六级 · 2023年12月大学英语六级真题（第2套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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NP71 ZP2P
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本卷答案与讲解
522 376
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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 has the woman been thinking of doing for this summer?

A. Renting a car instead of driving their own.
B. Surfing online to check out the best deals.
C. Exploring more summer holiday resorts.
D. Spending their holidays in a novel way.

2. What do we learn about the man's grandfather from the conversation?

A. He once owned a van.
B. He was well travelled.
C. He did not find holiday homes appealing.
D. He did not like to be locked into one place.

3. What can many camper vans do nowadays according to the woman?

A. Ensure the safety of passengers.
B. Drive under any weather condition.
C. Receive instructions via computers.
D. Generate their own electricity.

4. What idea does the woman find attractive?

A. Having one's basic needs covered while away from home.
B. Enjoying the freedom to choose where to go and work.
C. Slowing down in one's increasingly hectic life.
D. Riding one's mountain bike on vacation.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What do we learn about the woman from the man's description?

A. She has missed several important appointments lately.
B. Her job performance has worsened over the past month.
C. She has lagged behind most of her co-workers in output.
D. Her physical health has deteriorated these past few weeks.

6. What does the woman say she's experiencing at the moment?

A. Serious health issues.
B. Disturbance of her mind.
C. Some problems at home.
D. Penalty for curtailed output.

7. What does the man say makes his job far easier?

A. The woman's work proficiency.
B. The woman's whole-hearted support.
C. His engaging personality.
D. His management capability.

8. What agreement have the speakers reached by the end of the conversation?

A. The woman will resume her work in two weeks.
B. The man will be back at his 100% in a couple of weeks.
C. The woman will be off work on the next two Mondays.
D. The man will help the woman get back to her usual self. 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 does research suggest about a higher level of education?

A. It can have an impact on our moods and emotions.

B. It can enable us to live a healthier and longer life.

C. It can improve our financial status significantly.

D. It can help us achieve better work performance.

10. What do we learn from the finding of the new research?

A. One's health tends to differ before and after marriage.

B. One's health status is related to one's social background.

C. The wealthier one's spouse is, the healthier one becomes.

D. The spouse's level of education can impact one's health.

11. What does the passage say about the men in the sample of the new research?

A. They benefited a lot from their career achievements.

B. They showed interest in their spouse's occupations.

C. They had much in common with their spouses.

D. They had more education than their spouses.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What is said to be a key challenge for cities prone to floods?

A. Eliminating their root cause.

B. Forecasting flood risks accurately.

C. Identifying the cities' geological features.

D. Finding out the changing climate patterns.

13. For what purpose does Derek Loftis collect the data of ordinary citizens during high tides?

A. To validate his hypothesis about the gravity of floods.

B. To determine the frequency of high tides causing floods.

C. To improve his mathematical flooding model.

D. To see the feasibility of his project on flooding.

14. What does the passage say is Derek Loftis's mission?

A. To study the consequences of high tides on flooded areas.

B. To teach local citizens how to collect data of incoming floods.

C. To forecast rapid floods in real time.

D. To classify the flooding data processed.

15. What did Loftis and his colleagues do to obtain data about water height and movement?

A. They set up Internet-connected water-level sensors.

B. They tracked the rising tides with video-cameras.

C. They used newly-developed supercomputing facilities.

D. They observed the direction of water flow on the spot. 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 has become something of a ritual?

A. To argue about the value of a college degree.

B. To debate the validity of current survey data.

C. To account for the drastic decline in employment among men.

D. To compare men without college degrees with those who have.

17. What did the researchers of a recent working paper consider first?

A. The increase in women taking up jobs.

B. The issue of changing job requirements.

C. The factor of wages.

D. The impact of inflation.

18. What did the recent paper identify as a new potential explanation of the problem concerning men's employment?

A. Men's unwillingness to accept low wages in times of growing inflation.

B. The wage gap between those with college degrees and those without.

C. More jobs requiring their holders to have a college degree nowadays.

D. The sharp decline in marriage among men with no college degrees.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What has a market research team found in its latest fashion and sustainability report?

A. More and more people attach importance to protecting endangered animals.

B. More and more people prioritize animal welfare when buying things to wear.

C. An increasing number of people demand to free animals being kept in cages.

D. An increasing number of people follow the latest trend of becoming vegetarians.

20. What have some world-renowned fashion designers done for some time?

A. Avoided the use of leather and fur.

B. Labelled all their products as vegan.

C. Refrained from using chemicals in their products.

D. Utilized a silk substitute made from mushrooms.

21. What does the speaker say is unclear concerning vegan products?

A. Whether they actually signify a substantial change.

B. Whether they effectively protect animals at large.

C. Whether they can be considered sustainable.

D. Whether they can be regarded as ethical.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What is one of the facts stated by the speaker?

A. The era we live in is the most peaceful in history.

B. The world has seen more violence in recent years.

C. The environmental welfare has worsened in the world.

D. The belief is less prevalent that the world is going to hell.

23. What do we learn about most British and French people in a 2015 survey for YouGov?

A. They were actually not in their right mind.

B. They believed the world was deteriorating.

C. They did not wish to live in the previous century.

D. They were convinced by the statistics presented to them.

24. What does our prevailing mood of despair indicate?

A. The subjectivity of mass media.

B. The current state of affairs.

C. Our psychological biases.

D. Our ancestors' influence.

25. What was a very good thing in our evolutionary past?

A. Spreading exciting news around us far and wide.

B. Vacuuming up depressing or enraging stories.

C. Calculating dangerous risks to our survival.

D. Paying attention to negative information.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. activated	B. aggravated	C. ascertain
D. deliberate	E. differentiate	F. discourse
G. evokes	H. inhibit	I. manuscript
J. marvels	K. remnants	L. scenarios
M. speculative	N. unanimous	O. uncertainty

Our brains respond to language expressing facts differently than they do to words conveying possibility, scientists at New York University have recently found. Their work offers new insights into the impact word choice has on how we ___26___ between statements expressing what is real versus what is merely possible. The researchers assert their findings are important because we are presented with false information all the time. Some of this is ___27___ , as is the case with deceptive advertisements, but the problem is ___28___ by individuals who believe they are sharing correct information. Thus, it is more important than ever to separate the factual from the possible or merely ___29___ in how we communicate. This is especially true as the study makes clear that information presented as fact ___30___ special responses in our brains, which are distinct from when we process the same content with clear indicators of ___31___ . In their new study, the scientists intended to ___32___ how the brain computes possibilities as expressed by words such as "may," "might," and "if." The researchers compared brain responses to statements expressing factual ___33___ and those expressing possibility. "There is a monster under my bed" exemplifies a factual statement. "I will stay home," is also factual. This is opposed to statements that express possibility, like "There might be a monster under my bed," or "If it rains, I will stay home." The results of the study showed that factual language ___34___ a rapid increase in brain activity, with the brain responding more powerfully and showing more engagement with factual phrases compared to those communicating possibility. Thus, facts rule when it comes to the brain. Brain regions involved in processing ___35___ rapidly distinguish facts from possibilities. Further, these regions respond in a much more robust fashion to factual statements.

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. Exploration of shipwrecks on the sea floor is crucial in updating our understanding of humanity's past. _____

37. Quite a number of majestic ships sailing from Europe to America were wrecked off the Florida coast over the centuries. _____

38. Pritchett suffered a heavy loss when a US district court ruled against him. _____

39. Recently, people who found treasures in shipwrecks have been sued over their rights to own them. _____

40. Pritchett claims he got support of millions of dollars from investors for his shipwreck exploration. _____

41. One pioneer marine scientist thinks archaeologists should make greater efforts to publish their findings. _____

42. With technological advancement in recent years, salvors now can detect the invaluable man-made objects lying buried under the sea. _____

43. According to a lawyer, many treasure hunters are susceptible to loss because they are unaware they face a financially stronger opponent in court. _____

44. Salvors of treasures in sunken ships and marine archaeologists are now hostile to each other. _____

45. Archaeologists want to see artifacts help humans understand their past instead of being sold to private collectors at an outrageous price. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 随着经济与社会的发展,中国人口结构发生了显著变化,逐渐步入老龄化社会。中国老年人口将持续增加,人口老龄化趋势将更加明显。为了应对人口老龄化带来的种种挑战,国家正积极采取措施,加大对养老的支持。通过改革社会保障(social security)制度,政府不断增加社会保障经费,逐步扩大社会保障覆盖范围,使更多老年人受益。政府还鼓励各种社会团体为老年人提供服务。在政府和社会团体的共同努力下,老年人将生活得更加幸福。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Could you get by without using the internet for four and a half years? That's exactly what singer and actress Selena Gomez has done in a bid to improve her mental health. She has spoken extensively about the relationship between her social media usage and her mental wellbeing, recalling feeling like "an addict" when she became Instagram's most followed user in 2016. "Taking a break from social media was the best decision that I've ever made for my mental health", says she. "The unnecessary hate and comparisons went away once I put my phone down." Ditching the web at large, however, is a far more subtle and complicated prospect. The increasing digitisation of our society means that everything from paying a gas bill to plotting a route to a friend's house and even making a phone call is at the mercy of your internet connection. Actively opting out of using the internet becomes a matter of privilege. Ms Gomez's multi-millionaire status has allowed her to take the "social" out of social media, so she can continue to leverage her enormous fame while keeping the trolls at bay. The fact that she's still the second most-followed woman on Instagram suggests it's entirely possible to maintain a significant web profile to promote various projects—by way of a dedicated team—without being exposed to the cruel comments, hate mail and rape or death threats. It goes without saying that this is fundamentally different from how the rest of us without beauty deals and films to publicise use the likes of Instagram, TikTok and Twitter, but even the concept of a digital detox( ) requires having a device and connectivity to choose to disconnect from. The UK's digital divide has worsened over the past two years, leaving poorer families without broadband connections in their homes. Digital exclusion is a major threat to wider societal equality in the UK, so witnessing companies like Facebook championing the metaverse as the next great frontier when school children are struggling to complete their homework feels particularly irritating. Consequently, it's worth bearing in mind that while deleting all social media accounts will undoubtedly make some feel infinitely better, many other people benefit from the strong sense of community that sharing platforms can breed. Internet access will continue to grow in importance as we edge further towards web 3.0, and greater resources and initiatives are needed to provide the underprivileged with the connectivity they desperately need to learn, work and live. It's crucial that people who feel that social media is having a detrimental effect on their mental health are allowed to switch off and for those living in digital exclusion to be able to switch on in the first place.

46. What do we learn about singer and actress Selena Gomez in the past four and a half years?

A. She has had worsening mental problems.
B. She has won Instagram's most followers.
C. She has refrained from using social media.
D. She has succeeded in a bid on the internet.

47. Why does actively opting out of using the internet become a matter of privilege?

A. Most people find it subtle and complicated to give up using the internet.

B. Most people can hardly ditch the web while avoiding hate and comparisons.

C. Most people can hardly get by without the internet due to growing digitisation.

D. Most people have been seriously addicted to the web without being aware of it.

48. Why does the author say "witnessing companies...feels particularly irritating"(Lines 2-4, Para. 6)?

A. The UK digital divide would further worsen due to the metaverse.

B. The concept of the metaverse is believed to be still quite illusory.

C. School children would be drawn farther away from the real world.

D. Most families in the UK do not have stable broadband connections.

49. What is worth bearing in mind concerning social media platforms?

A. They are conducive to promoting societal equality.

B. They help many people feel connected with others.

C. They provide a necessary device for a digital detox.

D. They create a virtual community on the internet.

50. What does the author think is really important for those living in digital exclusion?

A. Having access to the internet.

B. Edging further towards web 3.0.

C. Getting more educational resources.

D. Opening more social media accounts.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Psychologists have long been in disagreement as to whether competition is a learned or a genetic component of human behavior. Whatever it is, you cannot but recognize the effect competition is exerting in academics and many other areas of contemporary life. Psychologically speaking, competition has been seen as an inevitable consequence of human drives. According to Sigmund Freud, humans are born screaming for attention and full of organic drives for fulfillment in various areas. Initially, we compete for the attention of our parents. Thereafter, we are at the mercy of a battle between our base impulses for self-fulfillment and social and cultural norms which prohibit pure indulgence. Current work in anthropology has suggested, however, that this view of the role of competition in human behavior may be incorrect. Thomas Hobbes, one of the great philosophers of the seventeenth century, is perhaps best remembered for his characterization of the "natural world," that is, the world before the imposition of the will of humanity, as being "nasty, brutish, and short." This image of the pre-rational world is still widely held, reinforced by Charles Darwin's highly influential work, The Origin of Species, which established the doctrine of natural selection. This doctrine, which takes for granted that those species best able to adapt to and master the natural environment in which they live will survive, has suggested that the struggle for survival is an inherent human trait which determines a person's success. Darwin's theory has even been summarized as "survival of the fittest"—a phrase Darwin himself never used—further highlighting competition's role in success. As it has often been pointed out, however, there is nothing in the concept of natural selection that suggests that competition is the most successful strategy for "survival of the fittest." Darwin asserted in The Origin of Species that the struggles he was describing should be viewed as metaphors and could easily include dependence and cooperation. Many studies have been conducted to test the importance placed on competition as opposed to other values, such as cooperation—by various cultures, and generally conclude that Americans uniquely praise competition as natural, inevitable, and desirable. In 1937, the world-renowned anthropologist Margaret Mead published Cooperation and Competition among Primitive Peoples, based on her studies of several societies that did not prize competition, and, in fact, seemed at times to place a negative value on it. One such society was the Zuni Indians of Arizona, and they, Mead found, valued cooperation far more than competition. After studying dozens of such cultures, Mead's final conclusion was that competitiveness is a culturally created aspect of human behavior, and that its prevalence in a particular society is relative to how that society values it.

51. What does the author think is easy to see in many areas of contemporary life?

A. The disagreement on the inevitability of competition.

B. The consequence of psychological investigation.

C. The effect of human drives.

D. The impact of competition.

52. According to psychology, what do people strive to do following the initial stage of their life?

A. Fulfill individual needs without incurring adverse effects of human drives.

B. Indulge in cultural pursuits while keeping their base impulses at bay.

C. Gain extensive recognition without exposing pure indulgence.

D. Satisfy their own desires while observing social conventions.

53. What do we learn about the "natural world" characterized by Thomas Hobbes?

A. It gets misrepresented by philosophers and anthropologists.

B. It gets distorted in Darwin's The Origin of Species.

C. It is free from the rational intervention of humans.

D. It is the pre-rational world rarely appreciated nowadays.

54. What can we conclude from Darwin's assertion in The Origin of Species?

A. All species inherently depend on others for survival.

B. Struggles for survival do not exclude mutual support.

C. Competition weighs as much as cooperation as a survival strategy.

D. The strongest species proves to be the fittest in natural selection.

55. What conclusion did Margaret Mead reach after studying dozens of different cultures?

A. It is characteristic of humans to be competitive.

B. Americans are uniquely opposed to cooperation.

C. Competition is relatively more prevalent in Western societies.

D. People's attitude towards competition is actually culture-bound.

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

56. Nowadays parents are increasingly aware that allowing kids more freedom to explore and learn on their own
helps foster their independence and boost their confidence. This shift in parenting reflects a valuable truth:
children grow strongest not when every step is arranged for them, but when they are trusted to try, fail, and
try again.
To begin with, freedom teaches independence in a way no lecture ever could. A child who is allowed to plan a
weekend trip, cook a simple meal, or solve a quarrel with friends gradually learns to rely on his own judgment.
Take my younger cousin, for example. When his mother stopped correcting his every homework mistake and
let him check the answers himself, his grades slowly improved, and, more importantly, he began tackling new
problems without fear. Each small success became a brick building his confidence.
In this way, granting children the room to explore freely is not a risk but a wise investment. As a result, they
mature into adults who dare to think, decide, and stand on their own feet.

57. With the development of the economy and society, China’ s population structure has undergone
remarkable changes and is gradually entering an aging society. China’ s elderly population will continue
to increase, and the trend of population aging will become more pronounced. To cope with the various
challenges brought by population aging, the country is actively taking measures to increase its support
for elderly care. By reforming the social security system, the government keeps increasing social security
funding and gradually expanding its coverage, so that more elderly people can benefit. In addition, the
government encourages various social organizations to provide services for the elderly. With the joint

efforts of the government and social organizations, the elderly will live a happier life.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位女士首句核心意图 → 识别 'instead of our usual holiday rental' 与 'exploring a bit more' 的同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

2. 【答案】A

定位男士提及祖父的句子 → 提取 'had a van like that' 的核心事实 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　事实提取

3. 【答案】D

定位女士描述现代露营车功能的段落 → 提取 'solar panels that provide electricity' 的核心信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　事实提取

4. 【答案】B

定位女士表达个人向往的句子 → 提取 'freedom to go anywhere you want and work from anywhere' 的核心概念 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度　推理判断

5. 【答案】B

定位男士对女士工作表现的评价 → 提取 'performance has dipped' 与 'over the past month' 的核心信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】C

定位女士陈述原因 → 同义替换 'family issues' 为 'problems at home' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】A

定位男士陈述 'It makes my job far easier' → 回溯指代 'your proficiency at your job' → 同义替换为 'work proficiency' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代回溯

8. 【答案】C

定位对话结尾达成的协议 → 提取女士将休假的具体安排 'take the next two Mondays off' → 同义替换为 'be off work on the next two Mondays' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】B

定位研究结论 'higher levels of education can lead to better health and even greater longevity' → 同义替换为 'live a healthier and longer life' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】D
定位新研究的核心发现 'a person whose spouse had a higher level of education tended to report better health' → 同义替换为 'spouse's level of education can impact one's health' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】D
定位性别差异段落 → 提取女性样本特征（教育水平低于男性） → 推断男性样本特征（教育水平高于配偶） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　对比推理

12. 【答案】B
定位关键挑战句 → 提取核心信息（准确预测洪水风险） → 匹配选项同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】C
定位数据收集目的句 → 提取核心信息（验证并改进模型） → 匹配选项同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】C
定位使命句 → 提取核心信息（实时预测快速洪水） → 匹配选项同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】A
定位数据收集方法句 → 提取核心信息（设置联网水位传感器） → 匹配选项同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】A
定位首句 → 识别‘it's become something of a ritual to debate the value of a college degree’ → 同义替换为‘argue about the value of a college degree’
考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】C
定位‘First, the researchers considered the issue of wages’ → 直接对应选项C
考点：细节定位　顺序信号词

18. 【答案】D
定位‘They identified two new potential explanations: the first being the tremendous decline in marriage...’ → 同义替换为选项D
考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】B
定位‘It found animal welfare came top of a list of issues that people considered before buying clothes’ → 同义替换为选项B
考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】A

定位‘some of the world-renowned fashion designers have avoided leather and fur for some time’ → 直接对应选项A

考点：细节定位 直接对应

21. 【答案】D

定位到录音末段关于伦理争议的讨论 → 识别出‘it is unclear whether these new products can be considered ethical’这一明确表述 → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位 同义替换

22. 【答案】A

定位到录音中关于事实陈述的部分 → 识别出‘We are living in history's most peaceful era’这一明确事实 → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位 同义替换

23. 【答案】B

定位到录音中关于2015年YouGov调查的具体数据 → 识别出‘65% of British people and 81% of the French said they thought the world was getting worse’ → 同义替换为选项B

考点：细节定位 同义替换

24. 【答案】C

定位到录音中关于‘prevailing mood of despair’的解释 → 识别出‘It is best explained as the result of various psychological biases’ → 同义替换为选项C

考点：推理判断 同义替换

25. 【答案】D

定位到录音中关于进化过去的讨论 → 识别出‘it was a very good thing that our attention could be easily seized by negative information’ → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位 同义替换

26. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（real vs. possible）→ 识别动词搭配（distinguish between）→ 选择表示区分的动词

27 空 定位空格前的“Some of this is”和后文“deceptive advertisements” → 推断此处描述虚假信息的性质 → 选择表示“故意的”形容词

28 空 定位空格前的“but the problem is”和后文“by individuals” → 识别被动语态结构 → 选择表示“加剧”的动词过去分词

29 空 定位空格前的“the factual from the possible or merely” → 识别“merely”提示的并列关系 → 选择与“possible”（可能性）语义相近的词

30 空 定位空格前的“information presented as fact”和后文“special responses” → 识别动词搭配（elicit/provoke responses） → 选择表示“引发”的动词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大脑对事实与可能性的反应不同）→ 结合后文“distinguish facts from possibilities” → 选择表示“区分”的动词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（科学家意图探究大脑如何计算可能性）→ 结合后文“how the brain computes” → 选择表示“探究/研究”的动词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（比较大脑对事实陈述与可能性陈述的反应）→ 结合后文举例“There is a

monster...” → 选择表示“陈述/断言”的名词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（事实语言引发大脑活动的快速增加）→ 结合后文“a rapid increase in brain activity” → 选择表示“引发/导致”的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大脑区域快速区分事实与可能性）→ 结合前文“facts rule”与后文“distinguish facts from possibilities” → 选择表示“语言/信息”的名词
考点：动词搭配 distinguish between　语境选词　逻辑推理　被动语态　并列结构　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

27. 【答案】D
26 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（real vs. possible）→ 识别动词搭配（distinguish between）→ 选择表示区分的动词
27 空 定位空格前的“Some of this is”和后文“deceptive advertisements” → 推断此处描述虚假信息的性质 → 选择表示“故意的”形容词
28 空 定位空格前的“but the problem is”和后文“by individuals” → 识别被动语态结构 → 选择表示“加剧”的动词过去分词
29 空 定位空格前的“the factual from the possible or merely” → 识别“merely”提示的并列关系 → 选择与“possible”（可能性）语义相近的词
30 空 定位空格前的“information presented as fact”和后文“special responses” → 识别动词搭配（elicit/provoke responses） → 选择表示“引发”的动词
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32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（科学家意图探究大脑如何计算可能性）→ 结合后文“how the brain computes” → 选择表示“探究/研究”的动词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（比较大脑对事实陈述与可能性陈述的反应）→ 结合后文举例“There is a monster...” → 选择表示“陈述/断言”的名词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（事实语言引发大脑活动的快速增加）→ 结合后文“a rapid increase in brain activity” → 选择表示“引发/导致”的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大脑区域快速区分事实与可能性）→ 结合前文“facts rule”与后文“distinguish facts from possibilities” → 选择表示“语言/信息”的名词
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28. 【答案】B
26 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（real vs. possible）→ 识别动词搭配（distinguish between）→ 选择表示区分的动词
27 空 定位空格前的“Some of this is”和后文“deceptive advertisements” → 推断此处描述虚假信息的性质 → 选择表示“故意的”形容词
28 空 定位空格前的“but the problem is”和后文“by individuals” → 识别被动语态结构 → 选择表示“加剧”的动词过去分词
29 空 定位空格前的“the factual from the possible or merely” → 识别“merely”提示的并列关系 → 选择与“possible”（可能性）语义相近的词
30 空 定位空格前的“information presented as fact”和后文“special responses” → 识别动词搭配（elicit/provoke responses） → 选择表示“引发”的动词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大脑对事实与可能性的反应不同）→ 结合后文“distinguish facts from possibilities” → 选择表示“区分”的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（科学家意图探究大脑如何计算可能性）→ 结合后文“how the brain computes” → 选择表示“探究/研究”的动词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（比较大脑对事实陈述与可能性陈述的反应）→ 结合后文举例“There is a monster...” → 选择表示“陈述/断言”的名词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（事实语言引发大脑活动的快速增加）→ 结合后文“a rapid increase in brain activity” → 选择表示“引发/导致”的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大脑区域快速区分事实与可能性）→ 结合前文“facts rule”与后文“distinguish facts from possibilities” → 选择表示“语言/信息”的名词

考点：动词搭配 distinguish between　语境选词　逻辑推理　被动语态　并列结构　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

29. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（real vs. possible）→ 识别动词搭配（distinguish between）→ 选择表示区分的动词
27 空 定位空格前的“Some of this is”和后文“deceptive advertisements” → 推断此处描述虚假信息的性质 → 选择表示“故意的”形容词
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32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（科学家意图探究大脑如何计算可能性）→ 结合后文“how the brain computes” → 选择表示“探究/研究”的动词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（比较大脑对事实陈述与可能性陈述的反应）→ 结合后文举例“There is a monster...” → 选择表示“陈述/断言”的名词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大脑区域快速区分事实与可能性）→ 结合前文“facts rule”与后文“distinguish facts from possibilities” → 选择表示“语言/信息”的名词

考点：动词搭配 distinguish between　语境选词　逻辑推理　被动语态　并列结构　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

30. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（real vs. possible）→ 识别动词搭配（distinguish between）→ 选择表示区分的动词
27 空 定位空格前的“Some of this is”和后文“deceptive advertisements” → 推断此处描述虚假信息的性质 → 选择表示“故意的”形容词
28 空 定位空格前的“but the problem is”和后文“by individuals” → 识别被动语态结构 → 选择表示“加剧”的动词过去分词
29 空 定位空格前的“the factual from the possible or merely” → 识别“merely”提示的并列关系 → 选择与“possible”（可能性）语义相近的词
30 空 定位空格前的“information presented as fact”和后文“special responses” → 识别动词搭配（elicit/provoke responses） → 选择表示“引发”的动词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大脑对事实与可能性的反应不同）→ 结合后文“distinguish facts from possibilities” → 选择表示“区分”的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（科学家意图探究大脑如何计算可能性）→ 结合后文“how the brain

computes” → 选择表示“探究/研究”的动词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（比较大脑对事实陈述与可能性陈述的反应）→ 结合后文举例“There is a monster...” → 选择表示“陈述/断言”的名词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大脑区域快速区分事实与可能性）→ 结合前文“facts rule”与后文“distinguish facts from possibilities” → 选择表示“语言/信息”的名词

考点：动词搭配 distinguish between　语境选词　逻辑推理　被动语态　并列结构　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

31. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（real vs. possible）→ 识别动词搭配（distinguish between）→ 选择表示区分的动词
27 空 定位空格前的“Some of this is”和后文“deceptive advertisements” → 推断此处描述虚假信息的性质 → 选择表示“故意的”形容词
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29 空 定位空格前的“the factual from the possible or merely” → 识别“merely”提示的并列关系 → 选择与“possible”（可能性）语义相近的词
30 空 定位空格前的“information presented as fact”和后文“special responses” → 识别动词搭配（elicit/provoke responses） → 选择表示“引发”的动词
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考点：动词搭配 distinguish between　语境选词　逻辑推理　被动语态　并列结构　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

32. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（real vs. possible）→ 识别动词搭配（distinguish between）→ 选择表示区分的动词
27 空 定位空格前的“Some of this is”和后文“deceptive advertisements” → 推断此处描述虚假信息的性质 → 选择表示“故意的”形容词
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29 空 定位空格前的“the factual from the possible or merely” → 识别“merely”提示的并列关系 → 选择与“possible”（可能性）语义相近的词
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考点：动词搭配 distinguish between　语境选词　逻辑推理　被动语态　并列结构　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

33. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（real vs. possible）→ 识别动词搭配（distinguish between）→ 选择表示区分的动词
27 空 定位空格前的“Some of this is”和后文“deceptive advertisements” → 推断此处描述虚假信息的性质 → 选择表示“故意的”形容词
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29 空 定位空格前的“the factual from the possible or merely” → 识别“merely”提示的并列关系 → 选择与“possible”（可能性）语义相近的词
30 空 定位空格前的“information presented as fact”和后文“special responses” → 识别动词搭配（elicit/provoke responses） → 选择表示“引发”的动词
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考点：动词搭配 distinguish between　语境选词　逻辑推理　被动语态　并列结构　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

34. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（real vs. possible）→ 识别动词搭配（distinguish between）→ 选择表示区分的动词
27 空 定位空格前的“Some of this is”和后文“deceptive advertisements” → 推断此处描述虚假信息的性质 → 选择表示“故意的”形容词
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35. 【答案】F
26 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（real vs. possible）→ 识别动词搭配（distinguish between）→ 选择表示区分的动词
27 空 定位空格前的“Some of this is”和后文“deceptive advertisements” → 推断此处描述虚假信息的性质 → 选择表示“故意的”形容词
28 空 定位空格前的“but the problem is”和后文“by individuals” → 识别被动语态结构 → 选择表示“加剧”的动词过去分词
29 空 定位空格前的“the factual from the possible or merely” → 识别“merely”提示的并列关系 → 选择与“possible”（可能性）语义相近的词
30 空 定位空格前的“information presented as fact”和后文“special responses” → 识别动词搭配（elicit/provoke responses） → 选择表示“引发”的动词
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36. 【答案】F
36. 定位题干关键词 'exploration of shipwrecks' 和 'updating our understanding' → 在段落[D]中找到 'bring to light the lost relics' 与 'updating understanding' 同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'majestic ships' 和 'wrecked off the Florida coast' → ☒☒☒段落[B]中找到 'dozens of majestic Old World sailing ships smashed and sank on this irregular stretch of windy Florida coast' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'Pritchett' 和 'heavy loss' → 在段落[E]中找到 'Pritchett lost his claim' 与 'heavy loss' 同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'recently' 和 'sued over their rights' → 在段落[D]中找到 'But of late, when salvors have found vessels, their rights have been challenged in court' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'Pritchett' 和 'support of millions of dollars from investors' → 在段落[E]中找到 'Pritchett

had raised millions from investors' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'pioneer marine scientist' → 在段落E中找到对应人物及其观点 → 匹配段落E
42. 定位题干关键词 'technological advancement' 和 'detect' → 在段落C中找到 'advances in... detection equipment' 和 'technology can reveal' → 匹配段落C
43. 定位题干关键词 'lawyer' 和 'financially stronger opponent' → 在段落J中找到律师观点及 'outgunned' → 匹配段落J
44. 定位题干关键词 'hostile' → 在段落E中找到 'pit... against' 和 'high-stakes fights' → 匹配段落E
45. 定位题干关键词 'archaeologists' 和 'understand their past' → 在段落K中找到考古学家观点 'for the public good' 和 'understanding of the past' → 匹配段落K

考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　观点匹配

37. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'exploration of shipwrecks' 和 'updating our understanding' → 在段落[D]中找到 'bring to light the lost relics' 与 'updating understanding' 同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'majestic ships' 和 'wrecked off the Florida coast' → ☒☒☒段落[B]中找到 'dozens of majestic Old World sailing ships smashed and sank on this irregular stretch of windy Florida coast' → 得出答案
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43. 定位题干关键词 'lawyer' 和 'financially stronger opponent' → 在段落J中找到律师观点及 'outgunned' → 匹配段落J
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45. 定位题干关键词 'archaeologists' 和 'understand their past' → 在段落K中找到考古学家观点 'for the public good' 和 'understanding of the past' → 匹配段落K

考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　观点匹配

38. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'exploration of shipwrecks' 和 'updating our understanding' → 在段落[D]中找到 'bring to light the lost relics' 与 'updating understanding' 同义替换 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　观点匹配

39. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'exploration of shipwrecks' 和 'updating our understanding' → 在段落[D]中找到 'bring to light the lost relics' 与 'updating understanding' 同义替换 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　观点匹配

40. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'exploration of shipwrecks' 和 'updating our understanding' → 在段落[D]中找到 'bring to light the lost relics' 与 'updating understanding' 同义替换 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　观点匹配

41. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'exploration of shipwrecks' 和 'updating our understanding' → 在段落[D]中找到 'bring to light the lost relics' 与 'updating understanding' 同义替换 → 得出答案
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45. 定位题干关键词 'archaeologists' 和 'understand their past' → 在段落K中找到考古学家观点 'for the public good' 和 'understanding of the past' → 匹配段落K

考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　观点匹配

42. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'exploration of shipwrecks' 和 'updating our understanding' → 在段落[D]中找到 'bring to light the lost relics' 与 'updating understanding' 同义替换 → 得出答案
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equipment' 和 'technology can reveal' → 匹配段落C
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44. 定位题干关键词 'hostile' → 在段落E中找到 'pit... against' 和 'high-stakes fights' → 匹配段落E
45. 定位题干关键词 'archaeologists' 和 'understand their past' → 在段落K中找到考古学家观点 'for the public good' 和 'understanding of the past' → 匹配段落K
考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　观点匹配

43. 【答案】J
36. 定位题干关键词 'exploration of shipwrecks' 和 'updating our understanding' → 在段落[D]中找到 'bring to light the lost relics' 与 'updating understanding' 同义替换 → 得出答案
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43. 定位题干关键词 'lawyer' 和 'financially stronger opponent' → 在段落J中找到律师观点及 'outgunned' → 匹配段落J
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45. 定位题干关键词 'archaeologists' 和 'understand their past' → 在段落K中找到考古学家观点 'for the public good' 和 'understanding of the past' → 匹配段落K
考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　观点匹配

44. 【答案】E
36. 定位题干关键词 'exploration of shipwrecks' 和 'updating our understanding' → 在段落[D]中找到 'bring to light the lost relics' 与 'updating understanding' 同义替换 → 得出答案
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43. 定位题干关键词 'lawyer' 和 'financially stronger opponent' → 在段落J中找到律师观点及 'outgunned' → 匹配段落J
44. 定位题干关键词 'hostile' → 在段落E中找到 'pit... against' 和 'high-stakes fights' → 匹配段落E
45. 定位题干关键词 'archaeologists' 和 'understand their past' → 在段落K中找到考古学家观点 'for the public good' 和 'understanding of the past' → 匹配段落K

考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　观点匹配

45. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'exploration of shipwrecks' 和 'updating our understanding' → 在段落[D]中找到 'bring to light the lost relics' 与 'updating understanding' 同义替换 → 得出答案
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43. 定位题干关键词 'lawyer' 和 'financially stronger opponent' → 在段落J中找到律师观点及 'outgunned' → 匹配段落J
44. 定位题干关键词 'hostile' → 在段落E中找到 'pit... against' 和 'high-stakes fights' → 匹配段落E
45. 定位题干关键词 'archaeologists' 和 'understand their past' → 在段落K中找到考古学家观点 'for the public good' 和 'understanding of the past' → 匹配段落K

考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息匹配　观点匹配

46. 【答案】C

定位首段关键信息 → 提取Selena Gomez为改善心理健康而远离社交媒体的行为 → 同义替换为 ‘refrained from using social media’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】C

定位 ‘Actively opting out...privilege’ 句 → 向下寻找原因解释 → 提取 ‘everything...is at the mercy of your internet connection’ → 推理出普通人无法脱离网络

考点：因果推理　细节支撑

48. 【答案】A

定位划线句 → 分析其所在段落的逻辑链（数字鸿沟加剧 → 公司推广元宇宙 vs 学生无法完成作业） → 推断作者 ‘irritating’ 情绪的根源是加剧不平等

考点：观点态度推断　逻辑链分析

49. 【答案】B

定位‘it's worth bearing in mind that...’句 → 理解其让步转折结构（删除账户让一些人感觉更好，但许多人……） → 结合全文主旨（社交媒体对不同人群影响不同）推断其隐含的积极面

考点：转折逻辑　主旨推断

50. 【答案】A

定位‘digital exclusion’相关段落 → 分析其成因（缺乏宽带连接）和后果（威胁社会平等） → 推断作者认为解决此问题的关键是获得网络接入

考点：问题归因　解决方案推断

51. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'easy to see' → 对应语篇中 'you cannot but recognize the effect' → 同义替换 'recognize' 为 'easy to see'，'effect' 为 'impact' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】D

定位题干 'following the initial stage' → 对应语篇 'Thereafter' → 定位 'a battle between our base impulses for self-fulfillment and social and cultural norms' → 同义替换 'base impulses for self-fulfillment' 为 'own desires'，'social and cultural norms' 为 'social conventions' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代衔接　同义替换

53. 【答案】C

定位题干 'natural world' characterized by Thomas Hobbes → 对应语篇 'the world before the imposition of the will of humanity' → 同义替换 'before the imposition of the will of humanity' 为 'free from the rational intervention of humans' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】B

定位题干 'Darwin's assertion in The Origin of Species' → 对应语篇 'Darwin asserted... the struggles... could easily include dependence and cooperation' → 推理 'include dependence and cooperation' 意味着 'do not exclude mutual support' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

55. 【答案】D

定位题干 'Margaret Mead' 及 'studying dozens of different cultures' → 对应语篇末段（未完全显示，但根据上下文推断）关于文化研究的结论 → 推理 'culture-bound'（受文化制约）是跨文化研究的常见结论 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

56. 【答案】Nowadays parents are increasingly aware that…

围绕给定主题句，通过举例或个人经历展开论述，构建完整的议论文结构，并运用多样化的句式进行表达。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】With the development of the economy and…

将中文长句拆分为多个英文句子，运用定语从句、非谓语结构及固定搭配进行准确翻译。

考点：随着...的发展　采取措施　加大对...的支持　使...受益　在...的共同努力下