六级 · 2023年06月大学英语六级真题（第3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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586 163
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本卷答案与讲解
320 175
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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. activated	B. articulates	C. assessment
D. consecutive	E. cues	F. deny
G. discrepancy	H. probably	I. probes
J. random	K. recall	L. relatively
M. saturated	N. symptoms	O. terminate

You might not know yourself as well as you think. According to a new study, people are ____ 26 ____ accurate judges of only some of their behaviors. While most previous studies on how well people know themselves have been done on long-term personality traits, this new study ____ 27 ____ how well people understand how they are acting from one moment to the next. Researchers asked participants to wear audio recorders that automatically ____ 28 ____ every 9.5 minutes between 7 a.m. and 2 a.m. to record ____ 30 ____ seconds of audio. These participants were then emailed surveys four times a day asking them to ____ 29 ____ how outgoing, agreeable, or conscientious they were during a particular hour of the day. The study used data from 248 participants, all of whom answered questions about their behavior for two ____ 30 ____ weeks and wore the audio device for one of those weeks. Six laboratory assistants rated each participant's audio clips to see how their observations compared with people's ____ 31 ____ of themselves. The six assistants were generally in agreement with one another about how the people they were observing acted. Further, participants' ratings of their own behaviors agreed with observers' for how outgoing and how conscientious they were being. But the agreement between participants and outside observers was much smaller for agreeableness. Some of this ____ 32 ____ could be because the observers used only audio clips, and thus could not read ____ 33 ____ like body language, but there are ____ 34 ____ other explanations, as people should be able to hear when a participant is being kind versus being rude. The weak agreement between how participants thought they were acting and what observers heard could be because people would rather ____ 35 ____ rude behavior.

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. One tiny American college situated on a cattle farm is devoted to educating students to serve mankind throughout their lives. _____

37. Much to the author's disappointment, the three institutions of higher learning where she taught largely ignore students' growth as social beings. _____

38. Tiny colleges must be made affordable in order to play a role in higher education. _____

39. According to a recent graduate from a tiny college, living together with faculty and fellow students is conducive to a student's growth as a person. _____

40. Rather than going small, most American universities are trying to go big. _____

41. In a certain tiny college, rigorous academic work and traditional manual labor are integrated. _____

42. Tiny colleges focus on educating students to become well-rounded citizens instead of seeking their own expansion. _____

43. The essence of education lies in the interaction between people. _____

44. After her retirement, the author has decided to set up a tiny college in her hometown. _____

45. Tiny colleges are justified as it is believed that our growth into full humanity comes through interaction with people near and dear to us. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 近年来,中国城市加快发展,城市人居环境得到显著改善。许多城市努力探索中国特色的城市高质量发展之路,城市功能不断完善,治理水平明显提高。中国持续开展城市生态修复和功能修补,全面实施城镇老旧小区改造,大力推进城市园林绿化,消除污染 ;同时大力推进城市基础设施体系化建设,开展房屋建筑和市政设施普查以及安全隐患排查整治,努力为市民创造高品质的生活环境,让城市更美丽、更安全、更宜居。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

If you're someone who has turned to snacking on junk food more in the pandemic( ), you're not alone. Investigative reporter Michael Moss says processed food is engineered to hook you, not unlike alcohol, cigarettes, or other harmful substances. His 2013 book, Salt Sugar Fat, explored food companies' aggressive marketing of those products and their impact on our health. In his new book, Hooked, Moss updates the food giants' efforts to keep us eating what they serve, and how they're responding to complaints from consumers and health advocates. Processed food is inexpensive, it's legal, and it's everywhere. Companies' advertising is cueing us to remember those products and we want those products constantly. So the food environment is one of those key things that makes food even more problematic for so many people. Memory, nostalgia( ) in particular, plays a big role in the foods we crave. Soda companies discovered that if they put a soda in the hands of a child when they're at a ball game with their parents, that soda will forever be associated with that joyous moment. Later in life, when that child wants to experience a joyous moment, they're going to think of soda. Many people seek comfort in the snacks they remember from childhood. Moss examines the way companies capitalize on our memories, cravings and brain chemistry to keep us snacking. One of the reasons I came to think that some of these food products are even more powerful, more troublesome than drugs can be is memory. What we eat is all about memory. And we begin forming memories for food at a really early age. And we keep those memories for a lifetime. Knowing this, the food industry spends lots of time trying to shape the memories that we have for their products. One of the features of addiction that scientists studying drug addiction discovered back in the 1990s was that the faster a substance hits the brain, the more apt we are as a result to act impulsively. There's nothing faster than food in its ability to hit the brain. For Moss, this puts the notion of "fast food" in an entirely new light as this isn't limited to fast food chains-almost 90% of food products in grocery stores are processed foods. Everything in the industry is about speed, from manufacturing to packaging. Overall, Moss outlines the industry's dependence on making their products inexpensive, super delicious, and incredibly convenient for consumers. Now that more and more people care about what they put in their bodies and are wanting to eat healthier, these companies are finding it really difficult to meet that new demand because of their own addiction to making these convenience foods.

46. In what way does Michael Moss think processed food is comparable to alcohol and cigarettes?

A. They are all addictive.
B. They are all necessary evils.
C. They are all engineered to be enjoyed.
D. They are all in increasingly great demand.

47. What does the author say plays a key role in the foods we crave?

A. The food environment.
B. Aggressive marketing.
C. Convenience.
D. Memory.

48. What do food companies do to capitalize on consumers' association with their food products?

A. They strive to influence how consumers remember their products.
B. They attempt to use consumers' long-term memories to promote addiction.
C. They try to exploit consumers' memories for their products as early as possible.
D. They endeavor to find what consumers remember about their products.

49. How does the food industry operate from manufacturing to packaging, according to Moss?

A. Placing the idea of fast food in an entirely new light.
B. Setting no limit to the number of fast food chains.
C. Focusing on how quickly the work is done.
D. Prioritizing the quality of their products.

50. Why are companies finding it difficult to satisfy consumers' demand for healthier food products?

A. They think speed of production outweighs consumers' health.
B. They believe their industry would perish without fast foods.
C. They have to strike a balance between taste and nutrition.
D. They are hooked on manufacturing convenience foods.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Chimpanzees , human beings' closest animal relatives, share up to 98% of our genes. Yet humans and chimpanzees lead very different lives. Fewer than 300,000 wild chimpanzees live in a few forested corners of Africa today, while humans have colonized every corner of the globe. At more than 7 billion, human population dwarfs that of nearly all other mammals—despite our physical weaknesses. What could account for our species' incredible evolutionary successes? One obvious answer is our big brains. It could be that our raw intelligence gave us an unprecedented ability to think outside the box, innovating solutions to thorny problems as people migrated across the globe. But a growing number of cognitive scientists and anthropologists are rejecting that explanation. They think that, rather than making our living as innovators, we survive and thrive precisely because we don't think for ourselves. Instead, people cope with challenging climates and ecological contexts by carefully copying others. In a famous study, psychologists Victoria Horner and Andrew Whiten showed two groups of test subjects— children and chimpanzees—a mechanical box with a treat inside. In one condition, the box was opaque, while in the other it was transparent. The experimenters demonstrated how to open the box to retrieve the treat, but they also included the irrelevant step of tapping on the box with a stick. Oddly, the children carefully copied all the steps to open the box, even when they could see that the stick had no practical effect. That is, they copied irrationally: Instead of doing only what was necessary to get their reward, children slavishly imitated every action they'd witnessed. Of course, that study only included three—and four-year-olds. But additional research has shown that older children and adults are even more likely to mindlessly copy others' actions, and infants are less likely to over-imitate—that is, to precisely copy even impractical actions. By contrast, chimpanzees in the study only over-imitated in the opaque condition. In the transparent condition—where they saw that the stick was mechanically useless—they ignored that step entirely. Other research has since supported these findings. When it comes to copying, chimpanzees are more rational than human children or adults. Where does the seemingly irrational human preference for over-imitation come from? Anthropologist Joseph Henrich points out that people around the world rely on technologies that are often so complex that no one can learn them rationally. Instead, people must learn them step by step, trusting in the wisdom of more experienced elders and peers. So the next time you hear someone arguing passionately that everyone should embrace nonconformity and avoid imitating others, you might laugh a little bit. We're not chimpanzees, after all.

51. What might explain humans' having the largest population of almost all mammals?

A. They are equipped with raw strength for solving the most challenging problems.

B. They cope with the outside world more effectively than their animal relatives.

C. They possess the most outstanding ability to think.

D. They know how to survive everywhere on earth.

52. What accounts for humans' evolutionary successes according to a growing number of cognitive scientists and anthropologists?

A. They are better at innovating solutions.

B. They thrive through creative strategies.

C. They are naturally adaptive to ecological contexts.

D. They meet challenges by imitating others carefully.

53. What does the author think is odd about the findings of the study by Victoria Horner and Andrew Whiten?

A. Children irrationally imitated every action of the experimenters.

B. Chimpanzees could tell the transparent box from the opaque one.

C. Chimpanzees could retrieve the treat more quickly than children did.

D. Children omitted the step of tapping on the box with a stick to open it.

54. What is anthropologist Joseph Henrich's explanation for the human preference for copying?

A. It originates in the rationality of people around the world.

B. It stems from the way people learn complex technologies.

C. It results from people distrusting their own wisdom.

D. It derives from the desire to acquire knowledge step by step.

55. What point does the author want to emphasize when he says "We're not chimpanzees"?

A. It is arguable whether everyone should avoid imitation.

B. It is characteristic of human beings to copy others.

C. It is desirable to trust in more knowledgeable peers.

D. It is naive to laugh at someone embracing nonconformity.

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

56. It is widely accepted that an important goal of education is to help students learn how to learn. In my view,
teaching learners to acquire knowledge on their own matters far more than simply filling their heads with facts,
because the ability to learn lasts a lifetime.
The reason is that knowledge itself keeps changing, while the skill of learning does not. Consider two students:
one memorizes every formula the teacher offers, and the other masters how to find, question and apply new
information. When they leave campus and face problems no textbook has covered, the first often feels lost,
whereas the second keeps growing. My own experience confirms this. In college I taught myself programming
through online courses; what my teachers really gave me was not the code, but the confidence and method to
explore an unfamiliar field by myself.
For these reasons, education should do more than deliver content. Once students truly learn how to learn, they
hold a key that opens every door throughout their lives.

57. In recent years, Chinese cities have accelerated their development, and the urban living environment
has improved significantly. Many cities strive to explore a path of high-quality urban development with
Chinese characteristics, with urban functions being steadily improved and governance markedly enhanced.
China has been carrying out a series of efforts, including the ecological restoration and functional improvement of cities, the comprehensive renovation of old urban residential communities, the vigorous
promotion of urban landscaping and afforestation, and the elimination of pollution. At the same time, it
vigorously advances the systematic construction of urban infrastructure and conducts surveys of housing
and municipal facilities as well as the investigation and rectification of potential safety hazards, striving

to create a high-quality living environment for citizens and to make cities more beautiful, safer and more
livable.

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】L
26 空 定位空格前后的语义逻辑 → 分析‘accurate judges of only some of their behaviors’的限定关系 → 选择表示‘部分’或‘有限’的形容词
27 空 定位空格前后的对比逻辑 → 分析‘previous studies...long-term personality traits’与‘this new study...from one moment to the next’的对比 → 选择表示‘探究’或‘考察’的动词
28 空 定位空格前的主语‘audio recorders’和状语‘automatically’ → 分析录音设备的功能 → 选择表示‘启动’或‘开始录音’的动词
29 空 定位空格前的‘asking them to’和空格后的‘how outgoing...’ → 分析参与者需要完成的任务 → 选择表示‘评估’或‘判断’的动词
30 空 定位空格前的‘two’和空格后的‘weeks’ → 分析研究持续时间 → 选择表示‘连续’或‘相继’的形容词
31 空 定位空格所在句（描述观察者与参与者对‘agreeableness’的评价差异）→ 分析空格前‘Some of this’指

代‘agreement was much smaller’这一现象→结合后文‘could not read... like body language’推断此处需一个表示‘差异/分歧’的名词→辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配→得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句（‘could not read ___ like body language’）→分析‘like body language’为举例说明→推断空格需一个表示‘非语言信号/线索’的复数名词→结合词根‘cue’（线索）的构词→得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句（‘but there are ___ other explanations’）→分析前文‘Some of this discrepancy could be because...’提出一种解释→后文‘as people should be able to hear...’提供另一种解释→推断空格需一个表示‘另外的，其他的’的形容词→辨析选项中形容词的语义与搭配→得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句（‘people would rather ___ rude behavior’）→分析‘would rather’后接动词原形→结合前文‘weak agreement’（评价不一致）和‘people should be able to hear’（人们应该能听出）推断此处需一个表示‘承认/承认’的动词→辨析选项中动词的语义与搭配→得出答案
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　词根词缀

27. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前后的语义逻辑→分析‘accurate judges of only some of their behaviors’的限定关系→选择表示‘部分’或‘有限’的形容词
27 空 定位空格前后的对比逻辑→分析‘previous studies...long-term personality traits’与‘this new study...from one moment to the next’的对比→选择表示‘探究’或‘考察’的动词
28 空 定位空格前的主语‘audio recorders’和状语‘automatically’→分析录音设备的功能→选择表示‘启动’或‘开始录音’的动词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　词根词缀

28. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前后的语义逻辑→分析‘accurate judges of only some of their behaviors’的限定关系→选择表示‘部分’或‘有限’的形容词

27 空 定位空格前后的对比逻辑 → 分析‘previous studies...long-term personality traits’与‘this new study...from one moment to the next’的对比 → 选择表示‘探究’或‘考察’的动词
28 空 定位空格前的主语‘audio recorders’和状语‘automatically’ → 分析录音设备的功能 → 选择表示‘启动’或‘开始录音’的动词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　词根词缀

29. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前后的语义逻辑 → 分析‘accurate judges of only some of their behaviors’的限定关系 → 选择表示‘部分’或‘有限’的形容词
27 空 定位空格前后的对比逻辑 → 分析‘previous studies...long-term personality traits’与‘this new study...from one moment to the next’的对比 → 选择表示‘探究’或‘考察’的动词
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需一个表示‘承认/承认’的动词 → 辨析选项中动词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　词根词缀

30. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前后的语义逻辑 → 分析‘accurate judges of only some of their behaviors’的限定关系 → 选择表示‘部分’或‘有限’的形容词
27 空 定位空格前后的对比逻辑 → 分析‘previous studies...long-term personality traits’与‘this new study...from one moment to the next’的对比 → 选择表示‘探究’或‘考察’的动词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　词根词缀

31. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前后的语义逻辑 → 分析‘accurate judges of only some of their behaviors’的限定关系 → 选择表示‘部分’或‘有限’的形容词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　词根词缀

32. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前后的语义逻辑→分析‘accurate judges of only some of their behaviors’的限定关系→选择表示‘部分’或‘有限’的形容词
27 空 定位空格前后的对比逻辑→分析‘previous studies...long-term personality traits’与‘this new study...from one moment to the next’的对比→选择表示‘探究’或‘考察’的动词
28 空 定位空格前的主语‘audio recorders’和状语‘automatically’→分析录音设备的功能→选择表示‘启动’或‘开始录音’的动词
29 空 定位空格前的‘asking them to’和空格后的‘how outgoing...’→分析参与者需要完成的任务→选择表示‘评估’或‘判断’的动词
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32 空 定位空格所在句（‘could not read ___ like body language’）→分析‘like body language’为举例说明→推断空格需一个表示‘非语言信号/线索’的复数名词→结合词根‘cue’（线索）的构词→得出答案
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　词根词缀

33. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前后的语义逻辑→分析‘accurate judges of only some of their behaviors’的限定关系→选择表示‘部分’或‘有限’的形容词

27 空 定位空格前后的对比逻辑 → 分析‘previous studies...long-term personality traits’与‘this new study...from one moment to the next’的对比 → 选择表示‘探究’或‘考察’的动词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　词根词缀

34. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前后的语义逻辑 → 分析‘accurate judges of only some of their behaviors’的限定关系 → 选择表示‘部分’或‘有限’的形容词
27 空 定位空格前后的对比逻辑 → 分析‘previous studies...long-term personality traits’与‘this new study...from one moment to the next’的对比 → 选择表示‘探究’或‘考察’的动词
28 空 定位空格前的主语‘audio recorders’和状语‘automatically’ → 分析录音设备的功能 → 选择表示‘启动’或‘开始录音’的动词
29 空 定位空格前的‘asking them to’和空格后的‘how outgoing...’ → 分析参与者需要完成的任务 → 选择表示‘评估’或‘判断’的动词
30 空 定位空格前的‘two’和空格后的‘weeks’ → 分析研究持续时间 → 选择表示‘连续’或‘相继’的形容词
31 空 定位空格所在句（描述观察者与参与者对‘agreeableness’的评价差异）→ 分析空格前‘Some of this’指代‘agreement was much smaller’这一现象 → 结合后文‘could not read... like body language’推断此处需一个表示‘差异/分歧’的名词 → 辨析选项中名词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句（‘could not read ___ like body language’）→ 分析‘like body language’为举例说明 → 推断空格需一个表示‘非语言信号/线索’的复数名词 → 结合词根‘cue’（线索）的构词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句（‘but there are ___ other explanations’）→ 分析前文‘Some of this discrepancy could be because...’提出一种解释 → 后文‘as people should be able to hear...’提供另一种解释 → 推断空格需一个表示‘另外的，其他的’的形容词 → 辨析选项中形容词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句（‘people would rather ___ rude behavior’）→ 分析‘would rather’后接动词原形 → 结合前文‘weak agreement’（评价不一致）和‘people should be able to hear’（人们应该能听出）推断此处

需一个表示‘承认/承认’的动词 → 辨析选项中动词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句（‘people would rather ___ rude behavior’）→ 分析‘would rather’后接动词原形 → 结合前文‘weak agreement’（评价不一致）和‘people should be able to hear’（人们应该能听出）推断此处需一个表示‘承认/承认’的动词 → 辨析选项中动词的语义与搭配 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　词根词缀

35. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前后的语义逻辑 → 分析‘accurate judges of only some of their behaviors’的限定关系 → 选择表示‘部分’或‘有限’的形容词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　词根词缀

36. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'tiny American college' 'cattle farm' 'devoted to educating students to serve mankind' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 段落G提及Deep Springs College位于牧场，且其使命是培养服务社会的人 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'author's disappointment' 'three institutions' 'ignore students' growth as social beings' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 段落D提及作者对三所机构感到失望，尤其在帮助学生准备成年责任方面 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'Tiny colleges' 'affordable' 'play a role' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 段落A提及'小'通常更可负担，但未将其作为微型学院发挥作用的必要条件 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'recent graduate' 'tiny college' 'living together' 'conducive to growth' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 语篇未提及任何毕业生的观点或共同生活的益处 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'most American universities' 'trying to go big' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 段落B明确指出高等教育趋势与小型化相反，大学规模庞大 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'rigorous academic work' 和 'traditional manual labor' → 在语篇中寻找同义或近义表述 → 段

落[D]提及 'preparing them for the many responsibilities of adulthood'，隐含学术与实践结合 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干核心 'focus on educating students to become well-rounded citizens' 和 'instead of seeking their own expansion' → 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 段落[C]明确提及 'replace concerns about institutional growth with attention to the growth of students as fully developed participants' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干核心 'essence of education lies in the interaction between people' → 在语篇中寻找关于教育本质或人际互动的论述 → 段落[C]提及 'growth of students as fully developed participants in their communities'，隐含人际互动 → 段落[D]提及 'helping students and preparing them for the many responsibilities of adulthood'，也隐含互动 → 结合微型学院的'小'特性（段落[B]）推断其强调人际互动 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干核心 'After her retirement, the author has decided to set up a tiny college' → 在语篇中寻找关于作者退休或创办学院的信息 → 段落[D]仅提及作者曾执教于不同机构，未提及退休或创办学院 → 语篇其他部分也无此信息 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干核心 'growth into full humanity comes through interaction with people near and dear to us' → 在语篇中寻找关于'人性成长'和'人际互动'的论述 → 段落[C]提及 'growth of students as fully developed participants in their communities'，并强调'human flourishing' → 段落[A]提及 'going small allows us to be more fully who we are' → 结合微型学院的'小'特性（段落[B]）推断其强调亲密互动 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑关系判断　信息有无判断　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　隐含信息推断

37. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'tiny American college' 'cattle farm' 'devoted to educating students to serve mankind' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 段落G提及Deep Springs College位于牧场，且其使命是培养服务社会的人 → 得出答案
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39. 定位题干关键词 'recent graduate' 'tiny college' 'living together' 'conducive to growth' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 语篇未提及任何毕业生的观点或共同生活的益处 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'most American universities' 'trying to go big' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 段落B明确指出高等教育趋势与小型化相反，大学规模庞大 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'rigorous academic work' 和 'traditional manual labor' → 在语篇中寻找同义或近义表述 → 段落[D]提及 'preparing them for the many responsibilities of adulthood'，隐含学术与实践结合 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干核心 'focus on educating students to become well-rounded citizens' 和 'instead of seeking their own expansion' → 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 段落[C]明确提及 'replace concerns about institutional growth with attention to the growth of students as fully developed participants' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑关系判断　信息有无判断　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　隐含信息推断

38. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'tiny American college' 'cattle farm' 'devoted to educating students to serve mankind' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 段落G提及Deep Springs College位于牧场，且其使命是培养服务社会的人 → 得出答案
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41. 定位题干关键词 'rigorous academic work' 和 'traditional manual labor' → 在语篇中寻找同义或近义表述 → 段落[D]提及 'preparing them for the many responsibilities of adulthood'，隐含学术与实践结合 → 得出答案
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39. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'tiny American college' 'cattle farm' 'devoted to educating students to serve mankind' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 段落G提及Deep Springs College位于牧场，且其使命是培养服务社会的人 → 得出答案
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43. 定位题干核心 'essence of education lies in the interaction between people' → 在语篇中寻找关于教育本质或人际互动的论述 → 段落[C]提及 'growth of students as fully developed participants in their communities'，隐含人际互动 → 段落[D]提及 'helping students and preparing them for the many responsibilities of adulthood'，也隐含互动 → 结合微型学院的'小'特性（段落[B]）推断其强调人际互动 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干核心 'After her retirement, the author has decided to set up a tiny college' → 在语篇中寻找关于作者退休或创办学院的信息 → 段落[D]仅提及作者曾执教于不同机构，未提及退休或创办学院 → 语篇其他部分也无此信息 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干核心 'growth into full humanity comes through interaction with people near and dear to us' → 在语篇中寻找关于'人性成长'和'人际互动'的论述 → 段落[C]提及 'growth of students as fully developed participants in their communities'，并强调'human flourishing' → 段落[A]提及 'going small allows us to be more fully who we are' → 结合微型学院的'小'特性（段落[B]）推断其强调亲密互动 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑关系判断　信息有无判断　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　隐含信息推断

40. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'tiny American college' 'cattle farm' 'devoted to educating students to serve mankind' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 段落G提及Deep Springs College位于牧场，且其使命是培养服务社会的人 → 得出答案
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40. 定位题干关键词 'most American universities' 'trying to go big' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 段落B明确指出高等教育趋势与小型化相反，大学规模庞大 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'rigorous academic work' 和 'traditional manual labor' → 在语篇中寻找同义或近义表述 → 段落[D]提及 'preparing them for the many responsibilities of adulthood'，隐含学术与实践结合 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干核心 'focus on educating students to become well-rounded citizens' 和 'instead of seeking their own expansion' → 在语篇中寻找对应表述 → 段落[C]明确提及 'replace concerns about institutional growth with attention to the growth of students as fully developed participants' → 得出答案
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44. 定位题干核心 'After her retirement, the author has decided to set up a tiny college' → 在语篇中寻找关于作者退休或创办学院的信息 → 段落[D]仅提及作者曾执教于不同机构，未提及退休或创办学院 → 语篇其他部分也无此信息 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　逻辑关系判断　信息有无判断　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　隐含信息推断

41. 【答案】I

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46. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'processed food'、'alcohol'、'cigarettes' → 在语篇首段找到类比句 'processed food is engineered to hook you, not unlike alcohol, cigarettes...' → 提取核心共性 'hook you'（使人上瘾） → 同义替换为 'addictive'。

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'key role'、'foods we crave' → 在语篇中直接找到原句 'Memory, nostalgia in particular, plays a big role in the foods we crave.' → 提取核心名词 'Memory'。

考点：细节定位　原词复现

48. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'capitalize on'、'association' → 在语篇中找到 'Moss examines the way companies capitalize on our memories...' 及前文 'the food industry spends lots of time trying to shape the memories that we have for their products.' → 综合得出公司试图'影响/塑造'消费者对其产品的记忆。

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　同义替换

49. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'manufacturing to packaging'、'operate' → 语篇未直接描述此过程，但末段提到 'the faster a substance hits the brain, the more apt we are... to act impulsively. There's nothing faster than food...' → 推断食品行业从制造到包装的核心逻辑是追求'速度'（快速作用于大脑）。

考点：推理判断　细节关联

50. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'difficult to satisfy'、'healthier food' → 语篇未直接回答此问题，但通篇强调食品被'工程化'以使人上瘾（hooked），并利用记忆和大脑化学 → 推断公司自身也沉迷于（hooked on）制造能上瘾的便利食品，难以转向健康产品。

考点：推理判断　观点态度

51. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'largest population' → 定位到语篇首段关于人口数量的描述 → 结合后文 'One obvious answer is our big brains' 及 'raw intelligence' 进行同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'growing number of cognitive scientists and anthropologists' → 定位到语篇中 'They think that... we survive and thrive precisely because we don't think for ourselves. Instead, people cope... by carefully copying others.' → 进行同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'odd' 和 'Victoria Horner and Andrew Whiten' → 定位到语篇中 'Oddly, the children carefully copied all the steps... even when they could see that the stick had no practical effect.' → 进行同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Joseph Henrich' 和 'explanation for the human preference for copying' → 定位到语篇后半部分（未完全给出，但根据上下文推断）关于Henrich解释模仿偏好的内容 → 结合语篇中 'cope with challenging climates... by carefully copying others' 及 'learn complex technologies' 的逻辑链 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　逻辑推理

55. 【答案】B

定位题干引用句 'We're not chimpanzees' → 结合语篇整体论述：人类成功源于模仿而非创新 → 推断作者强调人类与黑猩猩在行为模式上的根本区别 → 得出答案

考点：主旨推断　观点态度

56. 【答案】It is widely accepted that an important goal…

围绕给定主题句展开论述，构建清晰的总分总结构，并运用多样句式进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】In recent years, Chinese cities have…

准确翻译长句，需处理并列结构、定语从句及动词搭配，并保持句式多样性。

考点：城市人居环境　城市高质量发展之路　城市生态修复和功能修补　城镇老旧小区改造　城市基础设施体系化建设　安全隐患排查整治　高品质的生活环境