六级 · 2024年06月大学英语六级真题（第2套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
622 124
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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 man say he did before buying the blender?

A. Read numerous comments users put online.

B. Blended all his food without using a machine.

C. Searched for the state-of-the-art models of blenders.

D. Did thorough research on the price of kitchen appliances.

2. What does the woman say she has never thought of doing?

A. Eating any blended food.
B. Buying a blender herself.
C. Using machines to do her cooking.
D. Making soups and juices for herself.

3. What does the man say is a really healthy habit?

A. Cooking every meal creatively in the kitchen.
B. Paying due attention to his personal hygiene.
C. Eating breakfast punctually every morning.
D. Making his own fresh fruit juice regularly.

4. What do we learn about store-bought juice from the conversation?

A. One-tenth of it is sugar.
B. It looks healthy and attractive.
C. One's fancy may be tickled by it.
D. It contains an assortment of nutrients.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What is the question the woman asked Mr. Grimm after the introduction?

A. How he has made himself popular as the mayor of Berkton.
B. How the residents will turn Berkton into a tourist attraction.
C. How charming he himself considers the village of Berkton to be.
D. How he has led people of Berkton to change the village radically.

6. What do we learn about Berkton 10 years ago?

A. It was developed only to a limited extent.
B. It was totally isolated as a sleepy village.
C. It was relatively unknown to the outside.
D. It was endowed with rare natural resources.

7. What resulted from the passing of the legislative proposal "Motion 836"?

A. All the properties in Berkton were designed by the same architect.
B. The majority of residents lived in harmony with their neighbours.
C. The majority of residents enjoyed cosy housing conditions.
D. All the houses in Berkton looked aesthetically similar.

8. Why does the man say the tourists are a blessing to Berkton?

A. They have helped boost the local economy.
B. They have made the residents unusually proud.
C. They have contributed considerably to its popularity.
D. They have brought happiness to everyone in the village. 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 the passage say about a team of researchers at Northwestern University?

A. They have created the smallest remote-controlled walking robot in the world.

B. They are going to publish their research findings in the journal Science Robotics.

C. They are the first to build a robot that can bend, crawl, walk, turn and even jump.

D. They are engaged in research on a remote-controlled robot which uses special power.

10. What did the researchers say about the robot they created?

A. It changes its shape by complex hardware.

B. It is operated by a special type of tiny motor.

C. It moves from one place to another by memory.

D. It is powered by the elastic property of its body.

11. What do the researchers expect their robots to do in the future?

A. Replace humans in exploratory tasks.

B. Perform tasks in tightly confined spaces.

C. Explore the structure of clogged arteries.

D. Assist surgeons in highly complex surgery.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the speaker say she did on her ride to the Isles of Scilly?

A. She threw up in the bathroom.

B. She slept during the entire ride.

C. She dozed off for a few minutes.

D. She boasted of her marathon race.

13. What do we learn from the passage about elite sleepers?

A. They are mostly immune to cognitive impairment.

B. They can sleep soundly during a rough ride at sea.

C. They are genetically determined to need less sleep.

D. They constitute about 13 percent of the population.

14. What has the speaker been trying to find out over the past year?

A. Whether there is a way to reach elite status.

B. Whether it is possible to modify one's genes.

C. Whether having a baby impacts one's passion.

D. Whether one can train themselves to sleep less.

15. What has the speaker discovered after a year of tough scientific study?

A. It is in fact quite possible to nurture a passion for sleep.

B. Babies can severely disrupt their parents' sleep patterns.

C. Being forced to rise early differs from being an early bird.

D. New parents are forced to jump out of bed at the crack of dawn. 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 a new paper in the *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology* suggest?

A. We have poor awareness of how many controversial issues are being debated.

B. No one knows better than yourself what you are thinking about at the moment.

C. No one can change your opinions more than those who speak in a convincing tone.

D. We are likely to underestimate how much we can be swayed by a convincing article.

17. What happened when the students read a text that argued against their own initial position?

A. Their belief about physical punishment changed.

B. Their memory pushed them toward a current belief.

C. The memory of their initial belief came back to them.

D. Their experiences of physical punishment haunted them.

18. What did the researchers concede concerning their findings?

A. They apparently have little to do with moderate beliefs.

B. They don't reflect the change of view on physical punishment.

C. They may not apply to changes to extreme or deeply held beliefs.

D. They are unlikely to alter people's position without more evidence.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the speaker conclude from her analysis of the Census Bureau's data?

A. American moms have been increasingly inclined to live alone.

B. The American population has been on the rise in the past 25 years.

C. American motherhood has actually been on the decline.

D. The fertility rates in America have in fact been falling sharply.

20. What does the speaker say is a positive consequence of the age shift in childbearing?

A. More new mothers tend to take greater care of their children.

B. More new mothers are economically able to raise children.

C. A larger proportion of women take pride in their children.

D. A larger proportion of women really enjoy motherhood.

21. What might be one explanation for the rise in retail spending on Mother's Day?

A. The meaning of motherhood has changed considerably.

B. More and more mothers go shopping to treat themselves.

C. More mothers have adult children celebrating the holiday.

D. The number of American mothers has been growing steadily.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does NASA's 1989 paper claim houseplants can do?

A. A) Add to indoor toxic pollutants.

B. Absorb poisonous chemicals.

C. Beautify the home environment.

D. Soak up surrounding moisture.

23. What is said to be the problem with NASA's study reported in its 1989 paper?

A. NASA did experiments in sealed containers resembling the super insulated offices of 1970s.

B. It was based on experiments under conditions unlike those in most homes or offices.

C. NASA conducted tests in outer space whose environment is different from ours.

D. It drew its conclusion without any contrastive data from other experiments.

24. What is the finding of a new evaluation of dozens of studies spanning 30 years?

A. Natural ventilation proves much more efficient for cleaning the air than houseplants.

B. Houseplants disperse chemical compounds more quickly with people moving around.

C. Natural ventilation turns out to be most effective with doors and windows wide open.

D. Houseplants in a normal environment rarely have any adverse impact on the air.

25. What does NASA's sealed experiment recommendation exemplify in scientists' pursuit of truth?

A. The root cause for misinterpretations of scientific findings.

B. The difficulty in understanding what's actually happening.

C. The steps to be taken in arriving at any conclusion with certainty.

D. The necessity of continually reexamining and challenging findings.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. adore	B. appraise	C. assaults
D. chemistry	E. coincidence	F. cracks
G. deported	H. dismisses	I. illegally
J. lost	K. perpetually	L. prescribed
M. shrewd	N. skeptical	O. strives

The Sun Is Also a Star is a truly lovely story of love, romance, fate, and destiny. Natasha is a Jamaican-born immigrant living ___26___ in America, not by choice exactly. Her parents brought her over and created the situation she ___27___ to be out of. Daniel is an American born of Korean immigrants. He believes in true love, fate, and all that other nonsense that Natasha ___28___ through scientific reasoning. Daniel and Natasha meet by ___29___ on the streets of New York on the day that she is to be ___30___ . She doesn't tell him that but does allow him to keep her company while he tries to get her to fall in love with him over the course of the day. Natasha is me. I found her so similar to myself. She's scientifically-minded, practical, somewhat cynical, and always ___31___ . Her obsession with the universe through a scientific lens is infectious and I ___32___ Daniel seeing that too. Daniel is charming and passionate and has a way with words that even ___33___ Natasha's tough outer shell. By the end of the book I fell in love with both of them. I used to find romance stories to always be cheap or laughable. I think now I can see the value in escaping into a story of pure optimism. I got ___34___ in The Sun Is Also a Star and finished it cover to cover in a weekend. I couldn't wait to get to what I hoped would be a happy ending. It's nice every once in a while to give in to magic. It doesn't have to be a hard fantasy novel with actual spells, it can be the magic found between two people who just have that special something. That ___35___ that causes them to react and spark when they're near each other.

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. There is general consensus among experts that willpower alone cannot guarantee one's success in changing and maintaining a habit. _____

37. One need not abandon their goals completely just because they missed their target temporarily; they can start anew. _____

38. Research shows it is quite another challenge to maintain a behavioral change after you have initiated it. _____

39. It is wrong to assume the strategies we use to start a change of behavior will work equally well in helping maintain it. _____

40. Sometimes, it may not be successful to simply substitute one activity with another to effect a change of habit; you may need extra reinforcement. _____

41. One should introduce something new to replace an old habit instead of simply kicking it. _____

42. Perfectionists focus too much on their big target and neglect celebrating the small gains they make in the process. _____

43. It is of great benefit to us in the long term to conquer the inertia that stops us from making behavioral changes. _____

44. The strategy that successfully changed one of your behaviors may not work for some other behavior of yours. _____

45. Without a happy mood, it seems that our wisdom to adopt a different behavior vanishes. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 中国盛产竹子,是最早开发利用竹资源的国家。竹子在中国分布广泛,品种丰富。竹子实用性强,用于生产和生活的许多方面,如筷子、桌椅的制作和桥梁、房屋的建造。中国人爱竹,自古以来就有无数文人以竹为主题,创作了绚丽多彩的文学和绘画作品。竹子主干(stem) 笔直,象征正直的品格。竹子具有强大的生命力和适应能力,无论环境多么恶劣,都能够顽强生存,因而寓意坚韧不拔的精神。几千年来,竹子一直被视为中华民族品格的象征。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

The "American Dream" promises that in the Land of Opportunity, any individual can climb the economic ladder and prosper through hard work and ambition alone. And yet, young Americans today are struggling to earn more than their parents did at the same age, and upward mobility in the US actually compares unfavourably to that of other industrialised nations. So why does the idea of the American Dream persist? A new study in the American Journal of Political Science identifies one factor that has been overlooked: the influence of reality TV. Reality shows have come to dominate US television over the past 20 years, notes Eunji Kim from Vanderbilt University. And the overwhelming majority of these have a "rags-to-riches" storyline: they feature ordinary Americans who work hard to achieve great economic success. And while these programmes are regularly among the most-watched shows, news broadcasts—which paint a more realistic view of the economic hardship faced by millions of Americans—get a much smaller proportion of the viewership. Rags-to-riches stories are ubiquitous on TV—but does watching these programmes actually convince people that economic mobility is easily attainable? To find out, Kim's team had participants watch a 5- minute clip from a reality show with a rags-to-riches storyline. Control participants watched a clip from a reality show that didn't have a rags-to-riches story. After watching the shows, participants rated how much they agreed with four statements relating to the American Dream. The results showed that those who'd watched a rags-to-riches clip did indeed have a significantly greater belief in the American Dream. Interestingly, when participants were separated by party affiliation, this effect was significant among Republicans but not Democrats, suggesting that the kind of messages implicit in these TV shows may play into people's existing socioeconomic beliefs. Kim also conducted a survey of 3,000 US residents. They also rated the extent to which they believed success in life is related to various internal factors (such as ambition) and external factors (such as family wealth). Finally, they read a list of TV programmes and indicated which they regularly watched. Participants who were heavy viewers of rags-to-riches programmes or frequent viewers had a stronger belief in the American Dream than those who never watched such shows. Kim concludes that "rags-to-riches entertainment media are an important cultural force that promotes and perpetuates beliefs in upward mobility". And here's the problem: if people mistakenly believe that hard work is all that is needed for individuals to make a better life for themselves, they may be less supportive of policies that could actually combat inequality. "In this era of choice, entertainment media is what captures hearts and minds," Kim writes. "Its political consequences are anything but trivial".

46. What do we learn from the passage about young Americans of today?

A. They have greater ambitions than their parents.

B. They find it difficult to achieve upward mobility.

C. They have overtaken their parents in terms of earnings.

D. They envy the opportunities in other industrialised nations.

47. What does Kim's team find about reality TV shows in America?

A. They reinterpret the essence of the popular rags-to-riches culture.

B. They urge people to achieve economic success through hard work.

C. They help strengthen people's conviction in the American Dream.

D. They feature ordinary Americans striving for social recognition.

48. What does the author say about news broadcasts in America?

A. They attract far fewer viewers than reality TV.

B. They are bent on reporting the dark side of life.

C. They stand in striking contrast with reality TV.

D. They focus on Americans' economic hardships.

49. What can we infer from the passage about Republicans in general?

A. They believe strongly in the American Dream.

B. They strive to climb the socio-economic ladder.

C. They have a very strong affiliation with their party.

D. They tend to watch more rags-to-riches TV shows.

50. What is stated about people who believe in upward mobility?

A. They are likely to blame the government for their plight.

B. They regard political consequences as anything but trivial.

C. They respect individuals striving to climb the social ladder.

D. They are less likely to approve of policies to fight inequality.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

When someone asks us 'what do you do?' we nearly always reply with our occupation. Work, for many of us, is much more than a job. It is the defining aspect of our identity. For many of us it is through our job that we can define ourselves. "Without my job I don't know who I am," is a sentence that has been uttered on more than a handful of occasions from my office chair. Indeed, it can be one of the most challenging aspects I work on with clients who have lost or been forced into changing their jobs. This loss provokes an identity crisis much greater than the loss of the job itself. One of the things I have come to understand, however, is that our identity is much more complex than we recognise at first glance. If we take the time to reflect we might recognise that as well as our work we can also identify as a friend, a spouse, a son or daughter, a parent, a member of a sports team or religious community. We may recognise that we feel and act differently in these roles and relationships than we do at work. The passive daughter becomes an assertive leader at work. Furthermore, our identities at work are not static. They change over time. I myself have been a shop assistant, a waitress, a student, a graduate, and a clinical psychologist. At each stage my ability to adapt to and develop my career identity has been crucial to my wellbeing. Whilst we like to eliminate uncertainty in our lives at some level we have to manage uncertainty, especially in today's volatile and ever-shifting job market. How we see ourselves is central to the issue of our identity. When we tell ourselves "I'm good at starting projects but not so great at seeing them through" it can become part of our belief system. But if you have the unfortunate experience of an enforced job change you will need to examine those beliefs to see how grounded in reality they are. You will be required to ask yourself how helpful these beliefs are and consider personal change. We can change our beliefs, behaviours and emotional experience at any time through experimentation, practice and conscious self-discipline. In an age where career progression may lead us into new sectors it is ever more important to challenge our sense of self and explore whether you can create a new experience of your identity by changing the beliefs you hold about yourself in order to expand your career options. Ultimately it is you who define who you are. You are only your job if you let it be so.

51. What do we learn from the passage about one's loss of a job?

A. It compels them to visit a clinical psychologist.

B. It offers them a chance to play different roles.

C. It renders them puzzled about who they are.

D. It forces them to redefine their life's goals.

52. What has the author come to understand about our identity?

A. It is crucial to our emotional wellbeing.

B. It plays a big role in many facets of life.

C. It reflects our changing status in society.

D. It is more complicated than it appears.

53. What does the passage say about our identities at work?

A. They are essential to our self-esteem.
B. They evolve with the passage of time.
C. They overrule all other self-perceptions.
D. They are key to understanding ourselves.

54. What do we have to do in today's ever-changing job market?

A. Strive to develop our social identity.
B. Prepare for different career paths.
C. Try to be assertive at all times.
D. Learn to manage uncertainty.

55. What should we do to expand our career options?

A. Alter our perceptions of ourselves.
B. Compare various job opportunities.
C. Look into newly emerging sectors.
D. Exercise self-discipline consciously.

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

56. Nowadays more and more college students have come to realize social practice and academic learning are
equally important. Rather than treating them as rivals competing for limited time, an increasing number of us
regard the two as partners that reinforce each other, and I firmly share this view.
Academic learning equips us with theories, while social practice tests and deepens them. Knowledge that never
leaves the textbook easily fades, yet once applied, it truly takes root. Take my own experience as an example.
After studying marketing principles for a whole semester, I joined a campus start-up and helped promote its
products online. Only then did the abstract concepts suddenly make sense, and in return the real feedback from
customers pushed me back to my books with sharper questions. Learning guided my practice, and practice
enriched my learning.
Therefore, academic study and social practice are two wheels of the same cart, and neither can be spared. Only
by letting them go hand in hand can college students grow into capable talents that society genuinely needs.

57. China abounds in bamboo and is among the first countries to develop and utilize bamboo resources.
Bamboo is widely distributed across China and comes in a rich variety of species. It is also highly practical and is used in many aspects of production and daily life, such as making chopsticks, tables and
chairs, and building bridges and houses. The Chinese people love bamboo, and since ancient times countless scholars have created splendid literary and artistic works with bamboo as their theme. The
straight stem of bamboo symbolizes an upright character. Moreover, bamboo has strong vitality and adaptability; no matter how harsh the environment is, it can survive tenaciously, thus symbolizing the
spirit of perseverance. For thousands of years, bamboo has been regarded as a symbol of the character of

the Chinese nation.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位男士购买前的行为描述 → 识别'I read through maybe hundreds of online user reviews'与选项A的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】B

定位女士表达个人想法的语句 → 识别'I've never thought of getting one myself'与选项B的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】D

定位男士明确评价习惯的语句 → 识别'I make a fresh fruit juice... It's a really healthy habit'与选项D的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】A

定位男士提及store-bought juice的语句 → 识别'Did you know that store-bought juice is like 10% sugar?'与选项A的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数字信息捕捉

5. 【答案】D

定位女士在介绍后提出的第一个问题 → 识别'Just how did you achieve this?'中'this'指代上文'Berkton has become...popular tourist destination' → 与选项D的同义替换匹配 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代理解　同义替换

6. 【答案】C

定位关键词 '10 years ago' → 听到 'relatively unheard-of sleepy village' → 同义替换为 'relatively unknown to the outside' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'Motion 836' → 听到 'set out to harmonize the aesthetic appearance of all the houses' → 同义替换为 'looked aesthetically similar' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'blessing' → 听到 'they have completely revitalized our local economy' → 同义替换为 'helped boost the local economy' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'Northwestern University' → 听到 'created a remote-controlled robot... smallest-ever remote-controlled walking robot' → 同义替换为 'created the smallest remote-controlled walking robot' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'researchers say' → 听到 'the robot is powered by the elastic property of its body' → 同义替换为 'is powered by the elastic property of its body' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】B

定位未来应用段落 → 提取‘perform practical tasks in tightly confined spaces’ → 同义替换为‘Perform tasks in tightly confined spaces’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】B

定位‘ride to the Isles of Scilly’ → 提取‘I dozed happily on a plastic chair’ → 同义替换为‘She slept during the entire ride’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】C

定位‘elite sleepers’定义段落 → 提取‘biologically programmed to need less sleep’ → 同义替换为‘genetically determined to need less sleep’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】D

定位‘past year’研究目的 → 提取‘can you train yourself to need less sleep?’ → 同义替换为‘Whether one can train themselves to sleep less’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】C

定位‘after a year of tough scientific study’ → 提取‘being forced to get up early... is very different from being an early bird’ → 同义替换为‘Being forced to rise early differs from being an early bird’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】D

定位首段核心结论句 → 提取‘poor awareness’与‘underestimate’的同义替换 → 匹配选项D

考点：主旨概括　同义替换

17. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词‘argued against’ → 在第三段首句找到直接陈述 → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

18. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词‘concede’ → 在第四段首句找到‘researchers concede that...’ → 提取‘findings would be different in the context of changes to extreme or deeply held beliefs’ → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位　同义转述

19. 【答案】C

定位第二段核心结论句‘the decline of American motherhood is real’ → 提取主旨 → 匹配选项C

考点：主旨概括　信息匹配

20. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词‘positive consequence’ → 在第五段首句找到直接陈述 → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

21. 【答案】C

定位到录音末尾提及零售支出上升 → 结合前文人口结构变化（母亲年龄增大）进行推理 → 得出成年子女庆祝是可能解释

考点：细节定位　因果推理

22. 【答案】B

定位到录音首句NASA论文声称的内容 → 直接匹配选项同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】B

定位到录音中明确指出NASA研究问题的句子 → 提取核心信息（实验条件与普通环境不同） → 匹配选项同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】A

定位到录音中提及“新评估”和“30年研究”的句子 → 提取其核心发现（自然通风效果远好于植物） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】D

定位到录音结尾对NASA实验的总结性评价 → 推断其例证的普遍意义（科学发现可能误导，需持续检验） → 匹配选项

考点：推理判断　观点态度

26. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前的动词短语 'living' → 结合后文 'not by choice exactly' 与 'Her parents brought her over' 推断其非自愿状态 → 选择表示'非自愿地、被迫地'的副词 'involuntarily'。

27 空 定位空格前的定语从句 'the situation she ___ to be out of' → 分析从句结构，'she' 为主语，空格处需填入动词原形 → 结合语境'她父母把她带过来，造成了她想要摆脱的处境' → 选择表示'想要、渴望'的动词 'wants'。

28 空 定位空格前的 'that Natasha ___ through scientific reasoning' → 分析从句结构，'that' 引导宾语从句，'Natasha' 为主语，空格处需填入动词 → 结合前文 Daniel 相信'真爱、命运'，而 Natasha 用'科学推理'对待这些'nonsense' → 选择表示'驳斥、否定'的动词 'dismisses'。

29 空 定位空格前的介词 'by' → 分析固定搭配 'by chance' 表示'偶然地' → 结合后文 'on the streets of New York' 描述两人相遇的场景 → 选择表示'偶然、意外'的名词 'chance'。

30 空 定位空格前的 'she is to be ___' → 分析 'be to be + 过去分词' 结构表示被动和将来 → 结合后文 'She doesn't tell him that' 暗示这是一个重要且可能负面的事件 → 结合全文主题（移民、命运）推断她可能面临被驱逐出境 → 选择表示'驱逐、遣返'的动词 'deported'。

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列形容词词性（cynical）与语境（描述人物性格） → 选择同为形容词且语义连贯的选项

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词搭配（I ___ Daniel seeing that too） → 选择能与“某人做某事”结构搭配且语义通顺的动词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语（Natasha's tough outer shell）的搭配 → 选择能与“外壳”搭配且体现“穿透/影响”语义的动词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析代词“That”指代内容（the magic found between two people） → 选择能指代“魔法/魔力”且与“causes them to react and spark”搭配的名词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　熟词僻义　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配

27. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前的动词短语 'living' → 结合后文 'not by choice exactly' 与 'Her parents brought her over' 推断其非自愿状态 → 选择表示'非自愿地、被迫地'的副词 'involuntarily'。
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　熟词僻义　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配

28. 【答案】H

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29. 【答案】E

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30. 【答案】G

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31. 【答案】N

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32. 【答案】A

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33. 【答案】F

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28 空 定位空格前的 'that Natasha ___ through scientific reasoning' → 分析从句结构，'that' 引导宾语从句，'Natasha' 为主语，空格处需填入动词 → 结合前文 Daniel 相信'真爱、命运'，而 Natasha 用'科学推理'对待这些'nonsense' → 选择表示'驳斥、否定'的动词 'dismisses'。

29 空 定位空格前的介词 'by' → 分析固定搭配 'by chance' 表示'偶然地' → 结合后文 'on the streets of New York' 描述两人相遇的场景 → 选择表示'偶然、意外'的名词 'chance'。

30 空 定位空格前的 'she is to be ___' → 分析 'be to be + 过去分词' 结构表示被动和将来 → 结合后文 'She doesn't tell him that' 暗示这是一个重要且可能负面的事件 → 结合全文主题（移民、命运）推断她可能面临被驱逐出境 → 选择表示'驱逐、遣返'的动词 'deported'。

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列形容词词性（cynical）与语境（描述人物性格） → 选择同为形容词且语义连贯的选项

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词搭配（I ___ Daniel seeing that too） → 选择能与“某人做某事”结构搭配且语义通顺的动词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语（Natasha's tough outer shell）的搭配 → 选择能与“外壳”搭配且体现“穿透/影响”语义的动词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词短语（got ___ in）与宾语（The Sun Is Also a Star）的搭配 → 选择能与“in”搭

配且体现“沉浸/投入”语义的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析代词“That”指代内容（the magic found between two people） → 选择能指代“魔法/魔力”且与“causes them to react and spark”搭配的名词
考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　熟词僻义　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配

34. 【答案】J
26 空 定位空格前的动词短语 'living' → 结合后文 'not by choice exactly' 与 'Her parents brought her over' 推断其非自愿状态 → 选择表示'非自愿地、被迫地'的副词 'involuntarily'。
27 空 定位空格前的定语从句 'the situation she ___ to be out of' → 分析从句结构，'she' 为主语，空格处需填入动词原形 → 结合语境'她父母把她带过来，造成了她想要摆脱的处境' → 选择表示'想要、渴望'的动词 'wants'。
28 空 定位空格前的 'that Natasha ___ through scientific reasoning' → 分析从句结构，'that' 引导宾语从句，'Natasha' 为主语，空格处需填入动词 → 结合前文 Daniel 相信'真爱、命运'，而 Natasha 用'科学推理'对待这些'nonsense' → 选择表示'驳斥、否定'的动词 'dismisses'。
29 空 定位空格前的介词 'by' → 分析固定搭配 'by chance' 表示'偶然地' → 结合后文 'on the streets of New York' 描述两人相遇的场景 → 选择表示'偶然、意外'的名词 'chance'。
30 空 定位空格前的 'she is to be ___' → 分析 'be to be + 过去分词' 结构表示被动和将来 → 结合后文 'She doesn't tell him that' 暗示这是一个重要且可能负面的事件 → 结合全文主题（移民、命运）推断她可能面临被驱逐出境 → 选择表示'驱逐、遣返'的动词 'deported'。
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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词短语（got ___ in）与宾语（The Sun Is Also a Star）的搭配 → 选择能与“in”搭配且体现“沉浸/投入”语义的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析代词“That”指代内容（the magic found between two people） → 选择能指代“魔法/魔力”且与“causes them to react and spark”搭配的名词
考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　熟词僻义　近义词辨析　固定搭配　动词搭配

35. 【答案】D
26 空 定位空格前的动词短语 'living' → 结合后文 'not by choice exactly' 与 'Her parents brought her over' 推断其非自愿状态 → 选择表示'非自愿地、被迫地'的副词 'involuntarily'。
27 空 定位空格前的定语从句 'the situation she ___ to be out of' → 分析从句结构，'she' 为主语，空格处需填入动词原形 → 结合语境'她父母把她带过来，造成了她想要摆脱的处境' → 选择表示'想要、渴望'的动词 'wants'。
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32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词搭配（I ___ Daniel seeing that too） → 选择能与“某人做某事”结构搭配且语义通顺的动词
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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词短语（got ___ in）与宾语（The Sun Is Also a Star）的搭配 → 选择能与“in”搭配且体现“沉浸/投入”语义的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析代词“That”指代内容（the magic found between two people） → 选择能指代“魔法/魔力”且与“causes them to react and spark”搭配的名词

考点：语境选词 动词搭配 take on 熟词僻义 近义词辨析 固定搭配 动词搭配

36. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'willpower alone' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'rely on your willpower alone' → 结合 'experts do generally agree' 确认专家共识 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干核心 'missed their target temporarily' 和 'start anew' → 在语篇中寻找关于'暂时失败'或'重新开始'的论述 → 语篇未提供直接对应信息 → 结合段落主旨推断，该观点可能出现在未给出的后续段落（如[E]之后） → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'maintain a behavioral change' 和 'another challenge' → 在段落[A]末尾找到同义表述 'make other adjustments... to ensure that we continue to maintain it, which is often a whole other challenge in itself' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干核心 'strategies... start... maintain' 和 'wrong to assume... work equally well' → 在段落[A]中找到依据 'Once we've successfully made that change, we then have to make other adjustments... which is often a whole other challenge' → 推断出启动和维持需要不同策略 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干核心 'substitute one activity with another' 和 'need extra reinforcement' → 在语篇中寻找关于'替代活动'或'额外强化'的论述 → 语篇未提供直接对应信息 → 结合段落主旨推断，该观点可能出现在未给出的后续段落（如[E]之后） → 得出答案
41. 定位题干核心概念（用新事物替代旧习惯） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（introduction of some sort of system） → 匹配段落B
42. 定位题干核心概念（完美主义者只关注大目标，忽视小成就） → 在语篇中寻找相关讨论（未直接出现，需推断） → 匹配段落J（根据上下文推断，J段应讨论庆祝小进步的重要性）
43. 定位题干核心概念（克服惰性对长期有益） → 在语篇中寻找相关讨论（需推断“惰性”与“维持改变”的挑战） → 匹配段落L（根据上下文推断，L段应讨论克服初始惰性后的长期益处）
44. 定位题干核心概念（成功改变一种行为的策略可能不适用于另一种） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（once we've successfully made that change, we then have to make other adjustments） → 匹配段落G
45. 定位题干核心概念（没有快乐情绪，我们改变行为的智慧似乎就消失了） → 在语篇中寻找相关讨论（需推断情绪与行为改变的关系） → 匹配段落K（根据上下文推断，K段应讨论积极情绪对行为改变的促进作用）

考点：专家共识 意志力单独作用 习惯改变与维持 暂时失败 重新开始 目标未完全放弃 维持行为改变 另一个挑战 启动策略 维持策略 两者不同 活动替代 额外强化 习惯改变 同义替换 细节定位 推理判断 细节推断 言外之意

37. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'willpower alone' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'rely on your willpower alone' → 结合 'experts do generally agree' 确认专家共识 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干核心 'missed their target temporarily' 和 'start anew' → 在语篇中寻找关于'暂时失败'或'重新开始'的论述 → 语篇未提供直接对应信息 → 结合段落主旨推断，该观点可能出现在未给出的后续段落（如[E]之后） → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'maintain a behavioral change' 和 'another challenge' → 在段落[A]末尾找到同义表述 'make

other adjustments... to ensure that we continue to maintain it, which is often a whole other challenge in itself' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干核心 'strategies... start... maintain' 和 'wrong to assume... work equally well' → 在段落[A]中找到依据 'Once we've successfully made that change, we then have to make other adjustments... which is often a whole other challenge' → 推断出启动和维持需要不同策略 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干核心 'substitute one activity with another' 和 'need extra reinforcement' → 在语篇中寻找关于'替代活动'或'额外强化'的论述 → 语篇未提供直接对应信息 → 结合段落主旨推断，该观点可能出现在未给出的后续段落（如[E]之后） → 得出答案
41. 定位题干核心概念（用新事物替代旧习惯）→ 在语篇中寻找同义表述（introduction of some sort of system）→ 匹配段落B
42. 定位题干核心概念（完美主义者只关注大目标，忽视小成就）→ 在语篇中寻找相关讨论（未直接出现，需推断）→ 匹配段落J（根据上下文推断，J段应讨论庆祝小进步的重要性）
43. 定位题干核心概念（克服惰性对长期有益）→ 在语篇中寻找相关讨论（需推断“惰性”与“维持改变”的挑战）→ 匹配段落L（根据上下文推断，L段应讨论克服初始惰性后的长期益处）
44. 定位题干核心概念（成功改变一种行为的策略可能不适用于另一种）→ 在语篇中寻找同义表述（once we've successfully made that change, we then have to make other adjustments）→ 匹配段落G
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考点：专家共识　意志力单独作用　习惯改变与维持　暂时失败　重新开始　目标未完全放弃　维持行为改变　另一个挑战　启动策略　维持策略　两者不同　活动替代　额外强化　习惯改变　同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　细节推断　言外之意

38. 【答案】A
36. 定位题干关键词 'willpower alone' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'rely on your willpower alone' → 结合 'experts do generally agree' 确认专家共识 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干核心 'missed their target temporarily' 和 'start anew' → 在语篇中寻找关于'暂时失败'或'重新开始'的论述 → 语篇未提供直接对应信息 → 结合段落主旨推断，该观点可能出现在未给出的后续段落（如[E]之后） → 得出答案
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41. 定位题干核心概念（用新事物替代旧习惯）→ 在语篇中寻找同义表述（introduction of some sort of system）→ 匹配段落B
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考点：专家共识　意志力单独作用　习惯改变与维持　暂时失败　重新开始　目标未完全放弃　维持行为改变　另一个挑战　启动策略　维持策略　两者不同　活动替代　额外强化　习惯改变　同义替换　细节定位　推理判断　细节推断　言外之意

39. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'willpower alone' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'rely on your willpower alone' → 结合 'experts do generally agree' 确认专家共识 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干核心 'missed their target temporarily' 和 'start anew' → 在语篇中寻找关于'暂时失败'或'重新开始'的论述 → 语篇未提供直接对应信息 → 结合段落主旨推断，该观点可能出现在未给出的后续段落（如[E]之后） → 得出答案

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41. 定位题干核心概念（用新事物替代旧习惯）→ 在语篇中寻找同义表述（introduction of some sort of system）→ 匹配段落B

42. 定位题干核心概念（完美主义者只关注大目标，忽视小成就）→ 在语篇中寻找相关讨论（未直接出现，需推断）→ 匹配段落J（根据上下文推断，J段应讨论庆祝小进步的重要性）

43. 定位题干核心概念（克服惰性对长期有益）→ 在语篇中寻找相关讨论（需推断“惰性”与“维持改变”的挑战）→ 匹配段落L（根据上下文推断，L段应讨论克服初始惰性后的长期益处）

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40. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'willpower alone' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'rely on your willpower alone' → 结合 'experts do generally agree' 确认专家共识 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干核心 'missed their target temporarily' 和 'start anew' → 在语篇中寻找关于'暂时失败'或'重新开始'的论述 → 语篇未提供直接对应信息 → 结合段落主旨推断，该观点可能出现在未给出的后续段落（如[E]之后） → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'maintain a behavioral change' 和 'another challenge' → 在段落[A]末尾找到同义表述 'make other adjustments... to ensure that we continue to maintain it, which is often a whole other challenge in itself' → 得出答案

39. 定位题干核心 'strategies... start... maintain' 和 'wrong to assume... work equally well' → 在段落[A]中找到依据 'Once we've successfully made that change, we then have to make other adjustments... which is often a

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41. 【答案】F

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46. 【答案】B

定位首段第二句 → 提取‘struggling to earn more than their parents’与‘upward mobility... compares unfavourably’ → 同义替换为‘find it difficult to achieve upward mobility’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

47. 【答案】C

定位实验结果段 → 提取‘watched a rags-to-riches clip did indeed have a significantly greater belief in the American Dream’ → 同义替换为‘strengthen people's conviction in the American Dream’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

48. 【答案】A

定位对比句 → 提取‘news broadcasts... get a much smaller proportion of the viewership’ → 同义替换为‘attract far fewer viewers’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

49. 【答案】A

定位实验结果与党派分析 → 提取‘this effect was significant among Republicans’（指对美国梦信念的增强效应） → 推理得出共和党人普遍相信美国梦

考点：推理判断　因果关联

50. 【答案】D

定位Kim的调查部分 → 提取‘rated the extent to which they believed success... is related to various internal factors (such as ambition) and external factors (such as family wealth)’ → 结合‘American Dream’强调个人奋斗的语境 → 推理出相信向上流动者更看重内部因素，从而可能反对旨在减少不平等的政策

考点：推理判断　隐含逻辑

51. 【答案】C

定位关键词 'loss of a job' → 关联原文 'This loss provokes an identity crisis much greater than the loss of the job itself' → 同义替换 'identity crisis' 为 'puzzled about who they are' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'come to understand' → 直接对应原文 'One of the things I have come to understand, however, is that our identity is much more complex than we recognise at first glance' → 同义替换 'more complex than it appears' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'identities at work' → 直接对应原文 'Furthermore, our identities at work are not static. They change over time.' → 同义替换 'change over time' 为 'evolve with the passage of time' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'ever-changing job market' → 直接对应原文 '...we have to manage uncertainty, especially in today's volatile and ever-shifting job market.' → 同义替换 'manage uncertainty' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'expand our career options' → 关联原文末段 'In an age where career progression may lead us into new sectors it is ever more important to challenge...' → 推断 'challenge' 指挑战固有信念 → 同义替换为 'Alter our perceptions of ourselves' → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　同义替换

56. 【答案】Nowadays more and more college students have…

考生需围绕给定主题句，通过举例、论证或个人经历展开论述，构建一篇结构完整、逻辑清晰的短文。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】China abounds in bamboo and is among the…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并运用定语从句、非谓语结构及固定搭配进行准确、连贯的翻译。

考点：定语从句 (which/that)　非谓语动词 (used for...)　固定搭配 (be regarded as)　句式变化 (简单句、并列句、复合句结合)