六级 · 2023年12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：_____

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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 do we learn about the man from his test results?

A. It is clear that he is expected to enjoy a healthy life.

B. There is nothing wrong with his digestive system.

C. There is some indication of an issue with his blood circulation.

D. He doesn't know he has long been suffering from poor health.

2. What does the woman think is a common phenomenon among many people?

A. Mistaking symptoms of illness for stress.
B. Complaining they are being overworked.
C. Being unaware of the stress they are under.
D. Suffering from illness without recognising it.

3. What does the woman say she will do for the man?

A. Prescribe some medication for him.
B. Give him another physical check-up.
C. Explain to him the common consequence of stress.
D. Buy some sleeping pills for him from the drugstore.

4. What does the man say about the industry he is engaged in?

A. It calls for responsible management.
B. It proves to be quite profitable.
C. It is remarkably promising.
D. It is full of competition.

Questions 5 to 8

5. Why did John Williams leave the sport of basketball at just 25?

A. To avoid being in the limelight.
B. To seek medical help for his injury.
C. To pursue a less competitive career.
D. To stay away from his hostile teammates.

6. What does the man say about basketball as a career for most players?

A. It has ups and downs.
B. It proves rewarding.
C. It does not last long.
D. It is not so profitable.

7. What do we learn from the woman about John Williams 20 years later?

A. He was a financial advisor.
B. He suffered from poor health.
C. He became a basketball coach.
D. He was back in the news.

8. What has the man spent the last two decades trying to do?

A. Study issues of public health.
B. Alleviate the obesity problem.
C. Raise sufficient public funding.
D. Train young basketball players. 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. When did Kate Atkinson begin to write for women's magazines?

A. When she started teaching at Edinburgh University in Scotland.
B. While she was doing her doctoral studies on American Literature.
C. After publishing her first novel Behind the Scenes at the Museum.
D. After winning the 1986 Woman's Own Short Story Competition.

10. What did Kate Atkinson's books touch on?

A. The themes of love and loss.
B. The code of human behaviour.
C. The sins and flaws of eccentrics.
D. The manners of fashionable circles.

11. What do we learn about the clever and deceitful characters in a comedy of manners?

A. They are usually ignorant of complex human relations.
B. They successfully imitate the manners of celebrities.
C. They often get rewarded instead of being punished.
D. They are generally looked down upon in society.

Questions 12 to 15

12. Why does the speaker say adaptability is an important skill to exercise in the workplace?

A. It is what members use to alleviate tension in a team.
B. It is what employers are increasingly seeking after.
C. It is conducive to getting over a recession.
D. It is necessary for learning a new task.

13. What does adaptability enable us to do according to strategy consultant Dorie Clark?

A. Make better choices.
B. Follow innovative ideas.
C. Achieve recognition duly.
D. Accumulate work experience.

14. What do we learn about today's work culture from the passage?

A. Workers show more emotional intelligence.
B. Workers use brains more than muscles.
C. People usually work flexible hours.
D. People often work in teams.

15. What are employees with adaptability able to do when changes occur?

A. Leave the group as soon as possible.
B. Anticipate setbacks well in advance.
C. Decide on new priorities speedily.
D. Stick to original goals confidently.

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 question does the speaker address in this talk?

A. What differentiates people from animals.
B. Why philosophers disagree with scientists.
C. Where humans' great cognitive capacity originates.
D. When being creative becomes a biological mandate.

17. What does the speaker believe about innovation?

A. It is what tells apart two adjacent generations.

B. It is what sharpens our appetite for novelty.

C. It is something only geniuses can achieve.

D. It is something every human being can do.

18. How does the human brain work according to the speaker?

A. It seeks inspiration for novel inventions.

B. It constantly absorbs new information.

C. It uses existing ideas to create new ones.

D. It repeats precedent on a regular basis.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What view of many dog owners win support from researchers studying dog cognition?

A. Dogs know when their owners are not feeling well.

B. Dogs have the cognition for telling right from wrong.

C. Dogs have an aptitude for developing skills to interact with humans.

D. Dogs know when their human companions can no longer stand them.

20. Why can dogs detect their owner's abnormal odor according to the speaker?

A. They can readily detect different ill smells of viruses.

B. They can easily tell what bacteria cause odor change.

C. They are particularly sensitive to strange smells.

D. They have an extremely powerful sense of smell.

21. What does research suggest for now about dog ownership?

A. It can ensure owners suffer fewer chronic diseases.

B. It can benefit owners both physically and mentally.

C. It can reduce owners' risk of getting cancer or diabetes.

D. It can alert owners to the seriousness of their conditions.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does Onward's report propose ministers should do?

A. Crack down on courses like science, technology, engineering and math.

B. Restrict the ability of creative arts courses to recruit new students.

C. Look at how to reform technical and vocational education.

D. Ensure creative arts students get better value for money.

23. What does the speaker think of Onward's arguments?

A. Seemingly reasonable.

B. Clearly well-grounded.

C. Extremely irrational.

D. Apparently simplistic.

24. What do we learn about British college graduates five years after graduation?

A. A high proportion of them haven't tried to save money.

B. Most of them never hope to buy a house or to retire.

C. Forty percent of them earn less than £25,000 a year.

D. The majority of them have fairly well-paying jobs.

25. What does the speaker say actually accounts for the problem identified by Onward?

A. The context of a bank balance.

B. Britain's economy as a whole.

C. The specific degree a student earns.

D. Britain's defective educational system.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. correlation	B. dense	C. deter
D. equity	E. foster	F. imperative
G. impose	H. irrespective	I. longevity
J. navigate	K. recreational	L. rotten
M. sprawl	N. vibrate	O. vicinity

Modern U.S. cities were designed to make exercise unnecessary. Cars and elevators once symbolized urban areas as machines for more efficient living. Now it is clear that these improvements provide great benefits but also ___26___ health costs. Recent studies show that urban ___27___ encourages more driving and is associated with heavier weight. This ___28___ suggests that the layout and design of cities can hinder or promote healthier lifestyle choices and it is ___29___ that urban planners bear this in mind. Unfortunately, urban planning still centers in large part on solving the problems of the past. Of course cities still need to ___30___ standard public health practices, such as separating toxic facilities from homes and restricting heavy truck traffic through ___31___ residential areas. But it's also important to create healthier cities —and the discussion is already underway. More and more city planners are paying increasing attention to encouraging physical activity by making it easier and safer for people to recreate, walk, bike and take public transportation. Many studies of ___32___ show that people live the longest in environments where physical activity is part of everyday life. Providing more walkable spaces, better protected bike lanes and more ___33___ spaces are important steps. But even smaller changes can be effective. Cities can close off streets on weekends to encourage communities to get out and walk. They also can provide more seating in public places, so that less-fit residents can rest during their journeys. Using public spaces in cities as places where people can exercise promotes ___34___ , rather than allowing physical activity to become restricted to private gyms with often-expensive monthly fees that ___35___ less wealthy people from joining.

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. Research indicates that brain training is likely to boost one's ability at specific tasks, but not one's other cognitive abilities. _____

37. According to estimates, the number of people who speak two languages or more is greater than those who speak one language only. _____

38. For the time being, we do not know what causes people to lose their cognitive abilities, or what we can do to prevent it. _____

39. It is hard to determine whether people who are free from dementia tend to have more social activities, or more social activities keep people away from dementia. _____

40. There is evidence that learning foreign languages might be beneficial to boosting one's cognitive abilities. _____

41. It was suggested that only those who always spoke two languages could benefit from bilingualism. _____

42. The brain is different from muscles in that it keeps working even when the body is at rest. _____

43. People who speak two languages do better at a number of cognitive tasks than those who speak only one language. _____

44. Dementia is different from being merely forgetful and entails more serious trouble. _____

45. It is claimed that more monolinguals suffer from Alzheimer's disease than bilinguals. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 近年来,中国老龄人口持续增长。中国政府正采取各种措施,推进养老服务体系建设,使老年人晚年生活健康幸福。全国兴建了各类养老服务机构。为了提升养老机构的服务质量,政府颁布了一系列标准,加强对养老机构的监管。许多城市为方便老年人用餐,开设了社区食堂,为他们提供价格实惠的饭菜。行动不便的老年人还能享受上门送餐服务。同时,中国还在积极探索居家和社区养老等其他养老模式,以确保所有老年人老有所养。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Research is meant to benefit society by raising public awareness and creating products and innovations that enhance development. For research to serve its full purpose, the results must leave the confines of research laboratories and academic journals. Findings effectively communicated can go a long way to serve the interests of the public. They can help address social injustices or improve treatments offered to patients. Many researchers seem to be content with sharing the results of their studies in academic journals or at conferences. But few journals allow everybody to read the findings. Even articles freely available are usually written in academic language incomprehensible to the average reader. For researchers in the tenure-track system, their main goal is winning tenure, which in part can be achieved by getting a number of papers published in prominent journals. Pressures like this mean community-level outreach is not prioritised. Many researchers lack the writing skills to describe their results to a general audience. They may also worry about whether the public will understand their findings, or about findings being used to influence controversial policies. These concerns cause some researchers to shy away from communicating their findings outside the academic community. Propagating research findings beyond academic publications is particularly crucial for addressing certain social discrepancies. It can help families, communities, healthcare providers, policymakers, government agencies and other stakeholders to understand and respond to crises that plague society. The benefits of sharing findings flow both ways. Engaging with other researchers and the public can lead to unexpected new connections and new ideas that could suggest fruitful new directions for research. To benefit both researchers and the communities, the need to find innovative, accessible ways to share the work cannot be overstated. Institutions and funding organisations should support more researchers to publish in open access journals so that the public doesn't have to pay to read them. Institutions and researchers should invest in partnerships that expand capacity for sharing results more broadly. Furthermore, ethics committees should make it mandatory for researchers to share their results with the public. Every research participant should opt in or out of receiving results, as part of the process of giving informed consent. There could be misunderstanding of the findings presented by the researcher because of technical terms. But this can be resolved by researchers engaging the services of professional writers or communication officers to help with translating their study into more accessible language and share it widely with media outlets and the public. Sharing results with the people who are most affected by them makes us better researchers and ensures that our work can be used to improve people's lives. Institutions and collaborators must recognise the value of doing so.

46. How can research serve its full purpose according to the author?

A. With researchers being aware of public interests.

B. With its findings published in prominent journals.

C. With researchers creating products that enhance social development.

D. With its findings properly communicated beyond the academic circle.

47. Why do ordinary readers find it difficult to access the results of researchers' studies?

A. They cannot understand the academic language used for reporting these results.

B. They feel intimidated by the jargon researchers use to describe their findings.

C. They do not attend conferences where these results are freely available.

D. They have few chances to locate the journals that publish these findings.

48. What is one of the reasons some researchers won't prioritise communicating their findings to the public?

A. They can thrive on the papers published.

B. Their top consideration is to win tenure

C. Their main goal is gaining recognition in their field.

D. They have to struggle to reach out to the community.

49. How can sharing findings benefit researchers themselves?

A. By helping them to identify new research directions.

B. By enabling them to understand crises plaguing society.

C. By enabling them to effectively address social discrepancies.

D. By helping them to forge ties with government agencies.

50. Why are researchers advised to engage the services of professional writers or communication officers?

A. To satisfy ethics committees' mandatory requirements of researchers.

B. To translate their study into languages accessible to readers overseas.

C. To make their publications correctly understood by the public.

D. To render their findings acceptable by prominent journals.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Spiders make their presence felt in late August and through early autumn. This is the mating season of some of the most common varieties, when male house spiders come out of hidden corners to look for females, and garden spiders reach adult size and spin their most dazzling webs. Yet while the spider is a familiar fixture of nursery poems or songs and Halloween decorations, its relationship with humans is complicated. Fear of spiders is common and has serious impacts on the lives of sufferers. Its prevalence appears unrelated to any rational assessment of risk. Spiders in the UK are almost all harmless. Farmland species perform valuable ecosystem services, by preying on insects that are our competitors for crops. But they are a constant source of human anxieties—with a cultural association with witches and wickedness dating back to the middle ages. Does this perhaps explain, in part, the lack of data about how spiders are faring in our age of ecological crisis? British butterflies are the most studied group of insects in the world, due to the long tradition of collecting and observing them. But spider conservationists point out that it was only in the 1980s that the classification of house spiders was properly sorted out. And while information about insect populations is gathered by experiments that measure the numbers hitting windscreens or traps, there have been few attempts to count spiders. The huge reductions in the numbers of flying insects can only mean a reduction in spiders' food supply. A recent landmark study identified a 75% fall in insect populations between 1989 and 2016, with pesticide use thought to be to blame along with the destruction of wild areas for development. This means the overall picture for spiders is worrying, as it is for most creatures. But conservationists are most concerned about those varieties that are threatened due to habitat loss and fragmentation, which makes it impossible for them to migrate. Of around 650 spider species regularly recorded in the UK, the majority thrive in marshes and wasteland. Conservation efforts, often led by determined individuals, have helped some species to recover by reintroducing them to new areas. With rewilding now firmly on the environmental policy agenda, the hope is that in future, spiders will be enabled to migrate by themselves, adapting to climate change by moving along wildlife corridors. It seems unlikely that spiders will ever attract the same level of human enthusiasm as bees, birds or butterflies, in spite of their unique status as nature's spinners. But as they reveal themselves in all their splendour this autumn, it would be a good thing if more animal lovers recognised the ways in which spiders are simply terrific.

51. What do we learn about spiders in the UK since the middle ages?

A. They have been generally misconceived.

B. They have adversely impacted crop growth.

C. They have been a constant reminder of bad luck.

D. They have made their presence felt when spinning webs.

52. What have spiders been associated with in the UK for centuries?

A. Harm. B. Evil. C. Suffering. D. Aggression.

53. What partly accounts for the reduction in spiders' food supply?

A. The long tradition of collecting insects.

B. Fast reproduction of their competitors.

C. Chemicals used for killing insects.

D. The extinction of a lot of wildlife

54. What does the passage say is conservationists' biggest worry?

A. A variety of spiders are threatened due to pollution of marshes and wasteland.

B. Certain species of spiders are endangered due to loss of their natural homes.

C. An increasing number of spiders are being killed by deadly pesticides.

D. More and more spider species are found losing their ability to migrate.

55. What wish does the author express close to the end of the passage?

A. More people would recognise spiders' unique status in the ecosystem.

B. People would show greater enthusiasm for spiders than for butterflies.

C. There would be sufficient corridors for spiders to move along.

D. There would be more people appreciating spiders' splendour.

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

56. With their valuable skills and experience, elderly people can continue to make significant contributions to
society. Far from being a burden, seniors possess a lifetime of professional knowledge and practical wisdom
that younger generations simply have not had time to acquire.
This potential shows itself in countless ways. Take retired engineers and doctors as an example: many of them
return to their former posts as consultants, training newcomers and solving problems that puzzle less
experienced staff. In my own community, retired teachers volunteer to run free evening classes, while elderly
craftsmen pass down traditional skills that would otherwise disappear. Such efforts prove that age brings not
decline but a rich resource waiting to be tapped.
Therefore, we should stop regarding old age merely as a time of rest and instead recognize its true worth. If
society creates more opportunities for the elderly to share their expertise, everyone benefits. Only by valuing
and drawing on their skills and experience can we build a wiser and more harmonious community.

57. In recent years, the elderly population in China has been growing continuously. In response, the Chinese government is taking various measures to promote the development of the elderly care service
system, so that the elderly can enjoy a healthy and happy life in their later years. Various elderly care institutions have been built across the country. To improve the service quality of these institutions, the
government has issued a series of standards, strengthening the supervision of them. To make dining more
convenient for the elderly, many cities have opened community canteens, which provide affordable meals
for them. In addition, elderly people with limited mobility can also enjoy home meal delivery services.
At the same time, China is also actively exploring other elderly care models, such as home-based and

community-based care, to ensure that all the elderly are well cared for in their old age.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

根据对话中男士的体检结果，定位其消化系统状况的描述。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

2. 【答案】C

定位女士关于“许多人”的普遍现象的陈述。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

3. 【答案】A

定位女士对男士提出的解决方案或行动承诺。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

4. 【答案】D

定位男士对其所在行业的描述性语句。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

5. 【答案】A

根据John Williams在25岁离开篮球运动的陈述，推断其主要动机。

考点：推理判断

6. 【答案】C

定位男士关于篮球作为大多数球员职业生涯的普遍看法。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

7. 【答案】D

定位女士关于John Williams20年后状况的描述。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

8. 【答案】B

定位男士关于自己过去二十年努力目标的陈述。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

9. 【答案】D

定位Kate Atkinson开始为女性杂志写作的时间点。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

10. 【答案】A

定位关于Kate Atkinson书籍主题的描述。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

11. 【答案】C
定位关于“风尚喜剧”中聪明狡猾角色的描述。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

12. 【答案】B
定位说话者关于适应能力在职场中重要性的原因陈述。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

13. 【答案】A
根据题干关键词 'adaptability' 和 'Dorie Clark' 定位原文，捕捉其具体作用描述。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

14. 【答案】D
根据题干关键词 'today's work culture' 定位原文，捕捉关于工作文化的具体描述。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

15. 【答案】C
根据题干关键词 'employees with adaptability' 和 'changes occur' 定位原文，捕捉其具体行为。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

16. 【答案】A
综合全文内容，判断演讲者主要探讨的核心问题。
考点：主旨大意

17. 【答案】D
根据题干关键词 'innovation' 定位原文，捕捉演讲者对创新的具体看法。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

18. 【答案】C
根据题干关键词 'human brain work' 定位原文，捕捉演讲者对大脑工作方式的描述。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

19. 【答案】A
根据题干关键词 'dog owners' 和 'researchers' 定位原文，捕捉研究支持的观点。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

20. 【答案】D
根据题干关键词 'dogs detect' 和 'abnormal odor' 定位原文，捕捉具体原因。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

21. 【答案】B
根据题干关键词 'research suggest' 和 'dog ownership' 定位原文，捕捉当前研究结论。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

22. 【答案】B
根据题干关键词 'Onward's report' 和 'ministers' 定位原文，捕捉报告的具体提议。
考点：细节定位与捕捉

23. 【答案】A

根据题干关键词 'speaker think' 和 'Onward's arguments' 定位原文，捕捉演讲者的态度评价词。

考点：观点态度

24. 【答案】C

根据题干关键词 'British college graduates' 和 'five years after graduation' 定位原文，捕捉具体数据或事实。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

25. 【答案】B

定位到说话者反驳Onward观点的段落 → 抓取关键句“This suggests that the problem isn't really to do with specific students studying specific degrees, but really with the economy as a whole.” → 同义替换“the economy as a whole”为“Britain's economy as a whole” → 得出答案B。

考点：细节定位　因果推断

26. 【答案】G

26 空 根据前文‘provide great benefits but also...’的转折逻辑，结合后文‘health costs’的语义，推断此处需要一个表示‘带来/产生’的动词，且与‘benefits’形成对比。

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（城市设计鼓励更多驾驶，与更重的体重相关） → 结合上下文（城市设计对健康的影响） → 选择表示“增长/扩张”的词汇

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折与并列） → 结合上下文语义（城市设计带来好处但也带来健康成本） → 选择表示“产生/带来”的动词

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与并列） → 识别空格需表达“产生/带来”负面后果 → 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前主语 'cities' 与后文 'standard public health practices' → 分析动词需表达城市承担或执行公共卫生活动的功能 → 结合固定搭配 'take on responsibilities/practices' → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前动词宾语 'health costs' → 结合前文 'provide great benefits but also' 构成转折 → 选择表示 '产生、带来' 的动词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰

32 空 定位空格前 'urban' 和后文 'encourages more driving' → 结合全文讨论城市规划与健康 → 选择表示 '扩张、蔓延' 的名词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰

33 空 定位空格前 'This' 指代前文研究结果 → 后文 'suggests' 表明结论 → 选择表示 '发现、表明' 的名词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰

34 空 定位空格前 'promotes' 和后文 'rather than allowing... restricted to private gyms' → 构成对比 → 选择表示 '公平、平等' 的名词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰

35 空 定位空格前 'fees that' 和后文 'less wealthy people from joining' → 选择表示 '阻止、阻碍' 的动词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰

考点：转折逻辑　动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　动词搭配 bring on　转折逻辑 but also　名词辨析 sprawl vs. expansion　城市规划主题　名词辨析 finding vs. discovery　指代衔接 This　名词辨析 equity vs. equality　对比逻辑 rather than　动词辨析 deter vs. prevent　因果逻辑

27. 【答案】M

26 空 根据前文‘provide great benefits but also...’的转折逻辑，结合后文‘health costs’的语义，推断此处需要一个表示‘带来/产生’的动词，且与‘benefits’形成对比。

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（城市设计鼓励更多驾驶，与更重的体重相关） → 结合上下文（城市设计对健康的影响） → 选择表示“增长/扩张”的词汇

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折与并列） → 结合上下文语义（城市设计带来好处但也带来健康成本） → 选择表示“产生/带来”的动词

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与并列） → 识别空格需表达“产生/带来”负面后果 → 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前主语 'cities' 与后文 'standard public health practices' → 分析动词需表达城市承担或执行公共卫生活动的功能 → 结合固定搭配 'take on responsibilities/practices' → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前动词宾语 'health costs' → 结合前文 'provide great benefits but also' 构成转折 → 选择表示 '产生、带来' 的动词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰
32 空 定位空格前 'urban' 和后文 'encourages more driving' → 结合全文讨论城市规划与健康 → 选择表示 '扩张、蔓延' 的名词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰
33 空 定位空格前 'This' 指代前文研究结果 → 后文 'suggests' 表明结论 → 选择表示 '发现、表明' 的名词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰
34 空 定位空格前 'promotes' 和后文 'rather than allowing... restricted to private gyms' → 构成对比 → 选择表示 '公平、平等' 的名词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰
35 空 定位空格前 'fees that' 和后文 'less wealthy people from joining' → 选择表示 '阻止、阻碍' 的动词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰

考点：转折逻辑　动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　动词搭配 bring on　转折逻辑 but also　名词辨析 sprawl vs. expansion　城市规划主题　名词辨析 finding vs. discovery　指代衔接 This　名词辨析 equity vs. equality　对比逻辑 rather than　动词辨析 deter vs. prevent　因果逻辑

28. 【答案】A

26 空 根据前文‘provide great benefits but also...’的转折逻辑，结合后文‘health costs’的语义，推断此处需要一个表示‘带来/产生’的动词，且与‘benefits’形成对比。
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31 空 定位空格前动词宾语 'health costs' → 结合前文 'provide great benefits but also' 构成转折 → 选择表示 '产生、带来' 的动词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰
32 空 定位空格前 'urban' 和后文 'encourages more driving' → 结合全文讨论城市规划与健康 → 选择表示 '扩张、蔓延' 的名词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰
33 空 定位空格前 'This' 指代前文研究结果 → 后文 'suggests' 表明结论 → 选择表示 '发现、表明' 的名词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰
34 空 定位空格前 'promotes' 和后文 'rather than allowing... restricted to private gyms' → 构成对比 → 选择表示 '公平、平等' 的名词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰
35 空 定位空格前 'fees that' 和后文 'less wealthy people from joining' → 选择表示 '阻止、阻碍' 的动词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰

考点：转折逻辑　动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　动词搭配 bring on　转折逻辑 but also　名词辨析 sprawl vs. expansion　城市规划主题　名词辨析 finding vs. discovery　指代衔接 This　名词辨析 equity vs. equality　对比逻辑 rather than　动词辨析 deter vs. prevent　因果逻辑

29. 【答案】F

26 空 根据前文‘provide great benefits but also...’的转折逻辑，结合后文‘health costs’的语义，推断此处需要一个表示‘带来/产生’的动词，且与‘benefits’形成对比。

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（城市设计鼓励更多驾驶，与更重的体重相关） → 结合上下文（城市设计对健康的影响） → 选择表示“增长/扩张”的词汇

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折与并列） → 结合上下文语义（城市设计带来好处但也带来健康成本） → 选择表示“产生/带来”的动词

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与并列） → 识别空格需表达“产生/带来”负面后果 → 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前主语 'cities' 与后文 'standard public health practices' → 分析动词需表达城市承担或执行公共卫生活动的功能 → 结合固定搭配 'take on responsibilities/practices' → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前动词宾语 'health costs' → 结合前文 'provide great benefits but also' 构成转折 → 选择表示 '产生、带来' 的动词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰

32 空 定位空格前 'urban' 和后文 'encourages more driving' → 结合全文讨论城市规划与健康 → 选择表示 '扩张、蔓延' 的名词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰

33 空 定位空格前 'This' 指代前文研究结果 → 后文 'suggests' 表明结论 → 选择表示 '发现、表明' 的名词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰

34 空 定位空格前 'promotes' 和后文 'rather than allowing... restricted to private gyms' → 构成对比 → 选择表示 '公平、平等' 的名词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰

35 空 定位空格前 'fees that' 和后文 'less wealthy people from joining' → 选择表示 '阻止、阻碍' 的动词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰

考点：转折逻辑　动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　动词搭配 bring on　转折逻辑 but also　名词辨析 sprawl vs. expansion　城市规划主题　名词辨析 finding vs. discovery　指代衔接 This　名词辨析 equity vs. equality　对比逻辑 rather than　动词辨析 deter vs. prevent　因果逻辑

30. 【答案】E

26 空 根据前文‘provide great benefits but also...’的转折逻辑，结合后文‘health costs’的语义，推断此处需要一个表示‘带来/产生’的动词，且与‘benefits’形成对比。

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（城市设计鼓励更多驾驶，与更重的体重相关） → 结合上下文（城市设计对健康的影响） → 选择表示“增长/扩张”的词汇

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折与并列） → 结合上下文语义（城市设计带来好处但也带来健康成本） → 选择表示“产生/带来”的动词

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与并列） → 识别空格需表达“产生/带来”负面后果 → 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前主语 'cities' 与后文 'standard public health practices' → 分析动词需表达城市承担或执行公共卫生活动的功能 → 结合固定搭配 'take on responsibilities/practices' → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前动词宾语 'health costs' → 结合前文 'provide great benefits but also' 构成转折 → 选择表示 '产生、带来' 的动词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰

32 空 定位空格前 'urban' 和后文 'encourages more driving' → 结合全文讨论城市规划与健康 → 选择表示 '扩张、蔓延' 的名词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰

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34 空 定位空格前 'promotes' 和后文 'rather than allowing... restricted to private gyms' → 构成对比 → 选择表示 '公平、平等' 的名词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰

35 空 定位空格前 'fees that' 和后文 'less wealthy people from joining' → 选择表示 '阻止、阻碍' 的动词 → 排除近

义词辨析干扰

考点：转折逻辑　动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　动词搭配 bring on　转折逻辑 but also　名词辨析 sprawl vs. expansion　城市规划主题　名词辨析 finding vs. discovery　指代衔接 This　名词辨析 equity vs. equality　对比逻辑 rather than　动词辨析 deter vs. prevent　因果逻辑

31. 【答案】B

26 空 根据前文‘provide great benefits but also...’的转折逻辑，结合后文‘health costs’的语义，推断此处需要一个表示‘带来/产生’的动词，且与‘benefits’形成对比。

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（城市设计鼓励更多驾驶，与更重的体重相关） → 结合上下文（城市设计对健康的影响） → 选择表示“增长/扩张”的词汇

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折与并列） → 结合上下文语义（城市设计带来好处但也带来健康成本） → 选择表示“产生/带来”的动词

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与并列） → 识别空格需表达“产生/带来”负面后果 → 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前主语 'cities' 与后文 'standard public health practices' → 分析动词需表达城市承担或执行公共卫生活动的功能 → 结合固定搭配 'take on responsibilities/practices' → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前动词宾语 'health costs' → 结合前文 'provide great benefits but also' 构成转折 → 选择表示 '产生、带来' 的动词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰

32 空 定位空格前 'urban' 和后文 'encourages more driving' → 结合全文讨论城市规划与健康 → 选择表示 '扩张、蔓延' 的名词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰

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35 空 定位空格前 'fees that' 和后文 'less wealthy people from joining' → 选择表示 '阻止、阻碍' 的动词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰

考点：转折逻辑　动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　动词搭配 bring on　转折逻辑 but also　名词辨析 sprawl vs. expansion　城市规划主题　名词辨析 finding vs. discovery　指代衔接 This　名词辨析 equity vs. equality　对比逻辑 rather than　动词辨析 deter vs. prevent　因果逻辑

32. 【答案】I

26 空 根据前文‘provide great benefits but also...’的转折逻辑，结合后文‘health costs’的语义，推断此处需要一个表示‘带来/产生’的动词，且与‘benefits’形成对比。

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词辨析干扰
34 空 定位空格前 'promotes' 和后文 'rather than allowing... restricted to private gyms' → 构成对比 → 选择表示 '公平、平等' 的名词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰
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考点：转折逻辑　动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　动词搭配 bring on　转折逻辑 but also　名词辨析 sprawl vs. expansion　城市规划主题　名词辨析 finding vs. discovery　指代衔接 This　名词辨析 equity vs. equality　对比逻辑 rather than　动词辨析 deter vs. prevent　因果逻辑

33. 【答案】K
26 空 根据前文‘provide great benefits but also...’的转折逻辑，结合后文‘health costs’的语义，推断此处需要一个表示‘带来/产生’的动词，且与‘benefits’形成对比。
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34. 【答案】D
26 空 根据前文‘provide great benefits but also...’的转折逻辑，结合后文‘health costs’的语义，推断此处需要一个表示‘带来/产生’的动词，且与‘benefits’形成对比。
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（城市设计鼓励更多驾驶，与更重的体重相关） → 结合上下文（城市设计对健康的影响） → 选择表示“增长/扩张”的词汇
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31 空 定位空格前动词宾语 'health costs' → 结合前文 'provide great benefits but also' 构成转折 → 选择表示 '产

生、带来' 的动词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰
32 空 定位空格前 'urban' 和后文 'encourages more driving' → 结合全文讨论城市规划与健康 → 选择表示 '扩张、蔓延' 的名词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰
33 空 定位空格前 'This' 指代前文研究结果 → 后文 'suggests' 表明结论 → 选择表示 '发现、表明' 的名词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰
34 空 定位空格前 'promotes' 和后文 'rather than allowing... restricted to private gyms' → 构成对比 → 选择表示 '公平、平等' 的名词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰
35 空 定位空格前 'fees that' 和后文 'less wealthy people from joining' → 选择表示 '阻止、阻碍' 的动词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰

考点：转折逻辑　动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　动词搭配 bring on　转折逻辑 but also　名词辨析 sprawl vs. expansion　城市规划主题　名词辨析 finding vs. discovery　指代衔接 This　名词辨析 equity vs. equality　对比逻辑 rather than　动词辨析 deter vs. prevent　因果逻辑

35. 【答案】C

26 空 根据前文‘provide great benefits but also...’的转折逻辑，结合后文‘health costs’的语义，推断此处需要一个表示‘带来/产生’的动词，且与‘benefits’形成对比。
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（城市设计鼓励更多驾驶，与更重的体重相关） → 结合上下文（城市设计对健康的影响） → 选择表示“增长/扩张”的词汇
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折与并列） → 结合上下文语义（城市设计带来好处但也带来健康成本） → 选择表示“产生/带来”的动词
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与并列） → 识别空格需表达“产生/带来”负面后果 → 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前主语 'cities' 与后文 'standard public health practices' → 分析动词需表达城市承担或执行公共卫生活动的功能 → 结合固定搭配 'take on responsibilities/practices' → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前动词宾语 'health costs' → 结合前文 'provide great benefits but also' 构成转折 → 选择表示 '产生、带来' 的动词 → 排除近义词辨析干扰
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36. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'brain training' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别出 'brain is not a muscle' 的类比被否定 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'number of people' 和 'two languages' → 在语篇中寻找相关数据或比较 → 识别出 'most older adults do not develop Alzheimer's' 的普遍性描述 → 推断出双语者可能更多 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'causes' 和 'prevent' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别出 'causes are not well understood' 和 'no proven steps' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'social activities' 和 'dementia' → 在语篇中寻找相关因果关系 → 识别出 'dementia is not an

inevitable part' 和 'most older adults do not develop' 的描述 → 推断出因果关系不明确 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'learning foreign languages' 和 'cognitive abilities' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别出 'learning a foreign language might help delay the onset of dementia' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键信息（only those who always spoke two languages could benefit） → 对比语篇 [A] 段（learning a foreign language might help delay the onset of dementia） → 识别题干将“可能帮助”偷换为“只有...才能受益”的绝对化表述 → 判定为无对应段落
42. 定位题干关键信息（brain is different from muscles, keeps working even when at rest） → 在语篇 [C] 段中找到直接对应句（Unlike muscles, the brain is always active and works even during periods of rest and sleep） → 进行同义替换（at rest ↔ periods of rest and sleep） → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键信息（people who speak two languages do better at cognitive tasks） → 在语篇 [G] 段（未完整提供，但根据答案推断）中找到关于双语者在认知任务上表现更好的论述 → 进行同义替换（do better at ↔ perform better on） → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键信息（dementia is different from being merely forgetful, entails more serious trouble） → 在语篇 [B] 段中找到直接对应句（dementia is not the same thing as normal forgetfulness... People with dementia have more serious problems） → 进行同义替换（merely forgetful ↔ normal forgetfulness, more serious trouble ↔ more serious problems） → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键信息（more monolinguals suffer from Alzheimer's disease than bilinguals） → 在语篇 [H] 段（未完整提供，但根据答案推断）中找到关于单语者与双语者患阿尔茨海默病比例的论述 → 进行同义替换（more...than ↔ a higher proportion of...） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　类比否定　普遍性推断　同义替换　推理判断　因果关系　绝对化表述识别

37. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'brain training' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别出 'brain is not a muscle' 的类比被否定 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'number of people' 和 'two languages' → 在语篇中寻找相关数据或比较 → 识别出 'most older adults do not develop Alzheimer's' 的普遍性描述 → 推断出双语者可能更多 → 得出答案
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39. 定位题干关键词 'social activities' 和 'dementia' → 在语篇中寻找相关因果关系 → 识别出 'dementia is not an inevitable part' 和 'most older adults do not develop' 的描述 → 推断出因果关系不明确 → 得出答案
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41. 定位题干关键信息（only those who always spoke two languages could benefit） → 对比语篇 [A] 段（learning a foreign language might help delay the onset of dementia） → 识别题干将“可能帮助”偷换为“只有...才能受益”的绝对化表述 → 判定为无对应段落
42. 定位题干关键信息（brain is different from muscles, keeps working even when at rest） → 在语篇 [C] 段中找到直接对应句（Unlike muscles, the brain is always active and works even during periods of rest and sleep） → 进行同义替换（at rest ↔ periods of rest and sleep） → 得出答案
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44. 定位题干关键信息（dementia is different from being merely forgetful, entails more serious trouble） → 在语篇 [B] 段中找到直接对应句（dementia is not the same thing as normal forgetfulness... People with dementia have more serious problems） → 进行同义替换（merely forgetful ↔ normal forgetfulness, more serious trouble ↔ more serious problems） → 得出答案

45. 定位题干关键信息（more monolinguals suffer from Alzheimer's disease than bilinguals） → 在语篇 [H] 段（未完整提供，但根据答案推断）中找到关于单语者与双语者患阿尔茨海默病比例的论述 → 进行同义替换（more...than ↔ a higher proportion of...） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　类比否定　普遍性推断　同义替换　推理判断　因果关系　绝对化表述识别

38. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'brain training' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别出 'brain is not a muscle' 的类比被否定 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'number of people' 和 'two languages' → 在语篇中寻找相关数据或比较 → 识别出 'most older adults do not develop Alzheimer's' 的普遍性描述 → 推断出双语者可能更多 → 得出答案

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39. 定位题干关键词 'social activities' 和 'dementia' → 在语篇中寻找相关因果关系 → 识别出 'dementia is not an inevitable part' 和 'most older adults do not develop' 的描述 → 推断出因果关系不明确 → 得出答案

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42. 定位题干关键信息（brain is different from muscles, keeps working even when at rest） → 在语篇 [C] 段中找到直接对应句（Unlike muscles, the brain is always active and works even during periods of rest and sleep） → 进行同义替换（at rest ↔ periods of rest and sleep） → 得出答案

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考点：细节定位　类比否定　普遍性推断　同义替换　推理判断　因果关系　绝对化表述识别

39. 【答案】K

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考点：细节定位　类比否定　普遍性推断　同义替换　推理判断　因果关系　绝对化表述识别

40. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'brain training' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别出 'brain is not a muscle' 的类比被否定 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　类比否定　普遍性推断　同义替换　推理判断　因果关系　绝对化表述识别

41. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'brain training' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别出 'brain is not a muscle' 的类比被否定 → 得出答案

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42. 定位题干关键信息（brain is different from muscles, keeps working even when at rest） → 在语篇 [C] 段中找到直接对应句（Unlike muscles, the brain is always active and works even during periods of rest and sleep） → 进行同义替换（at rest ↔ periods of rest and sleep） → 得出答案

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考点：细节定位　类比否定　普遍性推断　同义替换　推理判断　因果关系　绝对化表述识别

43. 【答案】G

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45. 【答案】H

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46. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'serve its full purpose' → 定位至语篇第二句 'For research to serve its full purpose, the results must leave the confines of research laboratories and academic journals' → 同义替换为 'findings properly communicated beyond the academic' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'ordinary readers' 和 'difficult to access' → 定位至语篇 'Even articles freely available are usually written in academic language incomprehensible to the average reader' → 同义替换为 'cannot understand the academic language' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'won't prioritise communicating' → 定位至语篇 'For researchers in the tenure-track system, their main goal is winning tenure... Pressures like this mean community-level outreach is not prioritised' → 同义替换为 'Their top consideration is to win tenure' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'benefit researchers themselves' → 定位至语篇 'The benefits of sharing findings flow both ways. Engaging with other researchers and the public can lead to unexpected new connections and new ideas that could suggest fruitful new directions for research' → 同义替换为 'helping them to identify new research directions' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'professional writers or communication officers' → 语篇未直接提及，需推理 → 定位至语篇指出的问题 'Many researchers lack the writing skills to describe their results to a general audience' → 推理出建议聘请专业人员的目的是为了弥补这一缺陷，使公众能正确理解 → 同义替换为 'make their publications correctly understood by the public' → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　问题-解决方案匹配

51. 【答案】A

定位关键句 'Fear of spiders is common... Its prevalence appears unrelated to any rational assessment of risk. Spiders in the UK are almost all harmless.' → 推理出人们对蜘蛛的恐惧与风险评估不符，且蜘蛛几乎无害，说明存在普遍误解 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节定位

52. 【答案】B

定位关键句 'with a cultural association with witches and wickedness dating back to the middle ages.' → 识别'wickedness'的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　细节定位

53. 【答案】C

定位关键句 'with pesticide use thought to be to blame along with the destruction of wild areas for development.' → 识别'pesticide use'的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位

54. 【答案】B

定位关键句 'But conservationists are most concerned about those varieties that are threatened due to habitat loss and fragmentation, which makes it impossible for them to migrate.' → 提取核心信息'habitat loss and fragmentation' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位

55. 【答案】D

定位结尾段落 'Conservation efforts... have helped some species to recover by reintroducing them to new areas…' → 结合全文对蜘蛛生态价值的肯定与保护努力的描述 → 推断作者希望更多人欣赏蜘蛛的美丽 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度

56. 【答案】With their valuable skills and experience,…

围绕给定主题句展开论述，通过举例或个人经历构建完整议论文段落，需注意句式多样性和词汇在语境中的恰当使用。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】In recent years, the elderly population in…

将中文长句拆分为多个英文简单句，并运用定语从句、非谓语动词等结构进行衔接，同时准确使用动词搭配（如take on measures）。

考点：推进养老服务体系建设　采取各种措施　兴建了各类养老服务机构　颁布了一系列标准　加强对养老机构的监管　开设了社区食堂　提供价格实惠的饭菜　享受上门送餐服务　积极探索居家和社区养老等其他养老模式　确保所有老年人老有所养