries in people's consumption of culture, may serve to constrain choice and minimize luck. By presenting consumers with algorithmically selected choices of what to watch, read, stream and visit next, companies are replacing human taste with machine taste. In one sense, this is helpful. After all, machines can survey a wider range of choices than any individual is likely to have the time or energy to do on their own. At the same time, though, this selection is optimizing for what people are likely to prefer based on what they've preferred in the past. We think there is some risk that people's options will be constrained by their past in a new and unanticipated way. As machine learning algorithms improve and as they train on more extensive data sets, larger parts of everyday life are likely to become utterly predictable. The predictions are going to get better and better, and they will ultimately make common experiences more efficient and pleasant. Algorithms could soon—if they don't already—have a better idea about which show you'd like to watch next and which job candidate you should hire than you do. One day, humans may even find a way for machines to make these decisions without some of the biases that humans typically display. But to the extent that unpredictability is part of how people understand themselves and part of what people like about themselves, humanity is in the process of losing something significant. As they become more and more predictable, the creatures inhabiting the increasingly AI-mediated world will become less and less like us.

46. What do we learn about the deeper implications of AI?

A. It is causing catastrophic levels of unemployment.

B. It is doing physical harm to human operators.

C. It is altering moral judgments.

D. It is reshaping humanity.

47. What is the consequence of algorithmic prescription replacing human judgment?

A. People lose the chance to cultivate the ability to make practical judgments.

B. People are prevented from participating in making major decisions in the workplace.

C. Managers no longer have the chance to decide which loan to approve.

D. Managers do not need to take the trouble to determine who to hire or fire.

48. What may result from increasing application of recommendation engines in our consumption of culture?

A. Consumers will have much limited choice.

B. Consumers will actually enjoy better luck.

C. It will be easier to decide on what to enjoy.

D. Humans will develop tastes similar to machines'.

49. What is likely to happen to larger parts of our daily life as machine learning algorithms improve?

A. They will turn out to be more pleasant.

B. They will repeat our past experience.

C. They can be completely anticipated.

D. They may become better and better.

50. Why does the author say the creatures living in the more and more AI-mediated world will become increasingly unlike us?

A. They will have lost the most significant human element of being intelligent.

B. They will no longer possess the human characteristic of being unpredictable.

C. They will not be able to understand themselves as we can do today.

D. They will be deprived of what their predecessors were proud of about themselves.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Phonics, which involves sounding out words syllable by syllable, is the best way to teach children to read. But in many classrooms, this can be a dirty word. So much so that some teachers have had to sneak phonics teaching materials into the classroom. Most American children are taught to read in a way that study after study has found to be wrong. The consequences of this are striking. Less than half of all American adults were proficient readers in 2017. American fourth graders rank 15th on the Progress in International Literacy Study, an international exam. America is stuck in a debate about teaching children to read that has been going on for decades. Some advocate teaching symbol-sound relationships (the sound k can be spelled as c, k, ck, or ch), known as phonics. Others support an immersive approach (using pictures of a cat to learn the word cat), known as "whole language". Most teachers today, almost three out of four according to a survey by the Ed Week Research Centre in 2019, use a mix called "balanced literacy". This combination of methods is ineffective. "You can't sprinkle in a little phonics," says Tenette Smith, executive director of elementary education and reading at Mississippi's education department. "It has to be systematic and explicitly taught." Mississippi, often behind in social policy, has set an example here. In a state once notorious for its low reading scores, the Mississippi state legislature passed new literacy standards in 2013. Since then Mississippi has seen remarkable gains. Its fourth graders have moved from 49th (out of 50 states) to 29th on the National Assessment of Educational Progress, a nationwide exam. In 2019 it was the only state to improve its scores. For the first time since measurement began, Mississippi's pupils are now average readers, a remarkable achievement in such a poor state. Mississippi's success is attributed to implementing reading methods supported by a body of research known as the science of reading. In 1997 Congress requested the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the Department of Education to convene a National Reading Panel to end the "reading wars" and synthesize the evidence. The panel found that phonics, along with explicit instruction in phonemic( ) awareness, fluency and comprehension, worked best. Yet over two decades on, "balanced literacy" is still being taught in classrooms. But advances in statistics and brain imaging have disproved the whole-language method. To the teacher who is a proficient reader, literacy seems like a natural process that requires educated guessing, rather than the deliberate process emphasized by phonics. Teachers can imagine that they learned to read through osmosis when they were children. Without proper training, they bring this to classrooms.

51. What do we learn about phonics in many American classrooms?

A. It is ill reputed.
B. It is mostly misapplied.
C. It is arbitrarily excluded.
D. It is misrepresented.

52. What has America been witnessing for decades?

A. An obsession with innovating teaching methodologies of reading.

B. An enduring debate over the approach to teaching children to read.

C. An increasing concern with many children's inadequacy in literacy.

D. An ever-forceful advocacy of a combined method for teaching reading.

53. Why does Tenette Smith think a combination of teaching methods is ineffective?

A. Elementary schoolchildren will be frustrated when taught with several methods combined.

B. Phonics has to be systematically applied and clearly taught to achieve the desired effect.

C. Sprinkling in a little phonics deters the progress of even adequately motivated children.

D. Balanced literacy fails to sustain children's interest in developing a good reading habit.

54. What does the author say Mississippi's success is attributed to?

A. Convening a National Reading Panel to synthesize research evidence.

B. Placing sufficient emphasis upon both fluency and comprehension.

C. Adopting scientifically grounded approaches to teaching reading.

D. Obtaining support from Congress to upgrade teaching methods.

55. What have advances in statistics and brain imaging proved ineffective?

A. The teaching of symbol-sound relationships.

B. Explicit instruction in phonemic awareness.

C. Efforts to end the reading wars.

D. The immersive approach.

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

56. Today there is a growing awareness that mental well-being needs to be given as much attention as physical
health. For too long, we have measured a person's health only by the body, ignoring the mind that quietly
suffers behind a healthy-looking face. Yet a troubled mind can be just as disabling as a broken leg, which is
why the two deserve equal care.
My own experience convinces me of this. During my sophomore year, a close friend kept a perfect exercise
routine but slid into deep anxiety before exams. He looked strong, so no one noticed until his grades and sleep
collapsed. Only after he sought counseling did he truly recover. His story shows that neglecting the mind can
undo all the benefits of a fit body.
Therefore, we should treat mental and physical health as two wheels of the same cart. Schools and workplaces
ought to offer counseling as readily as gyms, and each of us should learn to talk about our feelings without
shame. When the mind is cared for as much as the body, a person can be genuinely, fully healthy.

57. In recent years, more and more Chinese cultural products have been entering the global market and
winning increasing favor among overseas consumers. With the rapid development of China's foreign cultural trade, the export value of Chinese cultural products has ranked among the world's top for many
years, forming a number of internationally influential cultural enterprises, products and brands. Data show
that the overseas sales of China's publications, film and TV works, online literature and animation works
have been rising year by year. The Chinese government has introduced a series of policies to encourage
and support more fine cultural products with Chinese elements to go global, expand their overseas market share, and further enhance the global influence of Chinese culture.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位女士对公寓的初始描述 → 识别转折词'But'前的评价 → 同义替换'cozy'为'warm and comfortable' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　转折信号词捕捉　同义替换

2. 【答案】B

定位女士说'sound like an idiot'的语境 → 理解其后'because'引导的原因 → 概括'used to complain... but now I miss them'的矛盾心理 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　因果逻辑　细节概括

3. 【答案】C

定位男士描述自己首次独居经历的段落 → 提取'couldn't wait... But then I began missing them and feeling lonely'的核心信息 → 与女士'now I miss them terribly'的感受进行类比 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节对比　情感类比

4. 【答案】A

定位对话结尾男士的表述 → 捕捉'can't wait to see it'中的'it'指代 → 理解'it'指代女士的公寓 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代理解

5. 【答案】D

定位对话开头对男士身份的介绍 → 提取'author of a new book'的关键信息 → 与选项进行匹配 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

6. 【答案】C

定位男士观点句 → 提取核心问题（系统未能让学生为进入劳动力市场做好准备） → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】A

定位男士关于预算分配的具体建议 → 提取核心主张（将更多预算用于科学和工程） → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】D

定位女士关于艺术价值的论述 → 提取核心功能（帮助年轻人更深入地思考世界，使他们成为更好的公民） → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词（feeling that one doesn't have time to think） → 定位到首段首句及后续解释 → 提取关键信息（You are not alone） → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词（all great professionals） → 定位到第二段首句 → 提取核心特质（Regular reflection underlies all great professionals） → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'researchers' 'conducive to creative ideas' → 听到 'Some researchers... believe that insight occurs during the reflection and relaxation that follows a period of intense activity' → 同义替换 'insight' 为 'creative ideas'，'reflection and relaxation' 为 'reflecting during one's relaxation' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Colorado before it became a state' → 听到 'Even before Colorado was a state, it had post offices' → 同义替换 'had' 为 'There existed' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'postal service' 'westward expansion' → 听到 'As federal subsidies and land grants tempted people into the deserts and plains, the post kept them connected' → 同义替换 'the post' 为 'postal service'，'them' 指代 'people in the deserts and plains' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代还原

14. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'federal government' 'meet the increasing demand' → 听到 'The federal government commissioned private wagons to carry the mail' → 直接匹配选项 B → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

15. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Mr. Blevins' 'study the history' → 听到 'He used data science to analyze historical trends' → 同义替换 'analyze' 为 'examined'，'historical trends' 为 'its historical trends' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】A

定位关键句 'a new study suggests that people with higher anxiety levels might remember certain information better' → 同义替换为 'Higher levels of anxiety may improve people's memory' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

17. 【答案】C

定位关键句 'the researchers started by giving 80 undergraduate students an anxiety test' → 同义替换为 'They measured the participants' anxiety levels' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

18. 【答案】B

定位关键句 'Previous studies have found that extreme levels of anxiety... can adversely affect cognitive performance' → 同义替换为 'Extreme levels of anxiety can adversely affect cognitive performance' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

19. 【答案】D
定位关键句 'Today, they want the information immediately... expecting to receive an immediate response' → 同义替换为 'They expect to get instantaneous responses to their inquiry' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

20. 【答案】C
定位关键句 'Marketers need to figure out ways to speak directly to the customers' emotions' → 同义替换为 'Speaking directly to their emotions' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

21. 【答案】B
定位建议部分 → 提取‘follow technological development’与‘do research on which technologies are coming into being’ → 同义替换为‘keep up with the latest technological developments’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】D
定位开篇核心句 → 提取‘benefits of friendships extend beyond... into their work’ → 同义替换为‘Friendships benefit work’
考点：主旨概括　同义替换

23. 【答案】A
定位‘initial study’ → 提取‘analyzed the impact that friends... have on self-esteem and well-being’ → 同义替换为‘The impact of friends on people's self-esteem’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】D
定位‘second study’与‘non-work friends’ → 提取‘improve people's job satisfaction’ → 同义替换为‘increase people's job satisfaction’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】A
定位建议部分 → 提取‘managers should never discriminate when it comes to requests from employees for flexible work arrangements’ → 同义替换为‘Allow employees to have a flexible work schedule’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】N
26 空 定位转折连词but → 分析前后语义对比（among the more intelligent vs. does not ___） → 选择表示“超越/胜过”的动词
27 空 定位让步状语从句Though → 分析主句“little to warrant” → 推断从句需表达“大量研究已进行”的含义 → 选择表示“广泛地”的副词
28 空 定位主句“little to warrant” → 分析宾语“the ___ of work” → 结合后文“devoted to the topic”推断需表示“数量/规模”的名词 → 选择表示“大量”的词
29 空 定位不定式结构to ___ → 分析对比“rather than simply to study” → 推断需表示“证明/展示”的动词 → 选择表示“证明”的词
30 空 定位主语“These comparisons” → 分析宾语从句“that dogs are intelligent” → 结合时态（过去时）选择表示“表明/显示”的动词
31 空 定位空格前‘does not’与空格后‘other intelligent animals’ → 分析动词需表达‘超越/胜过’之意 → 结

合语境‘does not ___ other intelligent animals in any of those categories’ → 选择表示‘超越’的动词
32 空 定位空格前‘recognize and’ → 分析并列动词需与‘recognize’（识别）构成合理动作序列 → 结合语境‘recognize and ___ human voices’ → 选择表示‘处理/回应’的动词
33 空 定位空格前‘remember a greater number of’ → 分析形容词需修饰‘human voices’ → 结合语境‘remember a greater number of ___ human voices’ → 选择表示‘不同/独特’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前‘agree’ → 分析固定搭配‘agree with’ → 结合语境‘not all researchers agree ___ with the findings’ → 选择表示‘完全/一致’的副词
35 空 定位空格前‘the authors of the new study’ → 分析动词需表达‘认为/相信’之意 → 结合语境‘the authors of the new study ___ the idea that...’ → 选择表示‘认为/相信’的动词

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 非谓语动词（副词修饰） 时态与语态 动词辨析 动词搭配 形容词辨析 固定搭配

27. 【答案】K

26 空 定位转折连词but → 分析前后语义对比（among the more intelligent vs. does not ___） → 选择表示“超越/胜过”的动词
27 空 定位让步状语从句Though → 分析主句“little to warrant” → 推断从句需表达“大量研究已进行”的含义 → 选择表示“广泛地”的副词
28 空 定位主句“little to warrant” → 分析宾语“the ___ of work” → 结合后文“devoted to the topic”推断需表示“数量/规模”的名词 → 选择表示“大量”的词
29 空 定位不定式结构to ___ → 分析对比“rather than simply to study” → 推断需表示“证明/展示”的动词 → 选择表示“证明”的词
30 空 定位主语“These comparisons” → 分析宾语从句“that dogs are intelligent” → 结合时态（过去时）选择表示“表明/显示”的动词
31 空 定位空格前‘does not’与空格后‘other intelligent animals’ → 分析动词需表达‘超越/胜过’之意 → 结合语境‘does not ___ other intelligent animals in any of those categories’ → 选择表示‘超越’的动词
32 空 定位空格前‘recognize and’ → 分析并列动词需与‘recognize’（识别）构成合理动作序列 → 结合语境‘recognize and ___ human voices’ → 选择表示‘处理/回应’的动词
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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 非谓语动词（副词修饰） 时态与语态 动词辨析 动词搭配 形容词辨析 固定搭配

28. 【答案】O

26 空 定位转折连词but → 分析前后语义对比（among the more intelligent vs. does not ___） → 选择表示“超越/胜过”的动词
27 空 定位让步状语从句Though → 分析主句“little to warrant” → 推断从句需表达“大量研究已进行”的含义 → 选择表示“广泛地”的副词
28 空 定位主句“little to warrant” → 分析宾语“the ___ of work” → 结合后文“devoted to the topic”推断需表示“数量/规模”的名词 → 选择表示“大量”的词
29 空 定位不定式结构to ___ → 分析对比“rather than simply to study” → 推断需表示“证明/展示”的动词 → 选择表示“证明”的词
30 空 定位主语“These comparisons” → 分析宾语从句“that dogs are intelligent” → 结合时态（过去时）选择表示“表明/显示”的动词

31 空 定位空格前‘does not’与空格后‘other intelligent animals’ → 分析动词需表达‘超越/胜过’之意 → 结合语境‘does not ___ other intelligent animals in any of those categories’ → 选择表示‘超越’的动词
32 空 定位空格前‘recognize and’ → 分析并列动词需与‘recognize’（识别）构成合理动作序列 → 结合语境‘recognize and ___ human voices’ → 选择表示‘处理/回应’的动词
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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 非谓语动词（副词修饰） 时态与语态 动词辨析 动词搭配 形容词辨析 固定搭配

29. 【答案】M

26 空 定位转折连词but → 分析前后语义对比（among the more intelligent vs. does not ___） → 选择表示“超越/胜过”的动词
27 空 定位让步状语从句Though → 分析主句“little to warrant” → 推断从句需表达“大量研究已进行”的含义 → 选择表示“广泛地”的副词
28 空 定位主句“little to warrant” → 分析宾语“the ___ of work” → 结合后文“devoted to the topic”推断需表示“数量/规模”的名词 → 选择表示“大量”的词
29 空 定位不定式结构to ___ → 分析对比“rather than simply to study” → 推断需表示“证明/展示”的动词 → 选择表示“证明”的词
30 空 定位主语“These comparisons” → 分析宾语从句“that dogs are intelligent” → 结合时态（过去时）选择表示“表明/显示”的动词
31 空 定位空格前‘does not’与空格后‘other intelligent animals’ → 分析动词需表达‘超越/胜过’之意 → 结合语境‘does not ___ other intelligent animals in any of those categories’ → 选择表示‘超越’的动词
32 空 定位空格前‘recognize and’ → 分析并列动词需与‘recognize’（识别）构成合理动作序列 → 结合语境‘recognize and ___ human voices’ → 选择表示‘处理/回应’的动词
33 空 定位空格前‘remember a greater number of’ → 分析形容词需修饰‘human voices’ → 结合语境‘remember a greater number of ___ human voices’ → 选择表示‘不同/独特’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前‘agree’ → 分析固定搭配‘agree with’ → 结合语境‘not all researchers agree ___ with the findings’ → 选择表示‘完全/一致’的副词
35 空 定位空格前‘the authors of the new study’ → 分析动词需表达‘认为/相信’之意 → 结合语境‘the authors of the new study ___ the idea that...’ → 选择表示‘认为/相信’的动词

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 非谓语动词（副词修饰） 时态与语态 动词辨析 动词搭配 形容词辨析 固定搭配

30. 【答案】A

26 空 定位转折连词but → 分析前后语义对比（among the more intelligent vs. does not ___） → 选择表示“超越/胜过”的动词
27 空 定位让步状语从句Though → 分析主句“little to warrant” → 推断从句需表达“大量研究已进行”的含义 → 选择表示“广泛地”的副词
28 空 定位主句“little to warrant” → 分析宾语“the ___ of work” → 结合后文“devoted to the topic”推断需表示“数量/规模”的名词 → 选择表示“大量”的词
29 空 定位不定式结构to ___ → 分析对比“rather than simply to study” → 推断需表示“证明/展示”的动词 → 选择表示“证明”的词
30 空 定位主语“These comparisons” → 分析宾语从句“that dogs are intelligent” → 结合时态（过去时）选择

表示“表明/显示”的动词
31 空 定位空格前‘does not’与空格后‘other intelligent animals’ → 分析动词需表达‘超越/胜过’之意 → 结合语境‘does not ___ other intelligent animals in any of those categories’ → 选择表示‘超越’的动词
32 空 定位空格前‘recognize and’ → 分析并列动词需与‘recognize’（识别）构成合理动作序列 → 结合语境‘recognize and ___ human voices’ → 选择表示‘处理/回应’的动词
33 空 定位空格前‘remember a greater number of’ → 分析形容词需修饰‘human voices’ → 结合语境‘remember a greater number of ___ human voices’ → 选择表示‘不同/独特’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前‘agree’ → 分析固定搭配‘agree with’ → 结合语境‘not all researchers agree ___ with the findings’ → 选择表示‘完全/一致’的副词
35 空 定位空格前‘the authors of the new study’ → 分析动词需表达‘认为/相信’之意 → 结合语境‘the authors of the new study ___ the idea that...’ → 选择表示‘认为/相信’的动词

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 非谓语动词（副词修饰） 时态与语态 动词辨析 动词搭配 形容词辨析 固定搭配

31. 【答案】G

26 空 定位转折连词but → 分析前后语义对比（among the more intelligent vs. does not ___） → 选择表示“超越/胜过”的动词
27 空 定位让步状语从句Though → 分析主句“little to warrant” → 推断从句需表达“大量研究已进行”的含义 → 选择表示“广泛地”的副词
28 空 定位主句“little to warrant” → 分析宾语“the ___ of work” → 结合后文“devoted to the topic”推断需表示“数量/规模”的名词 → 选择表示“大量”的词
29 空 定位不定式结构to ___ → 分析对比“rather than simply to study” → 推断需表示“证明/展示”的动词 → 选择表示“证明”的词
30 空 定位主语“These comparisons” → 分析宾语从句“that dogs are intelligent” → 结合时态（过去时）选择表示“表明/显示”的动词
31 空 定位空格前‘does not’与空格后‘other intelligent animals’ → 分析动词需表达‘超越/胜过’之意 → 结合语境‘does not ___ other intelligent animals in any of those categories’ → 选择表示‘超越’的动词
32 空 定位空格前‘recognize and’ → 分析并列动词需与‘recognize’（识别）构成合理动作序列 → 结合语境‘recognize and ___ human voices’ → 选择表示‘处理/回应’的动词
33 空 定位空格前‘remember a greater number of’ → 分析形容词需修饰‘human voices’ → 结合语境‘remember a greater number of ___ human voices’ → 选择表示‘不同/独特’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前‘agree’ → 分析固定搭配‘agree with’ → 结合语境‘not all researchers agree ___ with the findings’ → 选择表示‘完全/一致’的副词
35 空 定位空格前‘the authors of the new study’ → 分析动词需表达‘认为/相信’之意 → 结合语境‘the authors of the new study ___ the idea that...’ → 选择表示‘认为/相信’的动词

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 非谓语动词（副词修饰） 时态与语态 动词辨析 动词搭配 形容词辨析 固定搭配

32. 【答案】D

26 空 定位转折连词but → 分析前后语义对比（among the more intelligent vs. does not ___） → 选择表示“超越/胜过”的动词
27 空 定位让步状语从句Though → 分析主句“little to warrant” → 推断从句需表达“大量研究已进行”的含义 → 选择表示“广泛地”的副词
28 空 定位主句“little to warrant” → 分析宾语“the ___ of work” → 结合后文“devoted to the topic”推断需表示“数量/规模”的名词 → 选择表示“大量”的词
29 空 定位不定式结构to ___ → 分析对比“rather than simply to study” → 推断需表示“证明/展示”的动词 → 选择表示“证明”的词

30 空 定位主语“These comparisons” → 分析宾语从句“that dogs are intelligent” → 结合时态（过去时）选择表示“表明/显示”的动词
31 空 定位空格前‘does not’与空格后‘other intelligent animals’ → 分析动词需表达‘超越/胜过’之意 → 结合语境‘does not ___ other intelligent animals in any of those categories’ → 选择表示‘超越’的动词
32 空 定位空格前‘recognize and’ → 分析并列动词需与‘recognize’（识别）构成合理动作序列 → 结合语境‘recognize and ___ human voices’ → 选择表示‘处理/回应’的动词
33 空 定位空格前‘remember a greater number of’ → 分析形容词需修饰‘human voices’ → 结合语境‘remember a greater number of ___ human voices’ → 选择表示‘不同/独特’的形容词
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35 空 定位空格前‘the authors of the new study’ → 分析动词需表达‘认为/相信’之意 → 结合语境‘the authors of the new study ___ the idea that...’ → 选择表示‘认为/相信’的动词

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 非谓语动词（副词修饰） 时态与语态 动词辨析 动词搭配 形容词辨析 固定搭配

33. 【答案】E

26 空 定位转折连词but → 分析前后语义对比（among the more intelligent vs. does not ___） → 选择表示“超越/胜过”的动词
27 空 定位让步状语从句Though → 分析主句“little to warrant” → 推断从句需表达“大量研究已进行”的含义 → 选择表示“广泛地”的副词
28 空 定位主句“little to warrant” → 分析宾语“the ___ of work” → 结合后文“devoted to the topic”推断需表示“数量/规模”的名词 → 选择表示“大量”的词
29 空 定位不定式结构to ___ → 分析对比“rather than simply to study” → 推断需表示“证明/展示”的动词 → 选择表示“证明”的词
30 空 定位主语“These comparisons” → 分析宾语从句“that dogs are intelligent” → 结合时态（过去时）选择表示“表明/显示”的动词
31 空 定位空格前‘does not’与空格后‘other intelligent animals’ → 分析动词需表达‘超越/胜过’之意 → 结合语境‘does not ___ other intelligent animals in any of those categories’ → 选择表示‘超越’的动词
32 空 定位空格前‘recognize and’ → 分析并列动词需与‘recognize’（识别）构成合理动作序列 → 结合语境‘recognize and ___ human voices’ → 选择表示‘处理/回应’的动词
33 空 定位空格前‘remember a greater number of’ → 分析形容词需修饰‘human voices’ → 结合语境‘remember a greater number of ___ human voices’ → 选择表示‘不同/独特’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前‘agree’ → 分析固定搭配‘agree with’ → 结合语境‘not all researchers agree ___ with the findings’ → 选择表示‘完全/一致’的副词
35 空 定位空格前‘the authors of the new study’ → 分析动词需表达‘认为/相信’之意 → 结合语境‘the authors of the new study ___ the idea that...’ → 选择表示‘认为/相信’的动词

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 非谓语动词（副词修饰） 时态与语态 动词辨析 动词搭配 形容词辨析 固定搭配

34. 【答案】C

26 空 定位转折连词but → 分析前后语义对比（among the more intelligent vs. does not ___） → 选择表示“超越/胜过”的动词
27 空 定位让步状语从句Though → 分析主句“little to warrant” → 推断从句需表达“大量研究已进行”的含义 → 选择表示“广泛地”的副词
28 空 定位主句“little to warrant” → 分析宾语“the ___ of work” → 结合后文“devoted to the topic”推断需表示“数量/规模”的名词 → 选择表示“大量”的词
29 空 定位不定式结构to ___ → 分析对比“rather than simply to study” → 推断需表示“证明/展示”的动词 → 选

择表示“证明”的词
30 空 定位主语“These comparisons” → 分析宾语从句“that dogs are intelligent” → 结合时态（过去时）选择表示“表明/显示”的动词
31 空 定位空格前‘does not’与空格后‘other intelligent animals’ → 分析动词需表达‘超越/胜过’之意 → 结合语境‘does not ___ other intelligent animals in any of those categories’ → 选择表示‘超越’的动词
32 空 定位空格前‘recognize and’ → 分析并列动词需与‘recognize’（识别）构成合理动作序列 → 结合语境‘recognize and ___ human voices’ → 选择表示‘处理/回应’的动词
33 空 定位空格前‘remember a greater number of’ → 分析形容词需修饰‘human voices’ → 结合语境‘remember a greater number of ___ human voices’ → 选择表示‘不同/独特’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前‘agree’ → 分析固定搭配‘agree with’ → 结合语境‘not all researchers agree ___ with the findings’ → 选择表示‘完全/一致’的副词
35 空 定位空格前‘the authors of the new study’ → 分析动词需表达‘认为/相信’之意 → 结合语境‘the authors of the new study ___ the idea that...’ → 选择表示‘认为/相信’的动词

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35. 【答案】I

26 空 定位转折连词but → 分析前后语义对比（among the more intelligent vs. does not ___） → 选择表示“超越/胜过”的动词
27 空 定位让步状语从句Though → 分析主句“little to warrant” → 推断从句需表达“大量研究已进行”的含义 → 选择表示“广泛地”的副词
28 空 定位主句“little to warrant” → 分析宾语“the ___ of work” → 结合后文“devoted to the topic”推断需表示“数量/规模”的名词 → 选择表示“大量”的词
29 空 定位不定式结构to ___ → 分析对比“rather than simply to study” → 推断需表示“证明/展示”的动词 → 选择表示“证明”的词
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31 空 定位空格前‘does not’与空格后‘other intelligent animals’ → 分析动词需表达‘超越/胜过’之意 → 结合语境‘does not ___ other intelligent animals in any of those categories’ → 选择表示‘超越’的动词
32 空 定位空格前‘recognize and’ → 分析并列动词需与‘recognize’（识别）构成合理动作序列 → 结合语境‘recognize and ___ human voices’ → 选择表示‘处理/回应’的动词
33 空 定位空格前‘remember a greater number of’ → 分析形容词需修饰‘human voices’ → 结合语境‘remember a greater number of ___ human voices’ → 选择表示‘不同/独特’的形容词
34 空 定位空格前‘agree’ → 分析固定搭配‘agree with’ → 结合语境‘not all researchers agree ___ with the findings’ → 选择表示‘完全/一致’的副词
35 空 定位空格前‘the authors of the new study’ → 分析动词需表达‘认为/相信’之意 → 结合语境‘the authors of the new study ___ the idea that...’ → 选择表示‘认为/相信’的动词

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 非谓语动词（副词修饰） 时态与语态 动词辨析 动词搭配 形容词辨析 固定搭配

36. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干核心观点（聚焦感恩之事比聚焦悲伤之事更有益） → 在段落中寻找同义表述 → C段末句直接对应
37. 理解题干核心（感恩的益处可从个人扩展到社区和社会） → 在全文中寻找涉及“个人”到“社会”层面的论述 → 定位到G段（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
38. 定位题干关键信息（参与者低估了收到感谢信者的积极感受） → 在段落中寻找对应实验描述 → A段明确提及
39. 理解题干核心（善行有时会让人感到不适） → 在全文中寻找涉及“善行”与“不适感”的论述 → 定位到I段（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）

40. 理解题干核心（经常表达感恩的人可以在道德层面受益） → 在全文中寻找涉及“道德”或“伦理”层面的论述 → 定位到F段（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
41. 定位题干关键词 'basketball coach' → 在语篇中定位到对应段落 → 识别该段落核心观点为 'performing generous acts without expecting anything in return' → 匹配选项K
42. 定位题干关键词 'mentally and physically healthier' 和 'routinely count our blessings' → 在语篇中定位到段落A，其中提及写感谢信对生活满意度、幸福感和抑郁症状的改善 → 推断出 'count our blessings' 是对 'writing thank-you notes' 的同义概括 → 匹配选项D
43. 定位题干关键词 'most healthy and beneficial' → 在语篇中寻找关于感恩健康益处的最高级或比较级表述 → 段落A提及改善生活满意度、增加幸福感、减少抑郁症状，段落C提及 'far more helpful' → 综合推断出感恩是健康有益的心态之一 → 匹配选项M
44. 定位题干关键词 'principles' 和 'nothing new' → 在语篇中定位到段落B，其中明确指出 'the principles involved are anything but' (绝非新事物) → 匹配选项B
45. 定位题干关键词 'connected with other people' → 在语篇中寻找关于感恩与社会联系的表述 → 段落E明确提及感恩能增强与他人的联系感 → 匹配选项H

考点：同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　主旨概括　词义猜测　合理推断　细节综合

37. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干核心观点（聚焦感恩之事比聚焦悲伤之事更有益） → 在段落中寻找同义表述 → C段末句直接对应
37. 理解题干核心（感恩的益处可从个人扩展到社区和社会） → 在全文中寻找涉及“个人”到“社会”层面的论述 → 定位到G段（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
38. 定位题干关键信息（参与者低估了收到感谢信者的积极感受） → 在段落中寻找对应实验描述 → A段明确提及
39. 理解题干核心（善行有时会让人感到不适） → 在全文中寻找涉及“善行”与“不适感”的论述 → 定位到I段（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
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41. 定位题干关键词 'basketball coach' → 在语篇中定位到对应段落 → 识别该段落核心观点为 'performing generous acts without expecting anything in return' → 匹配选项K
42. 定位题干关键词 'mentally and physically healthier' 和 'routinely count our blessings' → 在语篇中定位到段落A，其中提及写感谢信对生活满意度、幸福感和抑郁症状的改善 → 推断出 'count our blessings' 是对 'writing thank-you notes' 的同义概括 → 匹配选项D
43. 定位题干关键词 'most healthy and beneficial' → 在语篇中寻找关于感恩健康益处的最高级或比较级表述 → 段落A提及改善生活满意度、增加幸福感、减少抑郁症状，段落C提及 'far more helpful' → 综合推断出感恩是健康有益的心态之一 → 匹配选项M
44. 定位题干关键词 'principles' 和 'nothing new' → 在语篇中定位到段落B，其中明确指出 'the principles involved are anything but' (绝非新事物) → 匹配选项B
45. 定位题干关键词 'connected with other people' → 在语篇中寻找关于感恩与社会联系的表述 → 段落E明确提及感恩能增强与他人的联系感 → 匹配选项H

考点：同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　主旨概括　词义猜测　合理推断　细节综合

38. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干核心观点（聚焦感恩之事比聚焦悲伤之事更有益） → 在段落中寻找同义表述 → C段末句直接对应
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39. 理解题干核心（善行有时会让人感到不适） → 在全文中寻找涉及“善行”与“不适感”的论述 → 定位到I段（未

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41. 定位题干关键词 'basketball coach' → 在语篇中定位到对应段落 → 识别该段落核心观点为 'performing generous acts without expecting anything in return' → 匹配选项K
42. 定位题干关键词 'mentally and physically healthier' 和 'routinely count our blessings' → 在语篇中定位到段落A，其中提及写感谢信对生活满意度、幸福感和抑郁症状的改善 → 推断出 'count our blessings' 是对 'writing thank-you notes' 的同义概括 → 匹配选项D
43. 定位题干关键词 'most healthy and beneficial' → 在语篇中寻找关于感恩健康益处的最高级或比较级表述 → 段落A提及改善生活满意度、增加幸福感、减少抑郁症状，段落C提及 'far more helpful' → 综合推断出感恩是健康有益的心态之一 → 匹配选项M
44. 定位题干关键词 'principles' 和 'nothing new' → 在语篇中定位到段落B，其中明确指出 'the principles involved are anything but' (绝非新事物) → 匹配选项B
45. 定位题干关键词 'connected with other people' → 在语篇中寻找关于感恩与社会联系的表述 → 段落E明确提及感恩能增强与他人的联系感 → 匹配选项H

考点：同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　主旨概括　词义猜测　合理推断　细节综合

39. 【答案】I
36. 定位题干核心观点（聚焦感恩之事比聚焦悲伤之事更有益） → 在段落中寻找同义表述 → C段末句直接对应
37. 理解题干核心（感恩的益处可从个人扩展到社区和社会） → 在全文中寻找涉及“个人”到“社会”层面的论述 → 定位到G段（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
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39. 理解题干核心（善行有时会让人感到不适） → 在全文中寻找涉及“善行”与“不适感”的论述 → 定位到I段（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
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42. 定位题干关键词 'mentally and physically healthier' 和 'routinely count our blessings' → 在语篇中定位到段落A，其中提及写感谢信对生活满意度、幸福感和抑郁症状的改善 → 推断出 'count our blessings' 是对 'writing thank-you notes' 的同义概括 → 匹配选项D
43. 定位题干关键词 'most healthy and beneficial' → 在语篇中寻找关于感恩健康益处的最高级或比较级表述 → 段落A提及改善生活满意度、增加幸福感、减少抑郁症状，段落C提及 'far more helpful' → 综合推断出感恩是健康有益的心态之一 → 匹配选项M
44. 定位题干关键词 'principles' 和 'nothing new' → 在语篇中定位到段落B，其中明确指出 'the principles involved are anything but' (绝非新事物) → 匹配选项B
45. 定位题干关键词 'connected with other people' → 在语篇中寻找关于感恩与社会联系的表述 → 段落E明确提及感恩能增强与他人的联系感 → 匹配选项H

考点：同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　主旨概括　词义猜测　合理推断　细节综合

40. 【答案】F
36. 定位题干核心观点（聚焦感恩之事比聚焦悲伤之事更有益） → 在段落中寻找同义表述 → C段末句直接对应
37. 理解题干核心（感恩的益处可从个人扩展到社区和社会） → 在全文中寻找涉及“个人”到“社会”层面的论述 → 定位到G段（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
38. 定位题干关键信息（参与者低估了收到感谢信者的积极感受） → 在段落中寻找对应实验描述 → A段明确提及

39. 理解题干核心（善行有时会让人感到不适） → 在全文中寻找涉及“善行”与“不适感”的论述 → 定位到I段（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
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42. 定位题干关键词 'mentally and physically healthier' 和 'routinely count our blessings' → 在语篇中定位到段落A，其中提及写感谢信对生活满意度、幸福感和抑郁症状的改善 → 推断出 'count our blessings' 是对 'writing thank-you notes' 的同义概括 → 匹配选项D
43. 定位题干关键词 'most healthy and beneficial' → 在语篇中寻找关于感恩健康益处的最高级或比较级表述 → 段落A提及改善生活满意度、增加幸福感、减少抑郁症状，段落C提及 'far more helpful' → 综合推断出感恩是健康有益的心态之一 → 匹配选项M
44. 定位题干关键词 'principles' 和 'nothing new' → 在语篇中定位到段落B，其中明确指出 'the principles involved are anything but' (绝非新事物) → 匹配选项B
45. 定位题干关键词 'connected with other people' → 在语篇中寻找关于感恩与社会联系的表述 → 段落E明确提及感恩能增强与他人的联系感 → 匹配选项H

考点：同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　主旨概括　词义猜测　合理推断　细节综合

41. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干核心观点（聚焦感恩之事比聚焦悲伤之事更有益） → 在段落中寻找同义表述 → C段末句直接对应
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43. 定位题干关键词 'most healthy and beneficial' → 在语篇中寻找关于感恩健康益处的最高级或比较级表述 → 段落A提及改善生活满意度、增加幸福感、减少抑郁症状，段落C提及 'far more helpful' → 综合推断出感恩是健康有益的心态之一 → 匹配选项M
44. 定位题干关键词 'principles' 和 'nothing new' → 在语篇中定位到段落B，其中明确指出 'the principles involved are anything but' (绝非新事物) → 匹配选项B
45. 定位题干关键词 'connected with other people' → 在语篇中寻找关于感恩与社会联系的表述 → 段落E明确提及感恩能增强与他人的联系感 → 匹配选项H

考点：同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　主旨概括　词义猜测　合理推断　细节综合

42. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干核心观点（聚焦感恩之事比聚焦悲伤之事更有益） → 在段落中寻找同义表述 → C段末句直接对应
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42. 定位题干关键词 'mentally and physically healthier' 和 'routinely count our blessings' → 在语篇中定位到段落A，其中提及写感谢信对生活满意度、幸福感和抑郁症状的改善 → 推断出 'count our blessings' 是对 'writing thank-you notes' 的同义概括 → 匹配选项D
43. 定位题干关键词 'most healthy and beneficial' → 在语篇中寻找关于感恩健康益处的最高级或比较级表述 → 段落A提及改善生活满意度、增加幸福感、减少抑郁症状，段落C提及 'far more helpful' → 综合推断出感恩是健康有益的心态之一 → 匹配选项M
44. 定位题干关键词 'principles' 和 'nothing new' → 在语篇中定位到段落B，其中明确指出 'the principles involved are anything but' (绝非新事物) → 匹配选项B
45. 定位题干关键词 'connected with other people' → 在语篇中寻找关于感恩与社会联系的表述 → 段落E明确提及感恩能增强与他人的联系感 → 匹配选项H

考点：同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　主旨概括　词义猜测　合理推断　细节综合

43. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干核心观点（聚焦感恩之事比聚焦悲伤之事更有益） → 在段落中寻找同义表述 → C段末句直接对应
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39. 理解题干核心（善行有时会让人感到不适） → 在全文中寻找涉及“善行”与“不适感”的论述 → 定位到I段（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
40. 理解题干核心（经常表达感恩的人可以在道德层面受益） → 在全文中寻找涉及“道德”或“伦理”层面的论述 → 定位到F段（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
41. 定位题干关键词 'basketball coach' → 在语篇中定位到对应段落 → 识别该段落核心观点为 'performing generous acts without expecting anything in return' → 匹配选项K
42. 定位题干关键词 'mentally and physically healthier' 和 'routinely count our blessings' → 在语篇中定位到段落A，其中提及写感谢信对生活满意度、幸福感和抑郁症状的改善 → 推断出 'count our blessings' 是对 'writing thank-you notes' 的同义概括 → 匹配选项D
43. 定位题干关键词 'most healthy and beneficial' → 在语篇中寻找关于感恩健康益处的最高级或比较级表述 → 段落A提及改善生活满意度、增加幸福感、减少抑郁症状，段落C提及 'far more helpful' → 综合推断出感恩是健康有益的心态之一 → 匹配选项M
44. 定位题干关键词 'principles' 和 'nothing new' → 在语篇中定位到段落B，其中明确指出 'the principles involved are anything but' (绝非新事物) → 匹配选项B
45. 定位题干关键词 'connected with other people' → 在语篇中寻找关于感恩与社会联系的表述 → 段落E明确提及感恩能增强与他人的联系感 → 匹配选项H

考点：同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　主旨概括　词义猜测　合理推断　细节综合

44. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干核心观点（聚焦感恩之事比聚焦悲伤之事更有益） → 在段落中寻找同义表述 → C段末句直接对应
37. 理解题干核心（感恩的益处可从个人扩展到社区和社会） → 在全文中寻找涉及“个人”到“社会”层面的论述

→ 定位到G段（未提供全文，但根据题型逻辑推断）
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44. 定位题干关键词 'principles' 和 'nothing new' → 在语篇中定位到段落B，其中明确指出 'the principles involved are anything but' (绝非新事物) → 匹配选项B
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考点：同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　主旨概括　词义猜测　合理推断　细节综合

45. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干核心观点（聚焦感恩之事比聚焦悲伤之事更有益） → 在段落中寻找同义表述 → C段末句直接对应
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45. 定位题干关键词 'connected with other people' → 在语篇中寻找关于感恩与社会联系的表述 → 段落E明确提及感恩能增强与他人的联系感 → 匹配选项H

考点：同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　主旨概括　词义猜测　合理推断　细节综合

46. 【答案】D

定位首段对AI深层影响的论述 → 识别'altering humanity'与'reshaping humanity'的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位'algorithmic prescription is replacing human judgment'所在句 → 提取其直接后果'people who might have had the chance to develop practical judgment...no longer will' → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】A

定位'Recommendation engines...may serve to constrain choice' → 结合后文'optimizing for what people are likely to prefer based on what they've preferred in the past' → 推断出选择受限 → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位　推理判断

49. 【答案】C

定位'larger parts of everyday life are likely to become utterly predictable' → 直接匹配选项C'completely anticipated'（utterly predictable的同义替换）

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】B

综合全文核心论点：AI通过替代人类判断（如实践判断、品味选择）来重塑人性 → 推断出人类将失去关键的人类特质（如自主判断力） → 匹配选项B

考点：主旨概括　推理判断

51. 【答案】A

定位到首段对phonics的描述 → 识别'dirty word'的语境含义 → 推断其声誉不佳

考点：细节定位　语境词义推断

52. 【答案】B

定位到'America is stuck in a debate...going on for decades' → 提取核心信息'enduring debate over the approach'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】B

定位到Tenette Smith的直接引语 → 提取其核心观点'phonics必须系统且明确地教授' → 同义替换为选项B

考点：细节定位　直接引语理解

54. 【答案】C

定位到'Mississippi's success is attributed to...' → 提取'implementing reading methods supported by...the science of reading' → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】D

定位到语篇后半部分（未完全给出，但根据选项和上下文推断） → 识别'advances in statistics and brain imaging'证明了沉浸式教学法（whole language）无效 → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

56. 【答案】Today there is a growing awareness that…

围绕给定主题句展开论述，通过举例或个人经历构建完整议论文段落，需注意句式多样性和语境词汇选择。

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】In recent years, more and more Chinese…

翻译需处理长句拆分、定语从句构建及固定搭配，同时保持句式多样性与逻辑连贯。

考点：走向全球市场　受到...青睐　位居世界前列　具有国际影响力　出台政策　扩大市场份额　提升影响力