六级 · 2024年06月大学英语六级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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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 does the woman say she will do?

A. Reply to the man's last proposal within a short time.

B. Sign the agreement if one small change is made to it.

C. Make a sponsorship deal for her client at the meeting.

D. Give the man some good news regarding the contract.

2. What does the man say about some people he represents?

A. They are becoming impatient.
B. They are afraid time is running out.
C. They are used to making alterations.
D. They are concerned about the details.

3. What reason does the woman give for the new deal to exclude the Middle East?

A. To prevent geographical discrimination.
B. To tap the food and beverage market.
C. To avoid any conflict of interest.
D. To reduce unfair competition.

4. What does the man say about the Middle East?

A. It is a potential market for food and beverage.
B. It is very attractive for real estate developers.
C. It is a negligible market for his company.
D. It is very different from other markets.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the woman say about all the astronomers at the Denver Observatory?

A. They are thrilled by a rare astronomic phenomenon.
B. They are celebrating a big event on mountain tops.
C. They are enthusiastic about big science-related stories.
D. They are joined by astronomers all across North America.

6. What do we learn from the conversation about the Oppenheimer comet?

A. It will be the most formidable of its kind in over a century.
B. It will come closest to Earth in more than one hundred years.
C. It will eclipse many other such events in human history.
D. It will be seen most clearly from Denver's mountain tops.

7. What does the woman say people will only see in the sky without a telescope?

A. blur.
B. Stars.
C. The edge of our galaxy.
D. An ordinary flying object.

8. What do scientists at the Denver Observatory advise amateurs do to facilitate their observation?

A. Use professional equipment.
B. Climb to the nearby heights.
C. Fix their eyes due north.
D. Make use of phone apps. 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 question is said to have recently stirred debate?

A. Whether consumers should be warned against ultra-processed foods.

B. Whether there is sufficient scientific consensus on dietary guidelines.

C. Whether guidelines can form the basis for nutrition advice to consumers.

D. Whether food scientists will agree on the concept of ultra-processed foods.

10. How does the system developed by Monteiro and colleagues classify foods?

A. By the labor cost for the final products.

B. By the degree of industrial processing.

C. By the extent of chemical alteration.

D. By the convention of classification.

11. What is consumption of ultra-processed foods linked with, according to studies?

A. Increased consumers' expenses.

B. Greater risk of chronic diseases.

C. People's misunderstanding of nutrition.

D. Children's dislike for unprocessed foods.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What do psychologists say people do when they are short of resources?

A. They begin to think of the benefits of constraints.

B. They try to seek solutions from creative people.

C. They try hard to maximize their mental energy.

D. They begin to see the world in a different way.

13. What does the passage say about innovation?

A. It is characteristic of all creative people.

B. It is essential to pushing society forward.

C. It is a creative person's response to limitation.

D. It is an impetus to socio-economic development.

14. What did a 2015 study by Ravi Mehta and Meng Zhu find?

A. Scarcity or abundance of resources has little impact on people's creativity.

B. Innovative people are not constrained in connecting unrelated concepts.

C. People have no incentive to use available resources in new ways.

D. Creative people tend to consume more available resources.

15. What did Marissa Mayer once write concerning creativity?

A. It is key to a company's survival.

B. It shapes and focuses problems.

C. It is essential to meeting challenges

D. It thrives best when constrained. 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 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18

16. Why does the speaker say strategies for managing conflicts can always be changed?

A. Because they are learned.
B. Because they come naturally.
C. Because they have to be properly personalized.
D. Because there can be more effective strategies.

17. What is said to affect the way one acts in a conflict?

A. The extent of difference and of similarity between the two sides.
B. The knowledge of the specific expectation the other side holds.
C. The importance of one's goals and of the relationship.
D. The approaches one adopts to conflict management.

18. Of the five styles the speaker discusses, which views conflicts as problems to be solved?

A. The fox. B. The owl. C. The shark. D. The turtle.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What do scientists hope to do by cracking the genetic code of plants and animals?

A. Help save species from extinction and boost human health.
B. Understand how plants and animals perished over the past.
C. Help gather information publicly available to researchers.
D. Find out the cause of extinction of Britain's 66, 000 species.

20. What do many scientists believe with regard to earth?

A. It was once dominated by dinosaurs.
B. It has entered the sixth mass extinction.
C. Its prospects depend on future human behaviour.
D. Its climate change is aggravated by humans.

21. How does Sir Jim Smith, Director of Science at Wellcome, describe the Darwin Tree of Life Project?

A. It dwarfs all other efforts to conserve, protect and restore biodiversity on earth.
B. It is costly to get started and requires the joint efforts of thousands of scientists.
C. It can help to bring back the large numbers of plants and animals that have gone extinct.
D. It is the most exciting, most relevant, most timely and most internationally inspirational.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What is indeed just an illusion according to Professor Tom Oliver?

A. Cultural identity.
B. Social evolution.
C. The Copernican revolution.
D. Human individuality.

23. What does Professor Tom Oliver think of the idea that we exist as independent selves at the centre of a subjective universe?

A. It is a delusion to be disposed of.
B. It is prevalent even among academics.
C. It is a myth spread by John Donne's poem.
D. It is rooted in the mindset of the 17th century.

24. Why does Professor Tom Oliver claim that the material "us" is constantly changing?

A. He believes in Copernican philosophical doctrines about the universe.

B. He has gained ample scientific evidence at the University of Reading.

C. He has found that our inner self and material self are interconnected.

D. He contends most of our body cells can only live a few days or weeks.

25. How can we solve pressing environmental and societal problems according to Professor Tom Oliver?

A. By coming to see how disruptive such problems have got to be.

B. By realising that we all can do our own bit in such endeavours.

C. By becoming aware that we are part of a bigger world.

D. By making joint efforts resolutely and persistently.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. alleviate	B. clarity	C. cognitive
D. composers	E. hurt	F. inhibiting
G. interrogation	H. intrinsically	I. loose
J. majestic	K. mandatory	L. recover
M. significantly	N. soothing	O. wards

It's quite remarkable how different genres of music can spark unique feelings, emotions, and memories. Studies have shown that music can reduce stress and anxiety before surgeries and we are all attracted toward our own unique life soundtrack. If you're looking to ___26___ stress, you might want to give classical music a try. The sounds of classical music produce a calming effect letting ___27___ pleasure-inducing dopamine in the brain that helps control attention, learning and emotional responses. It can also turn down the body's stress response, resulting in an overall happier mood. It turns out a pleasant mood can lead to ___28___ in a person's thinking. Although there are many great ___29___ of classical music like Bach, Beethoven and Handel, none of these artists' music seems to have the same health effects as Mozart's does. According to researchers, listening to Mozart can increase brain wave activity and improve ___30___ function. Another study found that the distinctive features of Mozart's music trigger parts of the brain that are responsible for high-level mental functions. Even maternity ___31___ use Mozart to help newborn babies adapt to life outside of the mother's belly. It has been found that listening to classical music ___32___ reduces a person's blood pressure. Researchers believe that the calming sounds of classical music may help your heart ___33___ from stress. Classical music can also be a great tool to help people who have trouble sleeping. One study found that students who had trouble sleeping slept better while they were listening to classical music. Whether classical music is something that you listen to on a regular basis or not, it wouldn't ___34___ to take time out of your day to listen to music that you find ___35___ . You will be surprised at how good it makes you feel and the potentially positive change in your health.

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. Jackson was said to have transferred his ownership of the oak tree to itself in order to protect it from being destroyed. _____

37. No proof has been found from an extensive search that Jackson had ever owned the land where the oak tree grew. _____

38. When it was raining heavily, Jackson often took shelter under a big tree that is said to own itself. _____

39. There is no evidence that Jackson had made arrangements to pay property taxes for the land on which the oak tree sat. _____

40. Professor Ward paid Jackson over one thousand dollars when purchasing a piece of land from him. _____

41. It is said the tree that owned itself fell in a heavy windstorm. _____

42. The story of the oak tree is suspected to have been invented as a thought exercise. _____

43. Jackson's little plantation was auctioned off to settle his debt in the mid-19th century. _____

44. An official ceremony was held to celebrate the transplanting of a small tree to where its ancestor had stood. _____

45. The story of the Tree That Owns Itself appeared in the local paper several times, with slight alterations in wording. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 中国的传统婚礼习俗历史悠久,从周朝开始就逐渐形成了一套完整的婚礼仪式,有些一直沿用至今。如今的中式婚礼习俗已有很大变化,但婚礼庆典仍然十分隆重。婚礼场地经过精心装饰,以象征喜庆 (jubilance)的红色为主色调,摆放着许多祝愿新人幸福的物件。在婚礼上,新人要拜天地 (bow to Heaven and Earth)、拜父母和相互对拜,然后设宴招待宾客,并向宾客敬酒致谢。今天,许多年轻人依然钟情于传统的中式婚礼,体验独特而美好的中国式浪漫。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

It is irrefutable that employees know the difference between right and wrong. So why don't more employees intervene when they see someone exhibiting at-risk behavior in the workplace? There are a number of factors that influence whether people intervene. First, they need to be able to see a risky situation beginning to unfold. Second, the company's culture needs to make them feel safe to speak up. And third, they need to have the communication skills to say something effectively. This is not strictly a workplace problem; it's a growing problem off the job too. Every day people witness things on the street and choose to stand idly by. This is known as the bystander effect—the more people who witness an event, the less likely anyone in that group is to help the victim. The psychology behind this is called diffusion of responsibility. Basically, the larger the crowd, the more people assume that someone else will take care of it—meaning no one effectively intervenes or acts in a moment of need. This crowd mentality is strong enough for people to evade their known responsibilities. But it's not only frontline workers who don't make safety interventions in the workplace. There are also instances where supervisors do not intervene either. When a group of employees sees unsafe behavior not being addressed at a leadership level it creates the precedent that this is how these situations should be addressed, thus defining the safety culture for everyone. Despite the fact that workers are encouraged to intervene when they observe unsafe operations, this happens less than half of the time. Fear is the ultimate factor in not intervening. There is a fear of penalty, a fear that they'll have to do more work if they intervene. Unsuccessful attempts in the past are another strong contributing factor to why people don't intervene—they tend to prefer to defer that action to someone else for all future situations. On many worksites, competent workers must be appointed. Part of their job is to intervene when workers perform a task without the proper equipment or if the conditions are unsafe. Competent workers are also required to stop work from continuing when there's a danger. Supervisors also play a critical role. Even if a competent person isn't required, supervisors need a broad set of skills to not only identify and alleviate workplace hazards but also build a safety climate within their team that supports intervening and open communication among them. Beyond competent workers and supervisors, it's important to educate everyone within the organization that they are obliged to intervene if they witness a possible unsafe act, whether you're a designated competent person, a supervisor or a frontline worker.

46. What is one of the factors contributing to failure of intervention in face of risky behavior in the workplace?

A. Slack supervision style.

B. Unfavorable workplace culture.

C. Unforeseeable risk.

D. Blocked communication.

47. What does the author mean by "diffusion of responsibility" (Para. 3)?

A. The more people are around, the more they need to worry about their personal safety.

B. The more people who witness an event, the less likely anyone will venture to

C. The more people idling around on the street, the more likely they need taking care of.

D. The more people are around, the less chance someone will step forward to intervene.

48. What happens when unsafe behavior at the workplace is not addressed by the leaders?

A. No one will intervene when they see similar behaviors.

B. Everyone will see it as the easiest way to deal with crisis.

C. Workers have to take extra caution executing their duties.

D. Workers are left to take care of the emergency themselves.

49. What is the ultimate reason workers won't act when they see unsafe operations?

A. Preference of deferring the action to others.

B. Anticipation of leadership intervention.

C. Fear of being isolated by coworkers.

D. Fear of having to do more work.

50. What is critical to ensuring workplace safety?

A. Workers be trained to operate their equipment properly.

B. Workers exhibiting at-risk behavior be strictly disciplined.

C. Supervisors create a safety environment for timely intervention.

D. Supervisors conduct effective communication with frontline workers.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

The term "environmentalist" can mean different things. It used to refer to people trying to protect wildlife and natural ecosystems. In the 21st century, the term has evolved to capture the need to combat human-made climate change. The distinction between these two strands of environmentalism is the cause of a split within the scientific community about nuclear energy. On one side are purists who believe nuclear power isn't worth the risk and the exclusive solution to the climate crisis is renewable energy. The opposing side agrees that renewables are crucial, but says society needs an amount of power available to meet consumers' basic demands when the sun isn't shining and the wind isn't blowing. Nuclear energy, being far cleaner than oil, gas and coal, is a natural option, especially where hydroelectric capacity is limited. Leon Clarke, who helped author reports for the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, isn't an uncritical supporter of nuclear energy, but says it's a valuable option to have if we're serious about reaching carbon neutrality. "Core to all of this is the degree to which you think we can actually meet climate goals with 100% renewables," he said. "If you don't believe we can do it, and you care about the climate, you are forced to think about something like nuclear." The achievability of universal 100% renewability is similarly contentious. Cities such as Burlington, Vermont, have been "100% renewable" for years. But these cities often have small populations, occasionally still rely on fossil fuel energy and have significant renewable resources at their immediate disposal. Meanwhile, countries that manage to run off renewables typically do so thanks to extraordinary hydroelectric capabilities. Germany stands as the best case study for a large, industrialized country pushing into green energy. Chancellor Angela Merkel in 2011 announced Energiewende, an energy transition that would phase out nuclear and coal while phasing in renewables. Wind and solar power generation has increased over 400% since 2010, and renewables provided 46% of the country's electricity in 2019. But progress has halted in recent years. The instability of renewables doesn't just mean energy is often not produced at night, but also that solar and wind can overwhelm the grid during the day, forcing utilities to pay customers to use their electricity. Lagging grid infrastructure struggles to transport this overabundance of green energy from Germany's north to its industrial south, meaning many factories still run on coal and gas. The political limit has also been reached in some places, with citizens meeting the construction of new wind turbines with loud protests. The result is that Germany's greenhouse gas emissions have fallen by around 11.5% since 2010—slower than the EU average of 13.5%.

51. What accounts for the divide within the scientific community about nuclear energy?

A. Attention to combating human-made climate change.

B. Emphasis on protecting wildlife and natural ecosystems.

C. Evolution of the term "green energy" over the last century.

D. Adherence to different interpretations of environmentalism.

52. What is the solution to energy shortage proposed by purists' opponents?

A. Relying on renewables firmly and exclusively.

B. Using fossil fuel and green energy alternately.

C. Opting for nuclear energy when necessary.

D. Limiting people's non-basic consumption.

53. What point does the author want to make with cities like Burlington as an example?

A. It is controversial whether the goal of the whole world's exclusive dependence on renewables is attainable.

B. It is contentious whether cities with large populations have renewable resources at their immediate disposal.

C. It is arguable whether cities that manage to run off renewables have sustainable hydroelectric capabilities.

D. It is debatable whether traditional fossil fuel energy can be done away with entirely throughout the world.

54. What do we learn about Germany regarding renewable energy?

A. It has increased its wind and solar power generation four times over the last two decades.

B. It represents a good example of a major industrialized country promoting green energy.

C. It relies on renewable energy to generate more than half of its electricity.

D. It has succeeded in reaching the goal of energy transition set by Merkel.

55. What may be one of the reasons for Germany's progress having halted in recent years?

A. Its grid infrastructure's capacity has fallen behind its development of green energy.

B. Its overabundance of green energy has forced power plants to suspend operation during daytime.

C. Its industrial south is used to running factories on conventional energy supplies.

D. Its renewable energy supplies are unstable both at night and during the day.

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

56. Nowadays, cultivating independent learning ability is becoming increasingly crucial for personal development.
As knowledge updates at an unprecedented pace, the skills we master at school can no longer carry us through
an entire career, which makes the capacity to learn on our own a decisive advantage.
To begin with, self-directed learning keeps us competitive. Those who can teach themselves new tools quickly
adapt to changing workplaces, while those who wait to be taught inevitably fall behind. Take my own
experience: when our university suddenly shifted to online courses, I taught myself data analysis through free
tutorials, and that skill later helped me stand out in an internship. Moreover, lifelong learning nurtures
independent thinking, enabling us to judge information critically rather than swallow it blindly.
In conclusion, independent learning is far more than an academic skill; it is a lifelong engine that drives
personal growth. Therefore, we should consciously develop this ability and treat every day as a chance to learn.

57. China's traditional wedding customs have a long history. A complete set of wedding ceremonies gradually took shape as early as the Zhou Dynasty, some of which have been followed to this day.
Today's Chinese wedding customs have changed greatly, but the wedding celebration remains very grand.
The wedding venue is elaborately decorated, with red—the color symbolizing jubilance—as the main tone, and many objects wishing the couple happiness are placed around it. At the wedding, the couple
bow to Heaven and Earth, to their parents and to each other, then hold a banquet to entertain the guests
and propose a toast to thank them. Today, many young people are still fond of traditional Chinese weddings, experiencing the unique and wonderful Chinese-style romance.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位女方首次回应 → 提取核心条件句 → 匹配选项B的条件结构

考点：条件状语从句　同义改写

2. 【答案】A

定位男方陈述'some people at my end are running out of patience' → 提取核心状态 → 匹配选项A的同义表达

考点：同义替换　语境理解

3. 【答案】C

定位女士解释排除中东的原因 → 提取核心目的'avoid any conflict' → 匹配选项C

考点：目的状语　同义替换

4. 【答案】C

定位男士对中东市场的最终评价 → 提取'negligible market' → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】A

定位女士首句对天文学家状态的描述 → 提取'excited' → 匹配选项A的同义词'thrilled'

考点：同义替换　细节定位

6. 【答案】B

定位关键句 'It is the closest our planet has been to such a phenomenon in over 100 years' → 同义替换 'closest' 为 'come closest'，'over 100 years' 为 'more than one hundred years' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】A

定位关键句 'People will only see a blur without one' → 直接对应选项 'blur' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接对应

8. 【答案】D

定位关键句 'scientists here have told me there are plenty of phone apps that will facilitate this' → 同义替换 'phone apps' 为 'Make use of phone apps' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】A

定位关键句 'one question has recently stirred debate: should consumers be warned to avoid ultra-processed foods?' → 将疑问句转换为名词从句 'Whether consumers should be warned against ultra-processed foods' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　句式转换

10. 【答案】B

定位关键句 'a system... that classifies foods by their degree of industrial processing' → 直接对应选项 'By the degree of industrial processing' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接对应

11. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'ultra-processed foods' → 在语篇中定位到相关研究结论 → 识别 'increased risk of chronic diseases' 的同义替换 'greater risk of chronic diseases' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'psychologists' 和 'short of resources' → 在语篇中定位到 'According to psychologists, when you have less to work with...' → 识别 'see the world differently' 的同义替换 'see the world in a different way' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'innovation' → 在语篇中定位到 'Innovation is a creative person's response to limitation.' → 识别该句与选项C的直接对应关系 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

14. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 '2015 study' 和 'Ravi Mehta and Meng Zhu' → 在语篇中定位到该研究发现 → 识别 'people simply have no incentive to use what's available to them in novel ways' 的同义替换 'People have no incentive to use available resources in new ways' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Marissa Mayer' 和 'write' → 在语篇中定位到她的引述 → 识别 'Creativity thrives best when constrained' 的同义替换 'It thrives best when constrained' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'strategies' 和 'changed' → 在语篇中定位到 'because it is learned, we can always change it' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果关系

17. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'affect the way one acts' → 在语篇中定位到 'How important your personal goals are and how important the relationship is to you affect how you act' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

18. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'views conflicts as problems to be solved' → 在语篇中定位到 'The owl. Owls view conflicts as problems to be solved.' → 直接匹配得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

19. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'cracking the genetic code' 和 'hope to do' → 在语篇中定位到 'Scientists hope that cracking the genetic code... could help...' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　目的归纳

20. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'many scientists believe' 和 'earth' → 在语篇中定位到 'Many scientists believe that earth has now entered the sixth mass extinction' → 直接匹配得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

21. 【答案】D

定位Sir Jim Smith的直接引语 → 提取其评价性形容词 → 匹配选项D的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义改写

22. 【答案】D

定位Professor Tom Oliver的核心论点 → 识别其声称的“幻觉”对象 → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位　核心论点提取

23. 【答案】A

定位Oliver教授对“独立自我”观点的直接评价 → 提取其“神话”、“幻觉”等定性词汇 → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　观点态度推断

24. 【答案】D

定位Oliver教授解释“物质‘我们’不断变化”的原因 → 提取其关于细胞寿命的科学论据 → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位　因果逻辑

25. 【答案】C

定位Oliver教授关于解决环境与社会问题的主张 → 提取其“意识到□□们是更大实体一部分”的核心观点 → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位　同义改写

26. 【答案】A

26 空 定位条件句 'If you're looking to ___ stress' → 根据后文 'give classical music a try' 及全文 'reduce stress' 主题 → 推断此处需表达 '应对/处理' 压力 → 匹配动词搭配 'take on' 的 '应对' 义项

27 空 定位句子 'letting ___ pleasure-inducing dopamine' → 分析 'letting' 为现在分词作结果状语 → 其后需接宾语和宾语补足语 → 'let' 的宾语补足语结构为 'let + 宾语 + 动词原形' → 推断此处需填入动词原形 'release'

28 空 定位句子 'a pleasant mood can lead to ___ in a person's thinking' → 根据前文 'calming effect'、'happier mood' 及全文积极基调 → 推断此处需表达 '积极的' 思维变化 → 匹配形容词 'positive'

29 空 定位句子 'many great ___ of classical music like Bach, Beethoven and Handel' → 根据后文列举的作曲家名字 → 推断此处需表达 '作曲家' → 匹配名词 'composers'

30 空 定位句子 'listening to Mozart can increase brain wave activity and improve ___ function' → 根据后文 'high-level mental functions' 及 'brain' 语境 → 推断此处需表达 '认知' 功能 → 匹配形容词 'cognitive'

31 空 定位空格前‘looking to’ → 识别其后需接动词原形 → 结合‘stress’语境，‘take on’有‘承担’之意，但此处需‘缓解’ → 排除搭配不当或语义不符选项 → 选择‘reduce’

32 空 定位空格前‘letting’ → 识别其后需接动词-ing形式 → 结合‘dopamine’（多巴胺）语境，需表达‘释放’ → 选择‘release’

33 空 定位空格前‘lead to’ → 识别其后需接名词或名词短语 → 结合‘thinking’语境，需表达‘清晰’或‘改

善’ → 选择‘clarity’
34 空 定位空格前‘great’ → 识别其后需接名词复数 → 结合‘Bach, Beethoven and Handel’语境，需表达‘作曲家’ → 选择‘composers’
35 空 定位空格前‘improve’ → 识别其后需接名词 → 结合‘brain wave activity’语境，需表达‘认知’或‘大脑’功能 → 选择‘cognitive’
考点：动词搭配 take on 语境选词 非谓语动词 let 宾补结构 近义词辨析 固定搭配 动词搭配 名词单复数 形容词修饰名词

27. 【答案】I
26 空 定位条件句 'If you're looking to ___ stress' → 根据后文 'give classical music a try' 及全文 'reduce stress' 主题 → 推断此处需表达 '应对/处理' 压力 → 匹配动词搭配 'take on' 的 '应对' 义项
27 空 定位句子 'letting ___ pleasure-inducing dopamine' → 分析 'letting' 为现在分词作结果状语 → 其后需接宾语和宾语补足语 → 'let' 的宾语补足语结构为 'let + 宾语 + 动词原形' → 推断此处需填入动词原形 'release'
28 空 定位句子 'a pleasant mood can lead to ___ in a person's thinking' → 根据前文 'calming effect'、'happier mood' 及全文积极基调 → 推断此处需表达 '积极的' 思维变化 → 匹配形容词 'positive'
29 空 定位句子 'many great ___ of classical music like Bach, Beethoven and Handel' → 根据后文列举的作曲家名字 → 推断此处需表达 '作曲家' → 匹配名词 'composers'
30 空 定位句子 'listening to Mozart can increase brain wave activity and improve ___ function' → 根据后文 'high-level mental functions' 及 'brain' 语境 → 推断此处需表达 '认知' 功能 → 匹配形容词 'cognitive'
31 空 定位空格前‘looking to’ → 识别其后需接动词原形 → 结合‘stress’语境，‘take on’有‘承担’之意，但此处需‘缓解’ → 排除搭配不当或语义不符选项 → 选择‘reduce’
32 空 定位空格前‘letting’ → 识别其后需接动词-ing形式 → 结合‘dopamine’（多巴胺）语境，需表达‘释放’ → 选择‘release’
33 空 定位空格前‘lead to’ → 识别其后需接名词或名词短语 → 结合‘thinking’语境，需表达‘清晰’或‘改善’ → 选择‘clarity’
34 空 定位空格前‘great’ → 识别其后需接名词复数 → 结合‘Bach, Beethoven and Handel’语境，需表达‘作曲家’ → 选择‘composers’
35 空 定位空格前‘improve’ → 识别其后需接名词 → 结合‘brain wave activity’语境，需表达‘认知’或‘大脑’功能 → 选择‘cognitive’
考点：动词搭配 take on 语境选词 非谓语动词 let 宾补结构 近义词辨析 固定搭配 动词搭配 名词单复数 形容词修饰名词

28. 【答案】B
26 空 定位条件句 'If you're looking to ___ stress' → 根据后文 'give classical music a try' 及全文 'reduce stress' 主题 → 推断此处需表达 '应对/处理' 压力 → 匹配动词搭配 'take on' 的 '应对' 义项
27 空 定位句子 'letting ___ pleasure-inducing dopamine' → 分析 'letting' 为现在分词作结果状语 → 其后需接宾语和宾语补足语 → 'let' 的宾语补足语结构为 'let + 宾语 + 动词原形' → 推断此处需填入动词原形 'release'
28 空 定位句子 'a pleasant mood can lead to ___ in a person's thinking' → 根据前文 'calming effect'、'happier mood' 及全文积极基调 → 推断此处需表达 '积极的' 思维变化 → 匹配形容词 'positive'
29 空 定位句子 'many great ___ of classical music like Bach, Beethoven and Handel' → 根据后文列举的作曲家名字 → 推断此处需表达 '作曲家' → 匹配名词 'composers'
30 空 定位句子 'listening to Mozart can increase brain wave activity and improve ___ function' → 根据后文 'high-level mental functions' 及 'brain' 语境 → 推断此处需表达 '认知' 功能 → 匹配形容词 'cognitive'
31 空 定位空格前‘looking to’ → 识别其后需接动词原形 → 结合‘stress’语境，‘take on’有‘承担’之意，但此处需‘缓解’ → 排除搭配不当或语义不符选项 → 选择‘reduce’
32 空 定位空格前‘letting’ → 识别其后需接动词-ing形式 → 结合‘dopamine’（多巴胺）语境，需表达‘释

放’ → 选择‘release’
33 空 定位空格前‘lead to’ → 识别其后需接名词或名词短语 → 结合‘thinking’语境，需表达‘清晰’或‘改善’ → 选择‘clarity’
34 空 定位空格前‘great’ → 识别其后需接名词复数 → 结合‘Bach, Beethoven and Handel’语境，需表达‘作曲家’ → 选择‘composers’
35 空 定位空格前‘improve’ → 识别其后需接名词 → 结合‘brain wave activity’语境，需表达‘认知’或‘大脑’功能 → 选择‘cognitive’

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　let 宾补结构　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配　名词单复数　形容词修饰名词

29. 【答案】D

26 空 定位条件句 'If you're looking to ___ stress' → 根据后文 'give classical music a try' 及全文 'reduce stress' 主题 → 推断此处需表达 '应对/处理' 压力 → 匹配动词搭配 'take on' 的 '应对' 义项
27 空 定位句子 'letting ___ pleasure-inducing dopamine' → 分析 'letting' 为现在分词作结果状语 → 其后需接宾语和宾语补足语 → 'let' 的宾语补足语结构为 'let + 宾语 + 动词原形' → 推断此处需填入动词原形 'release'
28 空 定位句子 'a pleasant mood can lead to ___ in a person's thinking' → 根据前文 'calming effect'、'happier mood' 及全文积极基调 → 推断此处需表达 '积极的' 思维变化 → 匹配形容词 'positive'
29 空 定位句子 'many great ___ of classical music like Bach, Beethoven and Handel' → 根据后文列举的作曲家名字 → 推断此处需表达 '作曲家' → 匹配名词 'composers'
30 空 定位句子 'listening to Mozart can increase brain wave activity and improve ___ function' → 根据后文 'high-level mental functions' 及 'brain' 语境 → 推断此处需表达 '认知' 功能 → 匹配形容词 'cognitive'
31 空 定位空格前‘looking to’ → 识别其后需接动词原形 → 结合‘stress’语境，‘take on’有‘承担’之意，但此处需‘缓解’ → 排除搭配不当或语义不符选项 → 选择‘reduce’
32 空 定位空格前‘letting’ → 识别其后需接动词-ing形式 → 结合‘dopamine’（多巴胺）语境，需表达‘释放’ → 选择‘release’
33 空 定位空格前‘lead to’ → 识别其后需接名词或名词短语 → 结合‘thinking’语境，需表达‘清晰’或‘改善’ → 选择‘clarity’
34 空 定位空格前‘great’ → 识别其后需接名词复数 → 结合‘Bach, Beethoven and Handel’语境，需表达‘作曲家’ → 选择‘composers’
35 空 定位空格前‘improve’ → 识别其后需接名词 → 结合‘brain wave activity’语境，需表达‘认知’或‘大脑’功能 → 选择‘cognitive’

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　let 宾补结构　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配　名词单复数　形容词修饰名词

30. 【答案】C

26 空 定位条件句 'If you're looking to ___ stress' → 根据后文 'give classical music a try' 及全文 'reduce stress' 主题 → 推断此处需表达 '应对/处理' 压力 → 匹配动词搭配 'take on' 的 '应对' 义项
27 空 定位句子 'letting ___ pleasure-inducing dopamine' → 分析 'letting' 为现在分词作结果状语 → 其后需接宾语和宾语补足语 → 'let' 的宾语补足语结构为 'let + 宾语 + 动词原形' → 推断此处需填入动词原形 'release'
28 空 定位句子 'a pleasant mood can lead to ___ in a person's thinking' → 根据前文 'calming effect'、'happier mood' 及全文积极基调 → 推断此处需表达 '积极的' 思维变化 → 匹配形容词 'positive'
29 空 定位句子 'many great ___ of classical music like Bach, Beethoven and Handel' → 根据后文列举的作曲家名字 → 推断此处需表达 '作曲家' → 匹配名词 'composers'
30 空 定位句子 'listening to Mozart can increase brain wave activity and improve ___ function' → 根据后文 'high-level mental functions' 及 'brain' 语境 → 推断此处需表达 '认知' 功能 → 匹配形容词 'cognitive'
31 空 定位空格前‘looking to’ → 识别其后需接动词原形 → 结合‘stress’语境，‘take on’有‘承担’之意，

但此处需‘缓解’→排除搭配不当或语义不符选项→选择‘reduce’
32 空 定位空格前‘letting’→识别其后需接动词-ing形式→结合‘dopamine’（多巴胺）语境，需表达‘释放’→选择‘release’
33 空 定位空格前‘lead to’→识别其后需接名词或名词短语→结合‘thinking’语境，需表达‘清晰’或‘改善’→选择‘clarity’
34 空 定位空格前‘great’→识别其后需接名词复数→结合‘Bach, Beethoven and Handel’语境，需表达‘作曲家’→选择‘composers’
35 空 定位空格前‘improve’→识别其后需接名词→结合‘brain wave activity’语境，需表达‘认知’或‘大脑’功能→选择‘cognitive’

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　let 宾补结构　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配　名词单复数　形容词修饰名词

31. 【答案】O

26 空 定位条件句 'If you're looking to ___ stress' → 根据后文 'give classical music a try' 及全文 'reduce stress' 主题 → 推断此处需表达 '应对/处理' 压力 → 匹配动词搭配 'take on' 的 '应对' 义项
27 空 定位句子 'letting ___ pleasure-inducing dopamine' → 分析 'letting' 为现在分词作结果状语 → 其后需接宾语和宾语补足语 → 'let' 的宾语补足语结构为 'let + 宾语 + 动词原形' → 推断此处需填入动词原形 'release'
28 空 定位句子 'a pleasant mood can lead to ___ in a person's thinking' → 根据前文 'calming effect'、'happier mood' 及全文积极基调 → 推断此处需表达 '积极的' 思维变化 → 匹配形容词 'positive'
29 空 定位句子 'many great ___ of classical music like Bach, Beethoven and Handel' → 根据后文列举的作曲家名字 → 推断此处需表达 '作曲家' → 匹配名词 'composers'
30 空 定位句子 'listening to Mozart can increase brain wave activity and improve ___ function' → 根据后文 'high-level mental functions' 及 'brain' 语境 → 推断此处需表达 '认知' 功能 → 匹配形容词 'cognitive'
31 空 定位空格前‘looking to’→识别其后需接动词原形→结合‘stress’语境，‘take on’有‘承担’之意，但此处需‘缓解’→排除搭配不当或语义不符选项→选择‘reduce’
32 空 定位空格前‘letting’→识别其后需接动词-ing形式→结合‘dopamine’（多巴胺）语境，需表达‘释放’→选择‘release’
33 空 定位空格前‘lead to’→识别其后需接名词或名词短语→结合‘thinking’语境，需表达‘清晰’或‘改善’→选择‘clarity’
34 空 定位空格前‘great’→识别其后需接名词复数→结合‘Bach, Beethoven and Handel’语境，需表达‘作曲家’→选择‘composers’
35 空 定位空格前‘improve’→识别其后需接名词→结合‘brain wave activity’语境，需表达‘认知’或‘大脑’功能→选择‘cognitive’

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　let 宾补结构　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配　名词单复数　形容词修饰名词

32. 【答案】M

26 空 定位条件句 'If you're looking to ___ stress' → 根据后文 'give classical music a try' 及全文 'reduce stress' 主题 → 推断此处需表达 '应对/处理' 压力 → 匹配动词搭配 'take on' 的 '应对' 义项
27 空 定位句子 'letting ___ pleasure-inducing dopamine' → 分析 'letting' 为现在分词作结果状语 → 其后需接宾语和宾语补足语 → 'let' 的宾语补足语结构为 'let + 宾语 + 动词原形' → 推断此处需填入动词原形 'release'
28 空 定位句子 'a pleasant mood can lead to ___ in a person's thinking' → 根据前文 'calming effect'、'happier mood' 及全文积极基调 → 推断此处需表达 '积极的' 思维变化 → 匹配形容词 'positive'
29 空 定位句子 'many great ___ of classical music like Bach, Beethoven and Handel' → 根据后文列举的作曲家名字 → 推断此处需表达 '作曲家' → 匹配名词 'composers'
30 空 定位句子 'listening to Mozart can increase brain wave activity and improve ___ function' → 根据后文

'high-level mental functions' 及 'brain' 语境 → 推断此处需表达 '认知' 功能 → 匹配形容词 'cognitive'
31 空 定位空格前 ‘looking to’ → 识别其后需接动词原形 → 结合 ‘stress’ 语境， ‘take on’ 有 ‘承担’ 之意，但此处需 ‘缓解’ → 排除搭配不当或语义不符选项 → 选择 ‘reduce’
32 空 定位空格前 ‘letting’ → 识别其后需接动词-ing形式 → 结合 ‘dopamine’ （多巴胺）语境，需表达 ‘释放’ → 选择 ‘release’
33 空 定位空格前 ‘lead to’ → 识别其后需接名词或名词短语 → 结合 ‘thinking’ 语境，需表达 ‘清晰’ 或 ‘改善’ → 选择 ‘clarity’
34 空 定位空格前 ‘great’ → 识别其后需接名词复数 → 结合 ‘Bach, Beethoven and Handel’ 语境，需表达 ‘作曲家’ → 选择 ‘composers’
35 空 定位空格前 ‘improve’ → 识别其后需接名词 → 结合 ‘brain wave activity’ 语境，需表达 ‘认知’ 或 ‘大脑’ 功能 → 选择 ‘cognitive’

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　let 宾补结构　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配　名词单复数　形容词修饰名词

33. 【答案】L

26 空 定位条件句 'If you're looking to ___ stress' → 根据后文 'give classical music a try' 及全文 'reduce stress' 主题 → 推断此处需表达 '应对/处理' 压力 → 匹配动词搭配 'take on' 的 '应对' 义项
27 空 定位句子 'letting ___ pleasure-inducing dopamine' → 分析 'letting' 为现在分词作结果状语 → 其后需接宾语和宾语补足语 → 'let' 的宾语补足语结构为 'let + 宾语 + 动词原形' → 推断此处需填入动词原形 'release'
28 空 定位句子 'a pleasant mood can lead to ___ in a person's thinking' → 根据前文 'calming effect'、'happier mood' 及全文积极基调 → 推断此处需表达 '积极的' 思维变化 → 匹配形容词 'positive'
29 空 定位句子 'many great ___ of classical music like Bach, Beethoven and Handel' → 根据后文列举的作曲家名字 → 推断此处需表达 '作曲家' → 匹配名词 'composers'
30 空 定位句子 'listening to Mozart can increase brain wave activity and improve ___ function' → 根据后文 'high-level mental functions' 及 'brain' 语境 → 推断此处需表达 '认知' 功能 → 匹配形容词 'cognitive'
31 空 定位空格前 ‘looking to’ → 识别其后需接动词原形 → 结合 ‘stress’ 语境， ‘take on’ 有 ‘承担’ 之意，但此处需 ‘缓解’ → 排除搭配不当或语义不符选项 → 选择 ‘reduce’
32 空 定位空格前 ‘letting’ → 识别其后需接动词-ing形式 → 结合 ‘dopamine’ （多巴胺）语境，需表达 ‘释放’ → 选择 ‘release’
33 空 定位空格前 ‘lead to’ → 识别其后需接名词或名词短语 → 结合 ‘thinking’ 语境，需表达 ‘清晰’ 或 ‘改善’ → 选择 ‘clarity’
34 空 定位空格前 ‘great’ → 识别其后需接名词复数 → 结合 ‘Bach, Beethoven and Handel’ 语境，需表达 ‘作曲家’ → 选择 ‘composers’
35 空 定位空格前 ‘improve’ → 识别其后需接名词 → 结合 ‘brain wave activity’ 语境，需表达 ‘认知’ 或 ‘大脑’ 功能 → 选择 ‘cognitive’

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　let 宾补结构　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配　名词单复数　形容词修饰名词

34. 【答案】E

26 空 定位条件句 'If you're looking to ___ stress' → 根据后文 'give classical music a try' 及全文 'reduce stress' 主题 → 推断此处需表达 '应对/处理' 压力 → 匹配动词搭配 'take on' 的 '应对' 义项
27 空 定位句子 'letting ___ pleasure-inducing dopamine' → 分析 'letting' 为现在分词作结果状语 → 其后需接宾语和宾语补足语 → 'let' 的宾语补足语结构为 'let + 宾语 + 动词原形' → 推断此处需填入动词原形 'release'
28 空 定位句子 'a pleasant mood can lead to ___ in a person's thinking' → 根据前文 'calming effect'、'happier mood' 及全文积极基调 → 推断此处需表达 '积极的' 思维变化 → 匹配形容词 'positive'
29 空 定位句子 'many great ___ of classical music like Bach, Beethoven and Handel' → 根据后文列举的作曲家名

字 → 推断此处需表达 '作曲家' → 匹配名词 'composers'
30 空 定位句子 'listening to Mozart can increase brain wave activity and improve ___ function' → 根据后文 'high-level mental functions' 及 'brain' 语境 → 推断此处需表达 '认知' 功能 → 匹配形容词 'cognitive'
31 空 定位空格前 ‘looking to’ → 识别其后需接动词原形 → 结合 ‘stress’ 语境， ‘take on’ 有 ‘承担’ 之意，但此处需 ‘缓解’ → 排除搭配不当或语义不符选项 → 选择 ‘reduce’
32 空 定位空格前 ‘letting’ → 识别其后需接动词-ing形式 → 结合 ‘dopamine’ （多巴胺）语境，需表达 ‘释放’ → 选择 ‘release’
33 空 定位空格前 ‘lead to’ → 识别其后需接名词或名词短语 → 结合 ‘thinking’ 语境，需表达 ‘清晰’ 或 ‘改善’ → 选择 ‘clarity’
34 空 定位空格前 ‘great’ → 识别其后需接名词复数 → 结合 ‘Bach, Beethoven and Handel’ 语境，需表达 ‘作曲家’ → 选择 ‘composers’
35 空 定位空格前 ‘improve’ → 识别其后需接名词 → 结合 ‘brain wave activity’ 语境，需表达 ‘认知’ 或 ‘大脑’ 功能 → 选择 ‘cognitive’

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　let 宾补结构　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配　名词单复数　形容词修饰名词

35. 【答案】N

26 空 定位条件句 'If you're looking to ___ stress' → 根据后文 'give classical music a try' 及全文 'reduce stress' 主题 → 推断此处需表达 '应对/处理' 压力 → 匹配动词搭配 'take on' 的 '应对' 义项
27 空 定位句子 'letting ___ pleasure-inducing dopamine' → 分析 'letting' 为现在分词作结果状语 → 其后需接宾语和宾语补足语 → 'let' 的宾语补足语结构为 'let + 宾语 + 动词原形' → 推断此处需填入动词原形 'release'
28 空 定位句子 'a pleasant mood can lead to ___ in a person's thinking' → 根据前文 'calming effect'、'happier mood' 及全文积极基调 → 推断此处需表达 '积极的' 思维变化 → 匹配形容词 'positive'
29 空 定位句子 'many great ___ of classical music like Bach, Beethoven and Handel' → 根据后文列举的作曲家名字 → 推断此处需表达 '作曲家' → 匹配名词 'composers'
30 空 定位句子 'listening to Mozart can increase brain wave activity and improve ___ function' → 根据后文 'high-level mental functions' 及 'brain' 语境 → 推断此处需表达 '认知' 功能 → 匹配形容词 'cognitive'
31 空 定位空格前 ‘looking to’ → 识别其后需接动词原形 → 结合 ‘stress’ 语境， ‘take on’ 有 ‘承担’ 之意，但此处需 ‘缓解’ → 排除搭配不当或语义不符选项 → 选择 ‘reduce’
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33 空 定位空格前 ‘lead to’ → 识别其后需接名词或名词短语 → 结合 ‘thinking’ 语境，需表达 ‘清晰’ 或 ‘改善’ → 选择 ‘clarity’
34 空 定位空格前 ‘great’ → 识别其后需接名词复数 → 结合 ‘Bach, Beethoven and Handel’ 语境，需表达 ‘作曲家’ → 选择 ‘composers’
35 空 定位空格前 ‘improve’ → 识别其后需接名词 → 结合 ‘brain wave activity’ 语境，需表达 ‘认知’ 或 ‘大脑’ 功能 → 选择 ‘cognitive’

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　非谓语动词　let 宾补结构　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配　名词单复数　形容词修饰名词

36. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'transferred his ownership' → 在段落C中找到 'Jackson transferred by means of a deed ownership of the tree... to the tree itself' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 'No proof' 'owned the land' → 通读全文，发现语篇仅提及杰克逊转让了树和周围土地的所有权，但未提及他是否曾拥有该土地的任何证据 → 推断出该陈述在语篇中无依据
38. 定位题干关键词 'raining heavily' 'took shelter' → 在段落B中找到 'Its luxuriant leaves and sturdy limbs had

often protected him from the heavy rains' → 同义替换匹配
39. 定位题干关键词 'no evidence' 'pay property taxes' → 通读全文，发现语篇未提及任何关于财产税的信息 → 推断出该陈述在语篇中无依据
40. 定位题干关键词 'Professor Ward' 'purchased' 'over one thousand dollars' → 通读全文，发现语篇未提及任何名为Ward的教授或土地交易 → 推断出该陈述在语篇中无依据
41. 定位题干关键词 → 在段落[D]中找到同义替换信息 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找相关依据 → 判断信息缺失 → 得出答案
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44. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找相关依据 → 判断信息缺失 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找相关依据 → 判断信息缺失 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　无依据推断　信息缺失判断

37. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'transferred his ownership' → 在段落C中找到 'Jackson transferred by means of a deed ownership of the tree... to the tree itself' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 'No proof' 'owned the land' → 通读全文，发现语篇仅提及杰克逊转让了树和周围土地的所有权，但未提及他是否曾拥有该土地的任何证据 → 推断出该陈述在语篇中无依据
38. 定位题干关键词 'raining heavily' 'took shelter' → 在段落B中找到 'Its luxuriant leaves and sturdy limbs had often protected him from the heavy rains' → 同义替换匹配
39. 定位题干关键词 'no evidence' 'pay property taxes' → 通读全文，发现语篇未提及任何关于财产税的信息 → 推断出该陈述在语篇中无依据
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45. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找相关依据 → 判断信息缺失 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　无依据推断　信息缺失判断

38. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'transferred his ownership' → 在段落C中找到 'Jackson transferred by means of a deed ownership of the tree... to the tree itself' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 'No proof' 'owned the land' → 通读全文，发现语篇仅提及杰克逊转让了树和周围土地的所有权，但未提及他是否曾拥有该土地的任何证据 → 推断出该陈述在语篇中无依据
38. 定位题干关键词 'raining heavily' 'took shelter' → 在段落B中找到 'Its luxuriant leaves and sturdy limbs had often protected him from the heavy rains' → 同义替换匹配
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45. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找相关依据 → 判断信息缺失 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　无依据推断　信息缺失判断

39. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'transferred his ownership' → 在段落C中找到 'Jackson transferred by means of a deed ownership of the tree... to the tree itself' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 'No proof' 'owned the land' → 通读全文，发现语篇仅提及杰克逊转让了树和周围土地的所有权，但未提及他是否曾拥有该土地的任何证据 → 推断出该陈述在语篇中无依据
38. 定位题干关键词 'raining heavily' 'took shelter' → 在段落B中找到 'Its luxuriant leaves and sturdy limbs had often protected him from the heavy rains' → 同义替换匹配
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45. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找相关依据 → 判断信息缺失 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　无依据推断　信息缺失判断

40. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'transferred his ownership' → 在段落C中找到 'Jackson transferred by means of a deed ownership of the tree... to the tree itself' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 'No proof' 'owned the land' → 通读全文，发现语篇仅提及杰克逊转让了树和周围土地的所有权，但未提及他是否曾拥有该土地的任何证据 → 推断出该陈述在语篇中无依据
38. 定位题干关键词 'raining heavily' 'took shelter' → 在段落B中找到 'Its luxuriant leaves and sturdy limbs had often protected him from the heavy rains' → 同义替换匹配
39. 定位题干关键词 'no evidence' 'pay property taxes' → 通读全文，发现语篇未提及任何关于财产税的信息 → 推断出该陈述在语篇中无依据
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　无依据推断　信息缺失判断

41. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'transferred his ownership' → 在段落C中找到 'Jackson transferred by means of a deed ownership of the tree... to the tree itself' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 'No proof' 'owned the land' → 通读全文，发现语篇仅提及杰克逊转让了树和周围土地的所有权，但未提及他是否曾拥有该土地的任何证据 → 推断出该陈述在语篇中无依据
38. 定位题干关键词 'raining heavily' 'took shelter' → 在段落B中找到 'Its luxuriant leaves and sturdy limbs had often protected him from the heavy rains' → 同义替换匹配

39. 定位题干关键词 'no evidence' 'pay property taxes' → 通读全文，发现语篇未提及任何关于财产税的信息 → 推断出该陈述在语篇中无依据
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　无依据推断　信息缺失判断

42. 【答案】N

36. 定位题干关键词 'transferred his ownership' → 在段落C中找到 'Jackson transferred by means of a deed ownership of the tree... to the tree itself' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 'No proof' 'owned the land' → 通读全文，发现语篇仅提及杰克逊转让了树和周围土地的所有权，但未提及他是否曾拥有该土地的任何证据 → 推断出该陈述在语篇中无依据
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45. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找相关依据 → 判断信息缺失 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　无依据推断　信息缺失判断

43. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'transferred his ownership' → 在段落C中找到 'Jackson transferred by means of a deed ownership of the tree... to the tree itself' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 'No proof' 'owned the land' → 通读全文，发现语篇仅提及杰克逊转让了树和周围土地的所有权，但未提及他是否曾拥有该土地的任何证据 → 推断出该陈述在语篇中无依据
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　无依据推断　信息缺失判断

44. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'transferred his ownership' → 在段落C中找到 'Jackson transferred by means of a deed ownership of the tree... to the tree itself' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 'No proof' 'owned the land' → 通读全文，发现语篇仅提及杰克逊转让了树和周围土地的所有权，但未提及他是否曾拥有该土地的任何证据 → 推断出该陈述在语篇中无依据
38. 定位题干关键词 'raining heavily' 'took shelter' → 在段落B中找到 'Its luxuriant leaves and sturdy limbs had often protected him from the heavy rains' → 同义替换匹配
39. 定位题干关键词 'no evidence' 'pay property taxes' → 通读全文，发现语篇未提及任何关于财产税的信息 → 推断出该陈述在语篇中无依据
40. 定位题干关键词 'Professor Ward' 'purchased' 'over one thousand dollars' → 通读全文，发现语篇未提及任何名为Ward的教授或土地交易 → 推断出该陈述在语篇中无依据
41. 定位题干关键词 → 在段落[D]中找到同义替换信息 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找相关依据 → 判断信息缺失 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找相关依据 → 判断信息缺失 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找相关依据 → 判断信息缺失 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找相关依据 → 判断信息缺失 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　无依据推断　信息缺失判断

45. 【答案】O

36. 定位题干关键词 'transferred his ownership' → 在段落C中找到 'Jackson transferred by means of a deed ownership of the tree... to the tree itself' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词 'No proof' 'owned the land' → 通读全文，发现语篇仅提及杰克逊转让了树和周围土地的所有权，但未提及他是否曾拥有该土地的任何证据 → 推断出该陈述在语篇中无依据
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45. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找相关依据 → 判断信息缺失 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　无依据推断　信息缺失判断

46. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 factors → 定位到列举因素的段落 → 识别 company's culture 与选项 B 的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】D

定位短语 diffusion of responsibility → 阅读其后解释性句子 → 提取 the larger the crowd... the less likely anyone... will help 的核心逻辑 → 与选项 D 匹配

考点：词义猜测　上下文解释

48. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 leaders/leadership level → 定位到相关句子 → 理解 creates the precedent... defining the safety culture → 推断出无人干预的后果 → 与选项 A 匹配

考点：细节定位　逻辑推断

49. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 ultimate reason → 定位到 Fear is the ultimate factor → 识别其后具体恐惧内容 → 与选项 D 匹配

考点：细节定位　关键词匹配

50. 【答案】C

通览全文，识别核心议题为“干预失败的原因” → 反向推断“确保安全的关键” → 定位到公司文化需让人敢于发声 → 与选项 C 的“创造安全环境”匹配

考点：主旨⊠⊠断　反向推理

51. 【答案】D

定位首段因果句 → 提取核心原因（两种环保主义的区分） → 同义替换为不同解读

考点：因果关系定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位“purists' opponents”（对立面） → 提取其观点（需要核能作为补充） → 同义替换为必要时选择核能

考点：观点定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】A

定位Burlington例子 → 分析其后文转折（But...） → 推断作者意图（质疑100%可再生能源的普遍可行性）

考点：例证功能推断　转折逻辑捕捉

54. 【答案】B

定位德国案例段落 → 提取关键信息（作为大型工业化国家的典范） → 同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】A

定位德国进展停滞段落 → 分析其后文解释（电网基础设施落后） → 同义替换

考点：因果推断　同义替换

56. 【答案】Nowadays, cultivating independent learning…

考生需围绕给定主题句展开论述，构建清晰的篇章结构，并运用多样化的句式和恰当的词汇进行表达。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】China's traditional wedding customs have a…

准确翻译文化专有项（如‘拜天地’）并处理长句的逻辑衔接，同时确保SVO主干清晰、段落结构完整。

考点：bow to Heaven and Earth　take on a complete set of wedding ceremonies　set up a banquet to entertain guests