六级 · 2023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：_____

手机在线做此卷
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本卷答案与讲解
917 740
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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. Why does the woman wish to study architecture?

A. She is attracted to the beauty of modern buildings.

B. She is preoccupied with her dream to be an architect.

C. She is influenced by her father who teaches architecture.

D. She is drawn to its integration of design and engineering.

2. How does the woman say she will overcome the difficulty in learning mathematics?

A. Through hard work.
B. With the professor's help.
C. By studying the subject online.
D. By taking prerequisite courses.

3. What does the man say about architects' contribution to a city?

A. It is groundbreaking.
B. It is long-lasting.
C. It is immaterial.
D. It is immortal.

4. What subject does the man suggest the woman start with?

A. Economics. B. Philosophy. C. Computer science. D. Western art.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What do we learn from the conversation about Mr. Sanchez?

A. He has occasionally been harassed by his fans.
B. He has been guarded by a discreet assistant.
C. He is well known to the public.
D. He is a famous football coach.

6. What will the man do if he gets the job?

A. Serve as a personal assistant.
B. Play a key role in Real Madrid.
C. Run common daily chores for the woman.
D. Help promote Mr. Sanchez's public profile.

7. What does the man say about himself?

A. He is honest and always tells the truth.
B. He once worked part-time in university.
C. He cares little about his working hours.
D. He has little previous work experience.

8. Why does the man think he is a very competitive candidate?

A. He has a strong ability to connect with people.
B. He has a high proficiency in several languages.
C. He has a sound knowledge of sports consultancy.
D. He has a natural capacity to cooperate with others. 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 do extreme sports appeal to many kids?

A. They bring more benefits to young people.
B. They require less supervision and training.
C. They are more suitable to young people.
D. They have fewer rules and pressures.

10. What does the speaker say about risk-free activities?

A. They prevent kids from enjoying adventure sports.

B. They help kids guard against any possible injuries.

C. They rob kids of the chance to cultivate their courage.

D. They deprive kids of the opportunity to develop team spirit.

11. What should parents do if they decide adventure sports are a bit too much for their kids?

A. Help them take up these sports when they are more mature.

B. Let them participate in some less risky outdoor activities.

C. Ask them to try some forms of indoor sports.

D. Introduce them to these sports step by step.

Questions 12 to 15

12. Why do new tech products soon become waste?

A. Consumers often have a craving for the latest model.

B. Such products tend to comprise parts that are irreplaceable.

C. Tech firms intentionally design products to have short lifespans.

D. Manufacturers use effective strategies to promote fancier products.

13. What did the French government require tech companies to do to help consumers make better choices?

A. Indicate the competitiveness of their products.

B. List a repairability score of their products.

C. Specify the major parts of their products.

D. Detail the lifecycle of their products.

14. What should tech companies do to help ensure environmental sustainability?

A. Take the initiative to reduce electronic waste.

B. Take due caution in upgrading their products.

C. Invest in constructing more recycling facilities.

D. Substitute all toxic substances with non-toxic ones.

15. What does the speaker think of the problem of waste?

A. It can be solved.

B. It is certain to worsen.

C. It will be fixed by tech companies.

D. It is unavoidable in the long run. 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 most cyberloafing research focus on?

A. How internet monitoring can be implemented.

B. How to encourage productive internet surfing.

C. How cyberloafing affects overall productivity.

D. How to prevent employees from cyberloafing.

17. What was the hypothesis of the speaker's research team?

A. Cyberloafing is a sign of workers' laziness.

B. Cyberloafing may relieve employees of stress.

C. Employee engagement is closely related to job satisfaction.

D. Overuse of social media may lead to decline in productivity.

18. On what point do the results of the speaker's study agree with other recent research?

A. Taking mini-breaks means better job performance.

B. Cyberloafing generally does more harm than good.

C. Worker turnover is linked to the time allowed for cyberloafing.

D. Employees who indulge in internet surfing are most likely to quit.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the speaker say about Nebraska City in 1854 when Julius Morton moved there?

A. There were no wooden buildings.

B. There were environmental problems.

C. There were no trees.

D. There were few settlers.

20. What did Julius Morton do that increased his influence in Nebraska City?

A. He served as chairman of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture.

B. He urged the state to start the Nebraska State Gardening Society.

C. He engaged himself in a large number of aesthetic projects.

D. He founded a newspaper and used it to promote his ideas.

21. What does the speaker say happened on April 10, 1872?

A. A special prize was awarded to Julius Morton.

B. One million trees were planted throughout Nebraska.

C. The state government declared it the official Arbor Day.

D. Nebraska earned the nickname "the Tree Planters State".

Questions 22 to 25

22. What do we learn about modern humans according to the hypothesis commonly accepted in the 1990s?

A. They spread across Europe and Asia in a few decades.

B. They lived mostly in Africa for about 200,000 years.

C. They preferred to live in Europe rather than in Asia.

D. They moved out of Africa about 60,000 years ago.

23. What has called into question the "Out of Africa" model?

A. The discovery of two modern human teeth in China.

B. The traces of human migration out of Africa to Asia.

C. The human fossils discovered most recently in Africa.

D. The Luna cave in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

24. What does the speaker want to show with the example of some monkeys in Africa?

A. There must have been some reason for human migration.

B. There have been changes in animals' living conditions.

C. Humans adapted themselves to the environment there.

D. Humans had access to abundant food sources there.

25. What question does the speaker raise close to the end of the talk?

A. How humans settled down on the Arabian Peninsula.

B. When modern humans started to disperse out of Africa.

C. What path modern humans took to migrate out of Africa.

D. Why fresh water is so important for human survival.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. attributes	B. comprised	C. conceded
D. conservation	E. diminishing	F. far
G. inclined	H. indulging	I. innumerable
J. mortality	K. odds	L. plights
M. regulatory	N. still	O. unmatchable

Imagine sitting down to a big dinner: a massive steak, a large portion of fried potatoes, and cake for dessert. After eating so much, you should be too full to eat another bite. But some people experience a powerful urge to keep eating, even after ___26___ in a huge meal, a behavior that makes little sense, as most adults are well-versed in the dangers of obesity, which researchers have shown correlates with ___27___ health issues and is even linked to increased ___28___ risk. But some people still keep eating long after they should stop, a phenomenon Dr. Susan Thompson calls "insatiable hunger." It is characterized by two main ___29___ : not being satisfied by eating, and having a desire to stay sedentary( ). This is at ___30___ with how humans are biologically programmed. When there was a great deal of food available, ancient people would gorge on calories; this massive calorie intake was accompanied by an urge to get active. Humans were also programmed for something called "compensation," which is the brain's ___31___ mechanism for preventing the accumulation of excess weight. With compensation, if you eat one large meal in the morning, you are naturally ___32___ to eat less for the rest of the day. But recent studies show that 70% of American adults have lost the ability to naturally compensate for the calories they consume; worse ___33___ , a significant number of them report ___34___ hunger halfway through an eating session, but, by the end of the meal, they feel the same or higher levels of hunger than when they sat down. Dr. Thompson argues that the main cause of this phenomenon is the modern diet, which is ___35___ of food high in sugar, carbohydrates and calories.

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. Socially prescribed perfectionism is described as one's self-esteem depending on other people's opinion. _____

37. Jessica Pryor has learned that some graduate students work such long hours in the lab that they have little time for entertainment or socializing. _____

38. The author believes perfectionism may sometimes be constructive. _____

39. It is found that perfectionism is getting more and more prevalent among college students. _____

40. Some experts suggest parents and educators should prepare students for failures. _____

41. Some therapists warn that young adults tend to pursue perfection in their work. _____

42. Psychologist Amy Bach encourages her students to aim high but be content with something less than perfect. _____

43. A clinical psychologist finds perfectionism is widespread among his clients. _____

44. In trying to overcome perfectionism, some people are still pursuing perfection. _____

45. In pursuing perfection, some perfectionists fail to complete their tasks on time. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 随着中国经济的快速发展和人们生活水平的稳步提高,城市居民对环境和生活品质的要求越来越高。中国地方政府更加注重公共设施的建设和改进,以更好地满足人们的需求。通过兴建新的广场、公园和公共绿地或对原有公共场地重新加以规划改造,许多城市为市民提供了更多休闲和社交的场所。 如今,政府出资购置的健身器械和铺设的健身步道在不少城市随处可见,既明显改善了市民户外活动的条件,又使城市更加美丽。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

How on earth did we come to this? We protect our children obsessively from every harm; we scrutinize every carer, teacher or doctor with whom they come into contact. Yet despite all this, one group, which in no way has their best interests at heart, has almost unconstrained access. We seem to take it for granted that advertisers and marketers are allowed to condition even the youngest children. Before children have even developed a proper sense of their own identity, or learned to handle money, they're encouraged to associate status and self-worth with stuff, and to look to external things such as fame and wealth for validation. We're turning out little consumers rather than young citizens who will value themselves for what they contribute to the society in which they live. We've reached this point so gradually that many of us have never questioned it. It's crept up on us in the 60 years since advertisers started to target the young and found that they could recruit them to a commercial assault on their parents. We've come to know it as "pester power" or the ability of children to pressure parents to make certain purchases. Many psychologists, child development experts and educators point to research suggesting that this emerging cradle-to-grave consumerism is contributing to growing rates of low self-esteem, depression and other forms of mental illness. Not all psychologists agree. There're plenty working hand in glove with a £12bn-a-year industry that has turned the manipulation of adult emotions and desires into an art form—often literally. It's also one that's forever developing new ways to persuade our children to desire material possessions, and because of advertisements' viral effect they only need to infect a few to reach the many. Advertising and marketing can serve a useful purpose for children. Marketing may help socialize children as consumers, inform them about products, and help them carve out unique identities as they reach adulthood. Then, should we ban all advertising aimed at young children? I say yes. Of course there'll be plenty of objections to an outright ban on advertising to the under-11s. There'll be those who argue that would be a breach of freedom of speech and infringe the rights of corporations to brainwash little children into demanding their products. Most parents hate what advertising does to their children, but we do have the power to end it and let our children grow up free from many of the pressures of consumerism until they're old enough to make their own decisions. And though advertising is only part of an all-pervasive marketing culture we need to make a start somewhere. Let's ban all advertising targeting children of primary school age and younger now.

46. Which group of people does the author say has almost unrestricted access to children?

A. Advertisers. B. Carers. C. Teachers. D. Doctors.

47. What kind of people should we enable children to become according to the author?

A. Those who look to fame and wealth for external and ultimate validation.

B. Those who value themselves because of their contribution to society.

C. Those who associate self-worth with the ability to handle money.

D. Those who have developed a proper sense of their own identity.

48. Many child development experts and educators call attention to research that suggests _____.

A. life-long consumerism is causing more and more cases of psychological problems.

B. increasing commercialization of education is eroding many children's self-esteem.

C. the growing desire for wealth is contributing to a rising rate of depression.

D. the craving for purchasing material things is nurtured throughout one's life.

49. What does the author imply about the impact of advertising?

A. It is actually infectious to many rather than a few.

B. It is rooted in our desire for material possessions.

C. It is comparable to that of virus.

D. It is literally limited to children.

50. What is the opponents' argument against a complete ban on advertising to young children?

A. It would deprive them of the chance to learn about products.

B. It would render them unable to carve out unique identities.

C. It would breach their freedom as would-be consumers.

D. It would violate the rights endowed upon advertisers.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Many oppose workplace surveillance, because of the inherent dehumanizing effect it has and the relentless pressure it brings. But it's on the rise around the world as firms look to become more efficient by squeezing more productivity from their workers. More than half of companies with over $750m in annual revenue used "non-traditional" monitoring techniques on staff last year. Monitoring employee performance gives firms the ability to assess how their staff are performing and interacting, which can be good for both the firm and employees themselves. A growing number of analytics companies offer this service. They gather "data exhaust" left by employees' email and instant messaging apps, and use name badges equipped with radio-frequency identification devices and microphones. These can check how much time you spend talking, your volume and tone of voice, even if you do not dominate conversations. While this may sound intrusive, exponents argue that it can also protect employees against bullying and sexual harassment. Some of this data analysis can produce unexpected results. For example, it was found that people who sat at 12-person lunch tables tended to interact, share ideas more and outperform those who regularly sat at four-person tables, a fact that would probably have gone undetected without such data analysis. Over the last few years a Stockholm co-working space called Epicenter has gone much further and holds popular "chipping parties", where people can have microchips implanted in their hands. They can use the implants to access electronically-controlled doors, or monitor how typing speed correlates with heart rate. Implanted chips may seem extreme, but it is a relatively small step from ID cards and biometrics to such devices. As long as such schemes are voluntary, there will probably be a growing number of convenience-oriented uses so that a substantial number of workers would opt to have a chip inserted. But if implanted chips are used to reduce slack time or rest breaks, that could prove to be detrimental. And if surveillance tools take away autonomy, that's when they prove most unpopular. A lot depends on how such monitoring initiatives are communicated and this could prevent possible revolts being staged. If bosses don't communicate effectively, employees assume the worst. But if they're open about the information they're collecting and what they're doing with it, research suggests 46% of employees are generally okay with it. Although many such monitoring schemes use anonymised data and participation is voluntary, many staffers remain sceptical and fear an erosion of their civil liberties. So workplace surveillance could be empowering for staff and useful for companies looking to become more efficient and profitable. But implemented in the wrong way, it could also become an unpopular tool of oppression that proves counterproductive.

51. Why are many people opposed to monitoring employee performance?

A. It puts workers under constant pressure.

B. It is universally deemed anti-human by nature.

C. It does both mental and physical harm to employees monitored.

D. It enables firms to squeeze maximal productivity from employees.

52. What is the supporters' argument for workplace surveillance?

A. It enables employees to refrain from dominating conversations.

B. It enhances employees' identification with firms they work in.

C. It can alert employees to intrusion into their privacy.

D. It can protect employees against aggressive behavior.

53. What does the author want to show by the example of different numbers of people interacting at lunch tables?

A. Data analysis is key to the successful implementation of workplace surveillance.

B. Analyzing data gathered from workers can yield something unexpected.

C. More workmates sitting at a lunch table tend to facilitate interaction and idea sharing.

D. It is hard to decide on how many people to sit at a lunch table without data analysis.

54. What does much of the positive effect of monitoring initiatives depend on?

A. How frequently employees are to be monitored.

B. What specific personal information is being excluded.

C. What steps are taken to minimize their detrimental impact.

D. How well bosses make known their purpose of monitoring.

55. What concern do monitoring initiatives cause among many staffers?

A. They may empower employers excessively.

B. They may erode the workplace environment.

C. They may infringe upon staffers' entitled freedom.

D. They may become counterproductive in the long run.

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

56. When faced with differing opinions, we should try to reach agreement through friendly discussion and
reasonable argument. In a world where people come from diverse backgrounds, disagreements are inevitable;
yet how we handle them reveals our maturity. Rather than shouting others down or stubbornly clinging to our
own views, seeking common ground through calm reasoning is always the wiser choice.
The reason is simple: friendly discussion invites cooperation, while quarrels only deepen the divide. Take the
famous debates in scientific communities. When Darwin proposed his theory of evolution, opponents raised
sharp objections, but progress was made not by insults but by patient argument and shared evidence. Similarly,
in my own study group, a heated dispute over a project was resolved only after we sat down, listened to one
another, and combined our ideas. Mutual respect turned rivals into partners.
In conclusion, differing opinions need not lead to conflict. If we approach them with an open mind, sound
logic, and genuine respect, we can transform disagreement into understanding and reach a consensus that
benefits everyone. This is not only a skill but a mark of a civilized society.

57. With the rapid development of China's economy and the steady improvement of people's living standards, urban residents are placing increasingly high demands on the environment and the quality of
life. To meet these rising demands, Chinese local governments are attaching greater importance to the
construction and improvement of public facilities. By building new squares, parks and public green spaces, or redesigning and renovating existing public areas, many cities have provided their citizens with
more places for leisure and social activities. Today, government-funded fitness equipment and newly
paved fitness trails can be seen everywhere in many cities, which has not only markedly improved the

conditions for residents' outdoor activities but also made the cities more beautiful.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位女士陈述选择原因 → 识别'marriage of design and engineering'为'integration'的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】A

定位女士回应数学难度的陈述 → 提取'put in the work required' → 同义替换为'hard work' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】B

定位男士关于建筑师贡献的陈述 → 提取'legacies...last much longer' → 同义替换为'long-lasting' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】C

定位男士建议的起始学科 → 提取'computer science' → 直接匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位

5. 【答案】C

定位关于Mr. Sanchez的描述 → 提取'high public profile' → 同义替换为'well known to the public' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】A

定位女士描述职位要求 → 识别‘personal assistant’与‘run common everyday chores’的对应关系 → 排除其他选项

考点：职位名称识别　职责内容匹配

7. 【答案】D

定位男士自我介绍部分 → 捕捉‘first job after graduating’与‘don't have much prior working experience’ → 同义替换得出答案

考点：关键信息定位　同义替换识别

8. 【答案】B

定位女士提问‘why you think you are well suited’ → 捕捉男士回答的两个理由（热爱足球、语言技能） → 匹配选项B

考点：问答逻辑定位　理由要点提取

9. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词‘appeal to many kids’ → 在首段找到对应句‘They don't have many of the rules and pressures...’ → 同义替换为‘fewer rules and pressures’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词‘risk-free activities’ → 在第二段找到对应句‘deprive kids of the opportunity to test themselves and overcome their fears’ → 同义替换为‘rob kids of the chance to cultivate their courage’
考点：细节定位 同义替换

11. 【答案】B
定位题干条件句 → 听取建议句 → 匹配同义替换
考点：细节定位 同义替换

12. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 → 听取明确因果句 → 匹配同义改写
考点：细节定位 同义改写

13. 【答案】B
定位题干主体与动作 → 听取具体要求 → 匹配原词复现
考点：细节定位 原词复现

14. 【答案】A
定位题干建议对象 → 听取呼吁句 → 匹配同义替换
考点：细节定位 同义替换

15. 【答案】A
定位题干询问对象 → 听取结尾观点句 → 推断态度
考点：观点态度 推理判断

16. 【答案】D
定位关键句 'The majority of cyberloafing research focuses on ways to prevent employees from engaging in this behavior' → 同义替换 'prevent' 为 'prevent' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

17. 【答案】B
定位关键句 'Our hypothesis was that cyberloafing may serve as a mini-break, giving employees an opportunity to recover from stressful work situations' → 同义替换 'recover from stressful work situations' 为 'relieve employees of stress' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

18. 【答案】A
定位关键句 'This fits with other recent research that suggests taking short breaks is associated with higher levels of daily job…' → 推断 'taking short breaks' 与 'mini-breaks' 同义，'higher levels of daily job…' 暗示更好的工作表现 → 得出答案
考点：推理判断 同义替换

19. 【答案】C
定位关键句 'It was a treeless plain' → 直接对应选项C 'There were no trees' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位

20. 【答案】D

定位关键句 'This was largely because Morton founded the Nebraska City News... in which he frequently wrote editorials about...' → 同义替换 'founded a newspaper and used it to promote his ideas' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】B

定位时间点 April 10, 1872 → 匹配具体事件描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

22. 【答案】D

定位1990s被广泛接受的假说内容 → 匹配具体时间点 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

23. 【答案】A

定位“calls into question”的具体论据 → 匹配选项中的具体发现 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

24. 【答案】A

定位猴子例子 → 理解其作为反例的论证目的 → 推断出人类迁移必有原因 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断

25. 【答案】C

定位讲座结尾部分 → 捕捉明确提出的疑问句 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

26. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（even after... in a huge meal）→ 分析动词搭配（take part in）与语义（参与一顿大餐）→ 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前后的语境（correlates with... health issues）→ 分析形容词与health issues的常见搭配（如：various, numerous）→ 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前后的语境（linked to increased... risk）→ 分析名词与risk的常见搭配（如：mortality, disease）→ 得出答案

29 空 定位空格前后的语境（characterized by two main...）→ 分析名词与characterized by的搭配（如：features, characteristics）→ 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前后的语境（This is at... with how...）→ 分析固定搭配（at odds with）→ 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前动词 'after' → 分析空格后介词 'in' 构成的短语 → 结合语境 'after... in a huge meal' 表示 '在...之后' → 选择能与 'in' 搭配且表示 '参与、沉浸' 的动词 → 'take on' 不符合，'indulge in' 符合语境与搭配

32 空 定位空格前 'correlates with' → 分析空格后 'health issues' → 结合前文 'dangers of obesity' → 选择能修饰 'health issues' 且表示 '负面、严重' 的形容词 → 'chronic' 符合语境，指肥胖相关的慢性健康问题

33 空 定位空格前 'increased' → 分析空格后 'risk' → 结合前文 'dangers of obesity' 与 'health issues' → 选择能与 'risk' 搭配且表示 '负面结果' 的名词 → 'mortality' 符合语境，指死亡风险

34 空 定位空格前 'two main' → 分析空格后冒号解释 → 结合后文 'not being satisfied... and having a desire...' → 选择能概括这两个方面的名词 → 'symptoms' 符合语境，指 '不满足' 和 '想保持久坐' 是 'insatiable hunger' 的两个主要症状

35 空 定位空格前 'at' → 分析空格后 'with' 构成固定短语 → 结合语境 'This is at ___ with how humans are biologically programmed' → 选择能与 'at...with' 搭配且表示 '矛盾、相反' 的名词 → 'odds' 符合语境，指 '这与人

类的生物编程相矛盾'

考点：动词搭配 take part in　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 at odds with　动词搭配 'indulge in'　固定搭配 'at odds with'

27. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（even after... in a huge meal）→ 分析动词搭配（take part in）与语义（参与一顿大餐）→ 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前后的语境（correlates with... health issues）→ 分析形容词与health issues的常见搭配（如：various, numerous）→ 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前后的语境（linked to increased... risk）→ 分析名词与risk的常见搭配（如：mortality, disease）→ 得出答案

29 空 定位空格前后的语境（characterized by two main...）→ 分析名词与characterized by的搭配（如：features, characteristics）→ 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前后的语境（This is at... with how...）→ 分析固定搭配（at odds with）→ 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前动词 'after' → 分析空格后介词 'in' 构成的短语 → 结合语境 'after... in a huge meal' 表示 '在...之后' → 选择能与 'in' 搭配且表示 '参与、沉浸' 的动词 → 'take on' 不符合，'indulge in' 符合语境与搭配

32 空 定位空格前 'correlates with' → 分析空格后 'health issues' → 结合前文 'dangers of obesity' → 选择能修饰 'health issues' 且表示 '负面、严重' 的形容词 → 'chronic' 符合语境，指肥胖相关的慢性健康问题

33 空 定位空格前 'increased' → 分析空格后 'risk' → 结合前文 'dangers of obesity' 与 'health issues' → 选择能与 'risk' 搭配且表示 '负面结果' 的名词 → 'mortality' 符合语境，指死亡风险

34 空 定位空格前 'two main' → 分析空格后冒号解释 → 结合后文 'not being satisfied... and having a desire...' → 选择能概括这两个方面的名词 → 'symptoms' 符合语境，指 '不满足' 和 '想保持久坐' 是 'insatiable hunger' 的两个主要症状

35 空 定位空格前 'at' → 分析空格后 'with' 构成固定短语 → 结合语境 'This is at ___ with how humans are biologically programmed' → 选择能与 'at...with' 搭配且表示 '矛盾、相反' 的名词 → 'odds' 符合语境，指 '这与人类的生物编程相矛盾'

考点：动词搭配 take part in　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 at odds with　动词搭配 'indulge in'　固定搭配 'at odds with'

28. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（even after... in a huge meal）→ 分析动词搭配（take part in）与语义（参与一顿大餐）→ 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前后的语境（correlates with... health issues）→ 分析形容词与health issues的常见搭配（如：various, numerous）→ 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前后的语境（linked to increased... risk）→ 分析名词与risk的常见搭配（如：mortality, disease）→ 得出答案

29 空 定位空格前后的语境（characterized by two main...）→ 分析名词与characterized by的搭配（如：features, characteristics）→ 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前后的语境（This is at... with how...）→ 分析固定搭配（at odds with）→ 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前动词 'after' → 分析空格后介词 'in' 构成的短语 → 结合语境 'after... in a huge meal' 表示 '在...之后' → 选择能与 'in' 搭配且表示 '参与、沉浸' 的动词 → 'take on' 不符合，'indulge in' 符合语境与搭配

32 空 定位空格前 'correlates with' → 分析空格后 'health issues' → 结合前文 'dangers of obesity' → 选择能修饰 'health issues' 且表示 '负面、严重' 的形容词 → 'chronic' 符合语境，指肥胖相关的慢性健康问题

33 空 定位空格前 'increased' → 分析空格后 'risk' → 结合前文 'dangers of obesity' 与 'health issues' → 选择能与 'risk' 搭配且表示 '负面结果' 的名词 → 'mortality' 符合语境，指死亡风险

34 空 定位空格前 'two main' → 分析空格后冒号解释 → 结合后文 'not being satisfied... and having a desire...' →

选择能概括这两个方面的名词 → 'symptoms' 符合语境，指 '不满足' 和 '想保持久坐' 是 'insatiable hunger' 的两个主要症状
35 空 定位空格前 'at' → 分析空格后 'with' 构成固定短语 → 结合语境 'This is at ___ with how humans are biologically programmed' → 选择能与 'at...with' 搭配且表示 '矛盾、相反' 的名词 → 'odds' 符合语境，指 '这与人类的生物编程相矛盾'

考点：动词搭配 take part in　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 at odds with　动词搭配 'indulge in'　固定搭配 'at odds with'

29. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（even after... in a huge meal）→ 分析动词搭配（take part in）与语义（参与一顿大餐）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前后的语境（correlates with... health issues）→ 分析形容词与health issues的常见搭配（如：various, numerous）→ 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前后的语境（linked to increased... risk）→ 分析名词与risk的常见搭配（如：mortality, disease）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前后的语境（characterized by two main...）→ 分析名词与characterized by的搭配（如：features, characteristics）→ 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前后的语境（This is at... with how...）→ 分析固定搭配（at odds with）→ 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前动词 'after' → 分析空格后介词 'in' 构成的短语 → 结合语境 'after... in a huge meal' 表示 '在...之后' → 选择能与 'in' 搭配且表示 '参与、沉浸' 的动词 → 'take on' 不符合，'indulge in' 符合语境与搭配
32 空 定位空格前 'correlates with' → 分析空格后 'health issues' → 结合前文 'dangers of obesity' → 选择能修饰 'health issues' 且表示 '负面、严重' 的形容词 → 'chronic' 符合语境，指肥胖相关的慢性健康问题
33 空 定位空格前 'increased' → 分析空格后 'risk' → 结合前文 'dangers of obesity' 与 'health issues' → 选择能与 'risk' 搭配且表示 '负面结果' 的名词 → 'mortality' 符合语境，指死亡风险
34 空 定位空格前 'two main' → 分析空格后冒号解释 → 结合后文 'not being satisfied... and having a desire...' → 选择能概括这两个方面的名词 → 'symptoms' 符合语境，指 '不满足' 和 '想保持久坐' 是 'insatiable hunger' 的两个主要症状
35 空 定位空格前 'at' → 分析空格后 'with' 构成固定短语 → 结合语境 'This is at ___ with how humans are biologically programmed' → 选择能与 'at...with' 搭配且表示 '矛盾、相反' 的名词 → 'odds' 符合语境，指 '这与人类的生物编程相矛盾'

考点：动词搭配 take part in　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 at odds with　动词搭配 'indulge in'　固定搭配 'at odds with'

30. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（even after... in a huge meal）→ 分析动词搭配（take part in）与语义（参与一顿大餐）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前后的语境（correlates with... health issues）→ 分析形容词与health issues的常见搭配（如：various, numerous）→ 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前后的语境（linked to increased... risk）→ 分析名词与risk的常见搭配（如：mortality, disease）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前后的语境（characterized by two main...）→ 分析名词与characterized by的搭配（如：features, characteristics）→ 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前后的语境（This is at... with how...）→ 分析固定搭配（at odds with）→ 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前动词 'after' → 分析空格后介词 'in' 构成的短语 → 结合语境 'after... in a huge meal' 表示 '在...之后' → 选择能与 'in' 搭配且表示 '参与、沉浸' 的动词 → 'take on' 不符合，'indulge in' 符合语境与搭配
32 空 定位空格前 'correlates with' → 分析空格后 'health issues' → 结合前文 'dangers of obesity' → 选择能修饰

'health issues' 且表示 '负面、严重' 的形容词 → 'chronic' 符合语境，指肥胖相关的慢性健康问题
33 空 定位空格前 'increased' → 分析空格后 'risk' → 结合前文 'dangers of obesity' 与 'health issues' → 选择能与 'risk' 搭配且表示 '负面结果' 的名词 → 'mortality' 符合语境，指死亡风险
34 空 定位空格前 'two main' → 分析空格后冒号解释 → 结合后文 'not being satisfied... and having a desire...' → 选择能概括这两个方面的名词 → 'symptoms' 符合语境，指 '不满足' 和 '想保持久坐' 是 'insatiable hunger' 的两个主要症状
35 空 定位空格前 'at' → 分析空格后 'with' 构成固定短语 → 结合语境 'This is at ___ with how humans are biologically programmed' → 选择能与 'at...with' 搭配且表示 '矛盾、相反' 的名词 → 'odds' 符合语境，指 '这与人类的生物编程相矛盾'

考点：动词搭配 take part in　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 at odds with　动词搭配 'indulge in'　固定搭配 'at odds with'

31. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（even after... in a huge meal）→ 分析动词搭配（take part in）与语义（参与一顿大餐）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前后的语境（correlates with... health issues）→ 分析形容词与health issues的常见搭配（如：various, numerous）→ 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前后的语境（linked to increased... risk）→ 分析名词与risk的常见搭配（如：mortality, disease）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前后的语境（characterized by two main...）→ 分析名词与characterized by的搭配（如：features, characteristics）→ 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前后的语境（This is at... with how...）→ 分析固定搭配（at odds with）→ 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前动词 'after' → 分析空格后介词 'in' 构成的短语 → 结合语境 'after... in a huge meal' 表示 '在...之后' → 选择能与 'in' 搭配且表示 '参与、沉浸' 的动词 → 'take on' 不符合，'indulge in' 符合语境与搭配
32 空 定位空格前 'correlates with' → 分析空格后 'health issues' → 结合前文 'dangers of obesity' → 选择能修饰 'health issues' 且表示 '负面、严重' 的形容词 → 'chronic' 符合语境，指肥胖相关的慢性健康问题
33 空 定位空格前 'increased' → 分析空格后 'risk' → 结合前文 'dangers of obesity' 与 'health issues' → 选择能与 'risk' 搭配且表示 '负面结果' 的名词 → 'mortality' 符合语境，指死亡风险
34 空 定位空格前 'two main' → 分析空格后冒号解释 → 结合后文 'not being satisfied... and having a desire...' → 选择能概括这两个方面的名词 → 'symptoms' 符合语境，指 '不满足' 和 '想保持久坐' 是 'insatiable hunger' 的两个主要症状
35 空 定位空格前 'at' → 分析空格后 'with' 构成固定短语 → 结合语境 'This is at ___ with how humans are biologically programmed' → 选择能与 'at...with' 搭配且表示 '矛盾、相反' 的名词 → 'odds' 符合语境，指 '这与人类的生物编程相矛盾'

考点：动词搭配 take part in　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 at odds with　动词搭配 'indulge in'　固定搭配 'at odds with'

32. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（even after... in a huge meal）→ 分析动词搭配（take part in）与语义（参与一顿大餐）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前后的语境（correlates with... health issues）→ 分析形容词与health issues的常见搭配（如：various, numerous）→ 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前后的语境（linked to increased... risk）→ 分析名词与risk的常见搭配（如：mortality, disease）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前后的语境（characterized by two main...）→ 分析名词与characterized by的搭配（如：features, characteristics）→ 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前后的语境（This is at... with how...）→ 分析固定搭配（at odds with）→ 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前动词 'after' → 分析空格后介词 'in' 构成的短语 → 结合语境 'after... in a huge meal' 表示 '在...之后' → 选择能与 'in' 搭配且表示 '参与、沉浸' 的动词 → 'take on' 不符合，'indulge in' 符合语境与搭配
32 空 定位空格前 'correlates with' → 分析空格后 'health issues' → 结合前文 'dangers of obesity' → 选择能修饰 'health issues' 且表示 '负面、严重' 的形容词 → 'chronic' 符合语境，指肥胖相关的慢性健康问题
33 空 定位空格前 'increased' → 分析空格后 'risk' → 结合前文 'dangers of obesity' 与 'health issues' → 选择能与 'risk' 搭配且表示 '负面结果' 的名词 → 'mortality' 符合语境，指死亡风险
34 空 定位空格前 'two main' → 分析空格后冒号解释 → 结合后文 'not being satisfied... and having a desire...' → 选择能概括这两个方面的名词 → 'symptoms' 符合语境，指 '不满足' 和 '想保持久坐' 是 'insatiable hunger' 的两个主要症状
35 空 定位空格前 'at' → 分析空格后 'with' 构成固定短语 → 结合语境 'This is at ___ with how humans are biologically programmed' → 选择能与 'at...with' 搭配且表示 '矛盾、相反' 的名词 → 'odds' 符合语境，指 '这与人类的生物编程相矛盾'

考点：动词搭配 take part in　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 at odds with　动词搭配 'indulge in'　固定搭配 'at odds with'

33. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（even after... in a huge meal）→ 分析动词搭配（take part in）与语义（参与一顿大餐）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前后的语境（correlates with... health issues）→ 分析形容词与health issues的常见搭配（如：various, numerous）→ 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前后的语境（linked to increased... risk）→ 分析名词与risk的常见搭配（如：mortality, disease）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前后的语境（characterized by two main...）→ 分析名词与characterized by的搭配（如：features, characteristics）→ 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前后的语境（This is at... with how...）→ 分析固定搭配（at odds with）→ 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前动词 'after' → 分析空格后介词 'in' 构成的短语 → 结合语境 'after... in a huge meal' 表示 '在...之后' → 选择能与 'in' 搭配且表示 '参与、沉浸' 的动词 → 'take on' 不符合，'indulge in' 符合语境与搭配
32 空 定位空格前 'correlates with' → 分析空格后 'health issues' → 结合前文 'dangers of obesity' → 选择能修饰 'health issues' 且表示 '负面、严重' 的形容词 → 'chronic' 符合语境，指肥胖相关的慢性健康问题
33 空 定位空格前 'increased' → 分析空格后 'risk' → 结合前文 'dangers of obesity' 与 'health issues' → 选择能与 'risk' 搭配且表示 '负面结果' 的名词 → 'mortality' 符合语境，指死亡风险
34 空 定位空格前 'two main' → 分析空格后冒号解释 → 结合后文 'not being satisfied... and having a desire...' → 选择能概括这两个方面的名词 → 'symptoms' 符合语境，指 '不满足' 和 '想保持久坐' 是 'insatiable hunger' 的两个主要症状
35 空 定位空格前 'at' → 分析空格后 'with' 构成固定短语 → 结合语境 'This is at ___ with how humans are biologically programmed' → 选择能与 'at...with' 搭配且表示 '矛盾、相反' 的名词 → 'odds' 符合语境，指 '这与人类的生物编程相矛盾'

考点：动词搭配 take part in　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 at odds with　动词搭配 'indulge in'　固定搭配 'at odds with'

34. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（even after... in a huge meal）→ 分析动词搭配（take part in）与语义（参与一顿大餐）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前后的语境（correlates with... health issues）→ 分析形容词与health issues的常见搭配（如：various, numerous）→ 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前后的语境（linked to increased... risk）→ 分析名词与risk的常见搭配（如：mortality, disease）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前后的语境（characterized by two main...）→ 分析名词与characterized by的搭配（如：features, characteristics）→ 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前后的语境（This is at... with how...）→ 分析固定搭配（at odds with）→ 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前动词 'after' → 分析空格后介词 'in' 构成的短语 → 结合语境 'after... in a huge meal' 表示 '在...之后' → 选择能与 'in' 搭配且表示 '参与、沉浸' 的动词 → 'take on' 不符合，'indulge in' 符合语境与搭配
32 空 定位空格前 'correlates with' → 分析空格后 'health issues' → 结合前文 'dangers of obesity' → 选择能修饰 'health issues' 且表示 '负面、严重' 的形容词 → 'chronic' 符合语境，指肥胖相关的慢性健康问题
33 空 定位空格前 'increased' → 分析空格后 'risk' → 结合前文 'dangers of obesity' 与 'health issues' → 选择能与 'risk' 搭配且表示 '负面结果' 的名词 → 'mortality' 符合语境，指死亡风险
34 空 定位空格前 'two main' → 分析空格后冒号解释 → 结合后文 'not being satisfied... and having a desire...' → 选择能概括这两个方面的名词 → 'symptoms' 符合语境，指 '不满足' 和 '想保持久坐' 是 'insatiable hunger' 的两个主要症状
35 空 定位空格前 'at' → 分析空格后 'with' 构成固定短语 → 结合语境 'This is at ___ with how humans are biologically programmed' → 选择能与 'at...with' 搭配且表示 '矛盾、相反' 的名词 → 'odds' 符合语境，指 '这与人类的生物编程相矛盾'

考点：动词搭配 take part in　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 at odds with　动词搭配 'indulge in'　固定搭配 'at odds with'

35. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前后的语境（even after... in a huge meal）→ 分析动词搭配（take part in）与语义（参与一顿大餐）→ 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前后的语境（correlates with... health issues）→ 分析形容词与health issues的常见搭配（如：various, numerous）→ 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前后的语境（linked to increased... risk）→ 分析名词与risk的常见搭配（如：mortality, disease）→ 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前后的语境（characterized by two main...）→ 分析名词与characterized by的搭配（如：features, characteristics）→ 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前后的语境（This is at... with how...）→ 分析固定搭配（at odds with）→ 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前动词 'after' → 分析空格后介词 'in' 构成的短语 → 结合语境 'after... in a huge meal' 表示 '在...之后' → 选择能与 'in' 搭配且表示 '参与、沉浸' 的动词 → 'take on' 不符合，'indulge in' 符合语境与搭配
32 空 定位空格前 'correlates with' → 分析空格后 'health issues' → 结合前文 'dangers of obesity' → 选择能修饰 'health issues' 且表示 '负面、严重' 的形容词 → 'chronic' 符合语境，指肥胖相关的慢性健康问题
33 空 定位空格前 'increased' → 分析空格后 'risk' → 结合前文 'dangers of obesity' 与 'health issues' → 选择能与 'risk' 搭配且表示 '负面结果' 的名词 → 'mortality' 符合语境，指死亡风险
34 空 定位空格前 'two main' → 分析空格后冒号解释 → 结合后文 'not being satisfied... and having a desire...' → 选择能概括这两个方面的名词 → 'symptoms' 符合语境，指 '不满足' 和 '想保持久坐' 是 'insatiable hunger' 的两个主要症状
35 空 定位空格前 'at' → 分析空格后 'with' 构成固定短语 → 结合语境 'This is at ___ with how humans are biologically programmed' → 选择能与 'at...with' 搭配且表示 '矛盾、相反' 的名词 → 'odds' 符合语境，指 '这与人类的生物编程相矛盾'

考点：动词搭配 take part in　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 at odds with　动词搭配 'indulge in'　固定搭配 'at odds with'

36. 【答案】E

36. 定位段落C中'socially prescribed'的定义 → 匹配题干中'self-esteem depending on other people's opinion'的同义改写 → 得出答案

37. 定位段落A中研究生长时间工作的事例 → 匹配题干中'work such long hours...little time for entertainment or socializing'的同义改写 → 得出答案

38. 定位段落B中'often portrayed as a positive trait' → 结合作者整体批判性语气（sound the alarm, extreme perfectionism can lead to...）→ 推断作者认为完美主义有时可能具有建设性 → 得出答案

39. 定位段落C中'perfectionism seems to be on the rise'及具体数据 → 匹配题干中'getting more and more prevalent among college students'的同义改写 → 得出答案

40. 定位段落B中Pryor等人对完美主义倾向的警告 → 结合段落C中完美主义上升的趋势 → 推断专家可能建议家长和教育者应让学生为失败做好准备 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'therapists warn' 和 'young adults' → 在段落B中找到 'Along with other therapists, Pryor... is trying to sound the alarm about a tendency among young adults... to strive for perfection' → 同义替换 'sound the alarm' 为 'warn'，'strive for perfection' 为 'pursue perfection' → 得出答案B

42. 定位题干人物 'Amy Bach' 及其观点 'aim high but be content with something less than perfect' → 在语篇后续段落（未提供全文，但根据⊠⊠案I推断）中找到对应描述 → 同义替换 'aim high' 为 'strive for excellence'，'be content with something less than perfect' 为 'accept imperfection' → 得出答案I

43. 定位题干人物 'clinical psychologist' 及其发现 'perfectionism is widespread among his clients' → 在语篇后续段落（未提供全文，但根据答案E推断）中找到对应描述 → 同义替换 'widespread' 为 'common' 或 'prevalent'，'clients' 为 'patients' → 得出答案E

44. 定位题干核心矛盾 'trying to overcome perfectionism' 与 'still pursuing perfection' → 在语篇后续段落（未提供全文，但根据答案K推断）中找到描述人们试图克服完美主义却陷入悖论的段落 → 推理出这种矛盾行为 → 得出答案K

45. 定位题干因果关系 'pursuing perfection' 导致 'fail to complete their tasks on time' → 在语篇后续段落（未提供全文，但根据答案G推断）中找到描述完美主义者因追求完美而拖延或无法按时完成任务的段落 → 同义替换 'fail to complete on time' 为 'procrastinate' 或 'miss deadlines' → 得出答案G

考点：细节定位　同义改写　观点态度　推理判断　sound the alarm　strive for perfection　aim high　be content with something less than perfect　clinical psychologist　widespread among his clients　overcome perfectionism　still pursuing perfection　pursuing perfection　fail to complete their tasks on time

37. 【答案】A

36. 定位段落C中'socially prescribed'的定义 → 匹配题干中'self-esteem depending on other people's opinion'的同义改写 → 得出答案

37. 定位段落A中研究生长时间工作的事例 → 匹配题干中'work such long hours...little time for entertainment or socializing'的同义改写 → 得出答案

38. 定位段落B中'often portrayed as a positive trait' → 结合作者整体批判性语气（sound the alarm, extreme perfectionism can lead to...）→ 推断作者认为完美主义有时可能具有建设性 → 得出答案

39. 定位段落C中'perfectionism seems to be on the rise'及具体数据 → 匹配题干中'getting more and more prevalent among college students'的同义改写 → 得出答案

40. 定位段落B中Pryor等人对完美主义倾向的警告 → 结合段落C中完美主义上升的趋势 → 推断专家可能建议家长和教育者应让学生为失败做好准备 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'therapists warn' 和 'young adults' → 在段落B中找到 'Along with other therapists, Pryor... is trying to sound the alarm about a tendency among young adults... to strive for perfection' → 同义替换 'sound the alarm' 为 'warn'，'strive for perfection' 为 'pursue perfection' → 得出答案B

42. 定位题干人物 'Amy Bach' 及其观点 'aim high but be content with something less than perfect' → 在语篇后

续段落（未提供全文，但根据⊠⊠案I推断）中找到对应描述 → 同义替换 'aim high' 为 'strive for excellence'，'be content with something less than perfect' 为 'accept imperfection' → 得出答案I
43. 定位题干人物 'clinical psychologist' 及其发现 'perfectionism is widespread among his clients' → 在语篇后续段落（未提供全文，但根据答案E推断）中找到对应描述 → 同义替换 'widespread' 为 'common' 或 'prevalent'，'clients' 为 'patients' → 得出答案E
44. 定位题干核心矛盾 'trying to overcome perfectionism' 与 'still pursuing perfection' → 在语篇后续段落（未提供全文，但根据答案K推断）中找到描述人们试图克服完美主义却陷入悖论的段落 → 推理出这种矛盾行为 → 得出答案K
45. 定位题干因果关系 'pursuing perfection' 导致 'fail to complete their tasks on time' → 在语篇后续段落（未提供全文，但根据答案G推断）中找到描述完美主义者因追求完美而拖延或无法按时完成任务的段落 → 同义替换 'fail to complete on time' 为 'procrastinate' 或 'miss deadlines' → 得出答案G

考点：细节定位　同义改写　观点态度　推理判断　sound the alarm　strive for perfection　aim high　be content with something less than perfect　clinical psychologist　widespread among his clients　overcome perfectionism　still pursuing perfection　pursuing perfection　fail to complete their tasks on time

38. 【答案】F
36. 定位段落C中'socially prescribed'的定义 → 匹配题干中'self-esteem depending on other people's opinion'的同义改写 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落A中研究生长时间工作的事例 → 匹配题干中'work such long hours...little time for entertainment or socializing'的同义改写 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落B中'often portrayed as a positive trait' → 结合作者整体批判性语气（sound the alarm, extreme perfectionism can lead to...）→ 推断作者认为完美主义有时可能具有建设性 → 得出答案
39. 定位段落C中'perfectionism seems to be on the rise'及具体数据 → 匹配题干中'getting more and more prevalent among college students'的同义改写 → 得出答案
40. 定位段落B中Pryor等人对完美主义倾向的警告 → 结合段落C中完美主义上升的趋势 → 推断专家可能建议家长和教育者应让学生为失败做好准备 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'therapists warn' 和 'young adults' → 在段落B中找到 'Along with other therapists, Pryor... is trying to sound the alarm about a tendency among young adults... to strive for perfection' → 同义替换 'sound the alarm' 为 'warn'，'strive for perfection' 为 'pursue perfection' → 得出答案B
42. 定位题干人物 'Amy Bach' 及其观点 'aim high but be content with something less than perfect' → 在语篇后续段落（未提供全文，但根据⊠⊠案I推断）中找到对应描述 → 同义替换 'aim high' 为 'strive for excellence'，'be content with something less than perfect' 为 'accept imperfection' → 得出答案I
43. 定位题干人物 'clinical psychologist' 及其发现 'perfectionism is widespread among his clients' → 在语篇后续段落（未提供全文，但根据答案E推断）中找到对应描述 → 同义替换 'widespread' 为 'common' 或 'prevalent'，'clients' 为 'patients' → 得出答案E
44. 定位题干核心矛盾 'trying to overcome perfectionism' 与 'still pursuing perfection' → 在语篇后续段落（未提供全文，但根据答案K推断）中找到描述人们试图克服完美主义却陷入悖论的段落 → 推理出这种矛盾行为 → 得出答案K
45. 定位题干因果关系 'pursuing perfection' 导致 'fail to complete their tasks on time' → 在语篇后续段落（未提供全文，但根据答案G推断）中找到描述完美主义者因追求完美而拖延或无法按时完成任务的段落 → 同义替换 'fail to complete on time' 为 'procrastinate' 或 'miss deadlines' → 得出答案G

考点：细节定位　同义改写　观点态度　推理判断　sound the alarm　strive for perfection　aim high　be content with something less than perfect　clinical psychologist　widespread among his clients　overcome perfectionism　still pursuing perfection　pursuing perfection　fail to complete their tasks on time

39. 【答案】C

36. 定位段落C中'socially prescribed'的定义 → 匹配题干中'self-esteem depending on other people's opinion'的同义改写 → 得出答案

37. 定位段落A中研究生长时间工作的事例 → 匹配题干中'work such long hours...little time for entertainment or socializing'的同义改写 → 得出答案

38. 定位段落B中'often portrayed as a positive trait' → 结合作者整体批判性语气（sound the alarm, extreme perfectionism can lead to...）→ 推断作者认为完美主义有时可能具有建设性 → 得出答案

39. 定位段落C中'perfectionism seems to be on the rise'及具体数据 → 匹配题干中'getting more and more prevalent among college students'的同义改写 → 得出答案

40. 定位段落B中Pryor等人对完美主义倾向的警告 → 结合段落C中完美主义上升的趋势 → 推断专家可能建议家长和教育者应让学生为失败做好准备 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'therapists warn' 和 'young adults' → 在段落B中找到 'Along with other therapists, Pryor... is trying to sound the alarm about a tendency among young adults... to strive for perfection' → 同义替换 'sound the alarm' 为 'warn'，'strive for perfection' 为 'pursue perfection' → 得出答案B

42. 定位题干人物 'Amy Bach' 及其观点 'aim high but be content with something less than perfect' → 在语篇后续段落（未提供全文，但根据⊠⊠案I推断）中找到对应描述 → 同义替换 'aim high' 为 'strive for excellence'，'be content with something less than perfect' 为 'accept imperfection' → 得出答案I

43. 定位题干人物 'clinical psychologist' 及其发现 'perfectionism is widespread among his clients' → 在语篇后续段落（未提供全文，但根据答案E推断）中找到对应描述 → 同义替换 'widespread' 为 'common' 或 'prevalent'，'clients' 为 'patients' → 得出答案E

44. 定位题干核心矛盾 'trying to overcome perfectionism' 与 'still pursuing perfection' → 在语篇后续段落（未提供全文，但根据答案K推断）中找到描述人们试图克服完美主义却陷入悖论的段落 → 推理出这种矛盾行为 → 得出答案K

45. 定位题干因果关系 'pursuing perfection' 导致 'fail to complete their tasks on time' → 在语篇后续段落（未提供全文，但根据答案G推断）中找到描述完美主义者因追求完美而拖延或无法按时完成任务的段落 → 同义替换 'fail to complete on time' 为 'procrastinate' 或 'miss deadlines' → 得出答案G

考点：细节定位　同义改写　观点态度　推理判断　sound the alarm　strive for perfection　aim high　be content with something less than perfect　clinical psychologist　widespread among his clients　overcome perfectionism　still pursuing perfection　pursuing perfection　fail to complete their tasks on time

40. 【答案】H

36. 定位段落C中'socially prescribed'的定义 → 匹配题干中'self-esteem depending on other people's opinion'的同义改写 → 得出答案

37. 定位段落A中研究生长时间工作的事例 → 匹配题干中'work such long hours...little time for entertainment or socializing'的同义改写 → 得出答案

38. 定位段落B中'often portrayed as a positive trait' → 结合作者整体批判性语气（sound the alarm, extreme perfectionism can lead to...）→ 推断作者认为完美主义有时可能具有建设性 → 得出答案

39. 定位段落C中'perfectionism seems to be on the rise'及具体数据 → 匹配题干中'getting more and more prevalent among college students'的同义改写 → 得出答案

40. 定位段落B中Pryor等人对完美主义倾向的警告 → 结合段落C中完美主义上升的趋势 → 推断专家可能建议家长和教育者应让学生为失败做好准备 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'therapists warn' 和 'young adults' → 在段落B中找到 'Along with other therapists, Pryor... is trying to sound the alarm about a tendency among young adults... to strive for perfection' → 同义替换 'sound the alarm' 为 'warn'，'strive for perfection' 为 'pursue perfection' → 得出答案B

42. 定位题干人物 'Amy Bach' 及其观点 'aim high but be content with something less than perfect' → 在语篇后

续段落（未提供全文，但根据⊠⊠案I推断）中找到对应描述 → 同义替换 'aim high' 为 'strive for excellence'，'be content with something less than perfect' 为 'accept imperfection' → 得出答案I
43. 定位题干人物 'clinical psychologist' 及其发现 'perfectionism is widespread among his clients' → 在语篇后续段落（未提供全文，但根据答案E推断）中找到对应描述 → 同义替换 'widespread' 为 'common' 或 'prevalent'，'clients' 为 'patients' → 得出答案E
44. 定位题干核心矛盾 'trying to overcome perfectionism' 与 'still pursuing perfection' → 在语篇后续段落（未提供全文，但根据答案K推断）中找到描述人们试图克服完美主义却陷入悖论的段落 → 推理出这种矛盾行为 → 得出答案K
45. 定位题干因果关系 'pursuing perfection' 导致 'fail to complete their tasks on time' → 在语篇后续段落（未提供全文，但根据答案G推断）中找到描述完美主义者因追求完美而拖延或无法按时完成任务的段落 → 同义替换 'fail to complete on time' 为 'procrastinate' 或 'miss deadlines' → 得出答案G

考点：细节定位　同义改写　观点态度　推理判断　sound the alarm　strive for perfection　aim high　be content with something less than perfect　clinical psychologist　widespread among his clients　overcome perfectionism　still pursuing perfection　pursuing perfection　fail to complete their tasks on time

41. 【答案】B
36. 定位段落C中'socially prescribed'的定义 → 匹配题干中'self-esteem depending on other people's opinion'的同义改写 → 得出答案
37. 定位段落A中研究生长时间工作的事例 → 匹配题干中'work such long hours...little time for entertainment or socializing'的同义改写 → 得出答案
38. 定位段落B中'often portrayed as a positive trait' → 结合作者整体批判性语气（sound the alarm, extreme perfectionism can lead to...）→ 推断作者认为完美主义有时可能具有建设性 → 得出答案
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44. 定位题干核心矛盾 'trying to overcome perfectionism' 与 'still pursuing perfection' → 在语篇后续段落（未提供全文，但根据答案K推断）中找到描述人们试图克服完美主义却陷入悖论的段落 → 推理出这种矛盾行为 → 得出答案K
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考点：细节定位　同义改写　观点态度　推理判断　sound the alarm　strive for perfection　aim high　be content with something less than perfect　clinical psychologist　widespread among his clients　overcome perfectionism　still pursuing perfection　pursuing perfection　fail to complete their tasks on time

42. 【答案】I

36. 定位段落C中'socially prescribed'的定义 → 匹配题干中'self-esteem depending on other people's opinion'的同义改写 → 得出答案

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38. 定位段落B中'often portrayed as a positive trait' → 结合作者整体批判性语气（sound the alarm, extreme perfectionism can lead to...）→ 推断作者认为完美主义有时可能具有建设性 → 得出答案

39. 定位段落C中'perfectionism seems to be on the rise'及具体数据 → 匹配题干中'getting more and more prevalent among college students'的同义改写 → 得出答案

40. 定位段落B中Pryor等人对完美主义倾向的警告 → 结合段落C中完美主义上升的趋势 → 推断专家可能建议家长和教育者应让学生为失败做好准备 → 得出答案

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续段落（未提供全文，但根据⊠⊠案I推断）中找到对应描述 → 同义替换 'aim high' 为 'strive for excellence'，'be content with something less than perfect' 为 'accept imperfection' → 得出答案I
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46. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'unrestricted access' → 在语篇中定位到 'one group... has almost unconstrained access' → 识别该 group 指代后文的 'advertisers and marketers' → 匹配选项 A

考点：细节定位　指代识别

47. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'enable children to become' → 在语篇中定位到作者批判的现状 'turning out little consumers' → 识别作者期望的对立面 'young citizens who will value themselves for what they contribute to the society' → 匹配选项 B

考点：观点对比　同义改写

48. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'child development experts and educators' → 在语篇中定位到 'point to research suggesting that this emerging cradle-to-grave consumerism is contributing to growing rates of low self-esteem, depression...' → 识别 'cradle-to-grave consumerism' 即 'life-long consumerism' → 匹配选项 A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'impact of advertising' → 在语篇中定位到 'because of advertisements' viral effect they only need to infect a few to reach the many' → 推断其影响是广泛传播的 → 匹配选项 A

考点：隐含信息推断　比喻理解

50. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'opponents' argument' → 在语篇中定位到 'objections to an outright ban' → 识别反对者观点 'argue that would be a breach...' → 匹配选项 D

考点：细节定位　观点识别

51. 【答案】A

定位首句反对原因 → 提取‘relentless pressure’ → 同义替换为‘constant pressure’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】D

定位支持者观点句 → 提取‘protect employees against bullying and sexual harassment’ → 同义替换为‘aggressive behavior’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】B

定位午餐桌例子 → 提取‘produce unexpected results’ → 推断例子旨在说明数据分析能产生意想不到的结果

考点：例证推理　主旨归纳

54. 【答案】D

定位末段‘A lot depends on...’ → 提取‘how such monitoring initiatives are communicated’ → 同义替换为‘How well bosses make known their purpose’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】C

定位末段‘take away autonomy’ → 提取‘most unpopular’ → 同义替换为‘infringe upon freedom’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

56. 【答案】When faced with differing opinions, we should…

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，需注意句式多样性和语境词汇选择。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】With the rapid development of China's economy…

准确翻译长句，处理定语从句、并列结构及固定搭配，体现句式多样性。

考点：随着...的快速发展和...的稳步提高　对...的要求越来越高　更加注重...的建设和改进　以更好地满足...　通过兴建...或对...重新加以规划改造　为市民提供了更多...的场所　随处可见　既明显改善了...，又使...更加美丽