六级 · 2024年06月大学英语六级真题（第3套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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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. bounces	B. completely	C. dispersion
D. eccentric	E. hanging	F. optical
G. originates	H. perceive	I. permeates
J. ponder	K. preceding	L. recklessly
M. relation	N. spectrum	O. stands

A rainbow is a multi-colored, arc-shaped phenomenon that can appear in the sky. The colors of a rainbow are produced by the reflection and ___26___ of light through water droplets present in the atmosphere. An observer may ___27___ a rainbow to be located either near or far away, but this phenomenon is not actually located at any specific spot. Instead, the appearance of a rainbow depends entirely upon the position of the observer in ___28___ to the direction of light. In essence, a rainbow is an ___29___ illusion. Rainbows present a ___30___ made up of seven colors in a specific order. In fact, school children in many English-speaking countries are taught to remember the name "Roy G. Biv" as an aid for remembering the colors of a rainbow and their order. "Roy G. Biv" ___31___ for: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The outer edge of the rainbow arc is red, while the inner edge is violet. A rainbow is formed when light (generally sunlight) passes through water droplets ___32___ in the atmosphere. The light waves change direction as they pass through the water droplets, resulting in two processes: reflection and refraction( ). When light reflects off a water droplet, it simply ___33___ back in the opposite direction from where it ___34___ . When light refracts, it takes a different direction. Some individuals refer to refracted light as "bent light waves." A rainbow is formed because white light enters the water droplet, where it bends in several different directions. When these bent light waves reach the other side of the water droplet, they reflect back out of the droplet instead of ___35___ passing through the water. Since the white light is separated inside of the water, the refracted light appears as separate colors to the human eye.

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. Although employees are said to be fatigued by meetings, the condition has not been considered worthy of further research until recently. _____

37. Mroz and his team compiled a list of what to do and what not to do to remedy the problem of MRS. _____

38. Companies can get rid of the root cause of MRS if they give priority to workers' time. _____

39. If workers are exhausted to a dangerous degree, it is extremely hard for them to transition to the next task. _____

40. Employees in America spend a lot of time attending meetings while the number of hours managers meet is several times more. _____

41. Phyllis Hartman has learned by herself many of the ways Mroz suggested in his study and made remarkable success in freeing herself from unnecessary meetings. _____

42. When meetings continue too long or don't engage employees, they deplete vitality. _____

43. When the time of meetings is reduced, employees will be more engaged in the meetings they do

participate in. _____

44. Some employees consider meetings one of the most dispensable parts of the workday. _____

45. According to Mroz, if all his suggestions were applied, a very obvious change would be a steep decrease in the number of meetings scheduled. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 扇子自古以来就深受中国人喜爱,但现在已不只是消暑纳凉的工具,而更多地作为艺术品供人欣赏。许多扇子造型优美、做工精良,并绘有山水、花鸟、人物等精美图案,具有很高的艺术价值。中国许多著名画家和书法家喜欢在扇子上作诗绘画,展示其艺术品味。扇子常作为礼物赠予他人,表达美好的祝福和真挚的情感。如今,扇子的实用功能已大为减弱, 但作为一种文化符号和艺术形式,扇子仍然在中国传统文化中扮演着重要角色。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Sarcasm and jazz have something surprisingly in common: You know them when you hear them. Sarcasm is mostly understood through tone of voice, which is used to portray the opposite of the literal words. For example, when someone says, "Well, that's exactly what I need right now," their tone can tell you it's not what they need at all. Most frequently, sarcasm highlights an irritation or is, quite simply, mean. If you want to be happier and improve your relationships, cut out sarcasm. Why? Because sarcasm is actually hostility disguised as humor. Despite smiling outwardly, many people who receive sarcastic comments feel put down and often think the sarcastic person is rude, or contemptible. Indeed, it's not surprising that the origin of the word sarcasm derives from the Greek word "sarkazein" which literally means "to tear or strip the flesh off." Hence, it's no wonder that sarcasm is often preceded by the word "cutting" and that it hurts. What's more, since actions strongly determine thoughts and feelings, when a person consistently acts sarcastically it may only serve to heighten their underlying hostility and insecurity. After all, when you come right down to it, sarcasm can be used as a subtle form of bullying—and most bullies are angry, insecure, or cowardly. Alternatively, when a person stops voicing negative comments, especially sarcastic ones, they may soon start to feel happier and more self-confident. Also, other people in their life benefit even more because they no longer have to hear the emotionally hurtful language of sarcasm. Now, I'm not saying all sarcasm is bad. It may just be better used sparingly—like a potent spice in cooking. Too much of the spice, and the dish will be overwhelmed by it. Similarly, an occasional dash of sarcastic wit can spice up a chat and add an element of humor to it. But a big or steady serving of sarcasm will overwhelm the emotional flavor of any conversation and can taste very bitter to its recipient. So, tone down the sarcasm and work on clever wit instead, which is usually without any hostility and thus more appreciated by those you're communicating with. In essence, sarcasm is easy while true, harmless wit takes talent. Thus, the main difference between wit and sarcasm is that, as already stated, sarcasm is often hostility disguised as humor. It can be intended to hurt and is often bitter and biting. Witty statements are usually in response to someone's unhelpful remarks or behaviors, and the intent is to untangle and clarify the issue by emphasizing its absurdities. Sarcastic statements are expressed in a cutting manner; witty remarks are delivered with undisguised and harmless humor.

46. Why does the author say sarcasm and jazz have something surprisingly in common?

A. Both are recognized when heard.

B. Both have exactly the same tone.

C. Both mean the opposite of what they appear to.

D. Both have hidden in them an evident irritation.

47. How do many people feel when they hear sarcastic comments?

A. They feel hostile towards the sarcastic person.

B. They feel belittled and disrespected.

C. They feel a strong urge to retaliate.

D. They feel incapable of disguising their irritation.

48. What happens when a person consistently acts sarcastically?

A. They feel their dignity greatly heightened.

B. They feel increasingly insecure and hostile.

C. They endure hostility under the disguise of humor.

D. They taste bitterness even in pleasant interactions.

49. What does the author say about people quitting sarcastic comments?

A. It makes others happier and more self-confident.

B. It restrains them from being irritating and bullying.

C. It benefits not only themselves but also those around them.

D. It shields them from negative comments and outright hostility.

50. What is the chief difference between a speaker's wit and sarcasm?

A. Their clarity. B. Their appreciation. C. Their emphasis. D. Their intention.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Variability is crucially important for learning new skills. Consider learning how to serve in tennis. Should you always practise serving from the exactly same location on the court, aiming at the same spot? Although practising in more variable conditions will be slower at first, it will likely make you a better tennis player in the end. This is because variability leads to better generalisation of what is learned. This principle is found in many domains, including speech perception and learning categories. For instance, infants will struggle to learn the category "dog" if they are only exposed to Chihuahuas, instead of many different kinds of dogs. "There are over ten different names for this basic principle," says Limor Raviv, the senior investigator of a recent study. "Learning from less variable input is often fast, but may fail to generalise to new stimuli." To identify key patterns and understand the underlying principles of variability effects, Raviv and her colleagues reviewed over 150 studies on variability and generalisation across fields, including computer science, linguistics, categorisation, visual perception and formal education. The researchers discovered that, across studies, the term variability can refer to at least four different kinds of variability, such as set size and scheduling. "These four kinds of variability have never been directly compared —which means that we currently don't know which is most effective for learning," says Raviv. The impact of variability depends on whether it is relevant to the task or not. But according to the 'Mr. Miyagi principle', practising seemingly unrelated skills may actually benefit learning of other skills. But why does variability impact learning and generalisation? One theory is that more variable input can highlight which aspects of a task are relevant and which are not. Another theory is that greater variability leads to broader generalisations. This is because variability will represent the real world better, including atypical examples. A third reason has to do with the way memory works: when training is variable, learners are forced to actively reconstruct their memories. "Understanding the impact of variability is important for literally every aspect of our daily life. Beyond affecting the way we learn language, motor skills, and categories, it even has an impact on our social lives," explains Raviv. "For example, face recognition is affected by whether people grew up in a small community or in a larger community. Exposure to fewer faces during childhood is associated with diminished face memory." "We hope this work will spark people's curiosity and generate more work on the topic," concludes Raviv. "Our paper raises a lot of open questions. Can we find similar effects of variability beyond the brain, for instance, in the immune system?"

51. What does the passage say about infants learning the category "dog" if they are exposed to Chihuahuas only?

A. They will encounter some degree of difficulty.

B. They will try to categorise other objects first.

C. They will prefer Chihuahuas to other dog species.

D. They will imagine Chihuahuas in various conditions.

52. What does Raviv say about the four different kinds of variability?

A. Which of them is most relevant to the task at hand is to be confirmed.

B. Why they have an impact on learning is far from being understood.

C. Why they have never been directly compared remains a mystery.

D. Which of them is most conducive to learning is yet to be identified.

53. How does one of the theories explain the importance of variability for learning new skills?

A. Learners regard variable training as typical of what happens in the real world.

B. Learners receiving variable training are compelled to reorganise their memories.

C. Learners pay attention to the relevant aspects of a task and ignore those irrelevant.

D. Learners focus on related skills instead of wasting time and effort on unrelated ones.

54. What does the passage say about face recognition?

A. People growing up in a small community may find it easy to remember familiar faces.

B. Face recognition has a significant impact on literally every aspect of our social lives.

C. People growing up in a large community can readily recognise any individual faces.

D. The size of the community people grow up in impacts their face recognition ability.

55. What does Raviv hope to do with their research work?

A. Highlight which aspects of a task are relevant and which are not to learning a skill.

B. Use the principle of variability in teaching seemingly unrelated skills in education.

C. Arouse people's interest in variability and stimulate more research on the topic.

D. Apply the principle of variability to such fields of study as the immune system.

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

56. There is a growing awareness of the importance of digital literacy and skills in today’ s world. As study, work
and daily life move online, the ability to use digital tools wisely has become a basic survival skill rather than an
optional advantage.
This importance is easy to feel in real situations. During the pandemic, all my courses were shifted to online
platforms, and only classmates who could navigate video meetings, submit assignments and search for reliable
sources kept up with the pace. Those who struggled with the technology quickly fell behind, not because they
were less clever, but because they lacked the digital skills the new setting demanded. The same gap appears in
the job market, where employers now expect graduates to handle data, communicate online and tell trustworthy
information from rumours.
Therefore, digital literacy is no longer a bonus but a necessity. By actively learning to process information,
protect our online safety and keep updating our skills, we can turn technology into a real advantage instead of
a barrier.

57. Fans have long been cherished by the Chinese people. Today, however, they are no longer merely tools for keeping cool, but are more often appreciated as works of art. Many fans, with graceful shapes
and exquisite workmanship, are decorated with delicate patterns of landscapes, flowers and birds, and
figures, and thus carry high artistic value. In addition, many famous Chinese painters and calligraphers
like to write poems and paint pictures on fans to display their artistic taste. Fans are also often given to
others as gifts to convey good wishes and sincere feelings. Today, although the practical function of fans
has greatly weakened, the fan, as a cultural symbol and an art form, still plays an important role in

traditional Chinese culture.

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】C

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'reflection and ____26____' → 结合后文 'resulting in two processes: reflection and refraction' → 确定空格处应填入与 'reflection' 并列的物理过程名词 → 选择 'refraction'

27 空 定位空格后的宾语 'a rainbow to be located either near or far away' → 结合后文 'but this phenomenon is not actually located at any specific spot' → 推断空格处动词应表达主观感知或判断 → 选择 'perceive'

28 空 定位空格前的 'position of the observer in ____28____ to the direction of light' → 识别固定搭配 'in relation to'（相对于） → 选择 'relation'

29 空 定位空格后的 'illusion'（幻觉） → 结合前文 'not actually located at any specific spot' → 推断空格处形容词应描述幻觉的性质 → 选择 'optical'（视觉的）

30 空 定位空格后的 'made up of seven colors in a specific order' → 结合后文 'remembering the colors of a rainbow and their order' → 推断空格处名词应指代颜色的排列或序列 → 选择 'spectrum'（光谱）

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'Roy G. Biv' 与宾语 'for: red, orange...' 的语义关系 → 识别固定搭配 'stand for' 表示 '代表' → 选择同义替换词 'stands'

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（'Roy G. Biv'）与宾语（颜色列表）的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配 'stand for' 表示‘代表’ → 选择同义短语 'stands for'。

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（光进入水滴后弯曲，到达另一侧时反射出来，而不是_____穿过水） → 结合上

下文逻辑（反射 vs. 穿透） → 选择表示“继续”或“穿透”的动词 → 同义替换/推理要点：空格处需一个动词，与“passing through”构成并列，表示光没有“继续”或“穿透”水滴，而是反射了出去。
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（'Roy G. Biv'）与宾语（七种颜色）的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配 'stand for' 表示‘代表’ → 选择同义短语 G. stands
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（彩虹由七种颜色按特定顺序组成）→ 结合下文对颜色顺序的解释 → 选择表示“序列/顺序”的词

考点：并列结构　同义替换　语境选词　近义词辨析　转折逻辑　固定搭配　介词短语　科学语境　固定搭配 stand for 动词辨析

27. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'reflection and ____26____' → 结合后文 'resulting in two processes: reflection and refraction' → 确定空格处应填入与 'reflection' 并列的物理过程名词 → 选择 'refraction'
27 空 定位空格后的宾语 'a rainbow to be located either near or far away' → 结合后文 'but this phenomenon is not actually located at any specific spot' → 推断空格处动词应表达主观感知或判断 → 选择 'perceive'
28 空 定位空格前的 'position of the observer in ____28____ to the direction of light' → 识别固定搭配 'in relation to'（相对于） → 选择 'relation'
29 空 定位空格后的 'illusion'（幻觉） → 结合前文 'not actually located at any specific spot' → 推断空格处形容词应描述幻觉的性质 → 选择 'optical'（视觉的）
30 空 定位空格后的 'made up of seven colors in a specific order' → 结合后文 'remembering the colors of a rainbow and their order' → 推断空格处名词应指代颜色的排列或序列 → 选择 'spectrum'（光谱）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'Roy G. Biv' 与宾语 'for: red, orange...' 的语义关系 → 识别固定搭配 'stand for' 表示 '代表' → 选择同义替换词 'stands'
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（'Roy G. Biv'）与宾语（颜色列表）的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配 'stand for' 表示‘代表’ → 选择同义短语 'stands for'。
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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（'Roy G. Biv'）与宾语（七种颜色）的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配 'stand for' 表示‘代表’ → 选择同义短语 G. stands
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（彩虹由七种颜色按特定顺序组成）→ 结合下文对颜色顺序的解释 → 选择表示“序列/顺序”的词

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28. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'reflection and ____26____' → 结合后文 'resulting in two processes: reflection and refraction' → 确定空格处应填入与 'reflection' 并列的物理过程名词 → 选择 'refraction'
27 空 定位空格后的宾语 'a rainbow to be located either near or far away' → 结合后文 'but this phenomenon is not actually located at any specific spot' → 推断空格处动词应表达主观感知或判断 → 选择 'perceive'
28 空 定位空格前的 'position of the observer in ____28____ to the direction of light' → 识别固定搭配 'in relation to'（相对于） → 选择 'relation'
29 空 定位空格后的 'illusion'（幻觉） → 结合前文 'not actually located at any specific spot' → 推断空格处形容词应描述幻觉的性质 → 选择 'optical'（视觉的）
30 空 定位空格后的 'made up of seven colors in a specific order' → 结合后文 'remembering the colors of a rainbow and their order' → 推断空格处名词应指代颜色的排列或序列 → 选择 'spectrum'（光谱）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'Roy G. Biv' 与宾语 'for: red, orange...' 的语义关系 → 识别固定搭配 'stand for'

表示 '代表' → 选择同义替换词 'stands'
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（'Roy G. Biv'）与宾语（颜色列表）的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配 'stand for' 表示‘代表’ → 选择同义短语 'stands for'。
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29. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'reflection and ____26____' → 结合后文 'resulting in two processes: reflection and refraction' → 确定空格处应填入与 'reflection' 并列的物理过程名词 → 选择 'refraction'
27 空 定位空格后的宾语 'a rainbow to be located either near or far away' → 结合后文 'but this phenomenon is not actually located at any specific spot' → 推断空格处动词应表达主观感知或判断 → 选择 'perceive'
28 空 定位空格前的 'position of the observer in ____28____ to the direction of light' → 识别固定搭配 'in relation to'（相对于） → 选择 'relation'
29 空 定位空格后的 'illusion'（幻觉） → 结合前文 'not actually located at any specific spot' → 推断空格处形容词应描述幻觉的性质 → 选择 'optical'（视觉的）
30 空 定位空格后的 'made up of seven colors in a specific order' → 结合后文 'remembering the colors of a rainbow and their order' → 推断空格处名词应指代颜色的排列或序列 → 选择 'spectrum'（光谱）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'Roy G. Biv' 与宾语 'for: red, orange...' 的语义关系 → 识别固定搭配 'stand for' 表示 '代表' → 选择同义替换词 'stands'
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30. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'reflection and ____26____' → 结合后文 'resulting in two processes: reflection and refraction' → 确定空格处应填入与 'reflection' 并列的物理过程名词 → 选择 'refraction'
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28 空 定位空格前的 'position of the observer in ____28____ to the direction of light' → 识别固定搭配 'in relation to'（相对于） → 选择 'relation'
29 空 定位空格后的 'illusion'（幻觉） → 结合前文 'not actually located at any specific spot' → 推断空格处形容词

应描述幻觉的性质 → 选择 'optical'（视觉的）
30 空 定位空格后的 'made up of seven colors in a specific order' → 结合后文 'remembering the colors of a rainbow and their order' → 推断空格处名词应指代颜色的排列或序列 → 选择 'spectrum'（光谱）
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31. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'reflection and ____26____' → 结合后文 'resulting in two processes: reflection and refraction' → 确定空格处应填入与 'reflection' 并列的物理过程名词 → 选择 'refraction'
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28 空 定位空格前的 'position of the observer in ____28____ to the direction of light' → 识别固定搭配 'in relation to'（相对于） → 选择 'relation'
29 空 定位空格后的 'illusion'（幻觉） → 结合前文 'not actually located at any specific spot' → 推断空格处形容词应描述幻觉的性质 → 选择 'optical'（视觉的）
30 空 定位空格后的 'made up of seven colors in a specific order' → 结合后文 'remembering the colors of a rainbow and their order' → 推断空格处名词应指代颜色的排列或序列 → 选择 'spectrum'（光谱）
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32. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'reflection and ____26____' → 结合后文 'resulting in two processes: reflection and refraction' → 确定空格处应填入与 'reflection' 并列的物理过程名词 → 选择 'refraction'
27 空 定位空格后的宾语 'a rainbow to be located either near or far away' → 结合后文 'but this phenomenon is

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28 空 定位空格前的 'position of the observer in ____28____ to the direction of light' → 识别固定搭配 'in relation to'（相对于） → 选择 'relation'
29 空 定位空格后的 'illusion'（幻觉） → 结合前文 'not actually located at any specific spot' → 推断空格处形容词应描述幻觉的性质 → 选择 'optical'（视觉的）
30 空 定位空格后的 'made up of seven colors in a specific order' → 结合后文 'remembering the colors of a rainbow and their order' → 推断空格处名词应指代颜色的排列或序列 → 选择 'spectrum'（光谱）
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33. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'reflection and ____26____' → 结合后文 'resulting in two processes: reflection and refraction' → 确定空格处应填入与 'reflection' 并列的物理过程名词 → 选择 'refraction'
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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'Roy G. Biv' 与宾语 'for: red, orange...' 的语义关系 → 识别固定搭配 'stand for' 表示 '代表' → 选择同义替换词 'stands'
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（'Roy G. Biv'）与宾语（颜色列表）的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配 'stand for' 表示‘代表’ → 选择同义短语 'stands for'。
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（光进入水滴后弯曲，到达另一侧时反射出来，而不是_____穿过水） → 结合上下文逻辑（反射 vs. 穿透） → 选择表示“继续”或“穿透”的动词 → 同义替换/推理要点：空格处需一个动词，与“passing through”构成并列，表示光没有“继续”或“穿透”水滴，而是反射了出去。
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（'Roy G. Biv'）与宾语（七种颜色）的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配 'stand for' 表示‘代表’ → 选择同义短语 G. stands
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（彩虹由七种颜色按特定顺序组成）→ 结合下文对颜色顺序的解释 → 选择表示“序列/顺序”的词

考点：并列结构　同义替换　语境选词　近义词辨析　转折逻辑　固定搭配　介词短语　科学语境　固定搭配 stand for 动词辨析

34. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'reflection and ____26____' → 结合后文 'resulting in two processes: reflection and refraction' → 确定空格处应填入与 'reflection' 并列的物理过程名词 → 选择 'refraction'
27 空 定位空格后的宾语 'a rainbow to be located either near or far away' → 结合后文 'but this phenomenon is not actually located at any specific spot' → 推断空格处动词应表达主观感知或判断 → 选择 'perceive'
28 空 定位空格前的 'position of the observer in ____28____ to the direction of light' → 识别固定搭配 'in relation to'（相对于） → 选择 'relation'
29 空 定位空格后的 'illusion'（幻觉） → 结合前文 'not actually located at any specific spot' → 推断空格处形容词应描述幻觉的性质 → 选择 'optical'（视觉的）
30 空 定位空格后的 'made up of seven colors in a specific order' → 结合后文 'remembering the colors of a rainbow and their order' → 推断空格处名词应指代颜色的排列或序列 → 选择 'spectrum'（光谱）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'Roy G. Biv' 与宾语 'for: red, orange...' 的语义关系 → 识别固定搭配 'stand for' 表示 '代表' → 选择同义替换词 'stands'
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（'Roy G. Biv'）与宾语（颜色列表）的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配 'stand for' 表示‘代表’ → 选择同义短语 'stands for'。
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（光进入水滴后弯曲，到达另一侧时反射出来，而不是_____穿过水） → 结合上下文逻辑（反射 vs. 穿透） → 选择表示“继续”或“穿透”的动词 → 同义替换/推理要点：空格处需一个动词，与“passing through”构成并列，表示光没有“继续”或“穿透”水滴，而是反射了出去。
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（'Roy G. Biv'）与宾语（七种颜色）的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配 'stand for' 表示‘代表’ → 选择同义短语 G. stands
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（彩虹由七种颜色按特定顺序组成）→ 结合下文对颜色顺序的解释 → 选择表示“序列/顺序”的词

考点：并列结构　同义替换　语境选词　近义词辨析　转折逻辑　固定搭配　介词短语　科学语境　固定搭配 stand for 动词辨析

35. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'reflection and ____26____' → 结合后文 'resulting in two processes: reflection and refraction' → 确定空格处应填入与 'reflection' 并列的物理过程名词 → 选择 'refraction'
27 空 定位空格后的宾语 'a rainbow to be located either near or far away' → 结合后文 'but this phenomenon is not actually located at any specific spot' → 推断空格处动词应表达主观感知或判断 → 选择 'perceive'
28 空 定位空格前的 'position of the observer in ____28____ to the direction of light' → 识别固定搭配 'in relation to'（相对于） → 选择 'relation'
29 空 定位空格后的 'illusion'（幻觉） → 结合前文 'not actually located at any specific spot' → 推断空格处形容词应描述幻觉的性质 → 选择 'optical'（视觉的）
30 空 定位空格后的 'made up of seven colors in a specific order' → 结合后文 'remembering the colors of a rainbow and their order' → 推断空格处名词应指代颜色的排列或序列 → 选择 'spectrum'（光谱）
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语 'Roy G. Biv' 与宾语 'for: red, orange...' 的语义关系 → 识别固定搭配 'stand for' 表示 '代表' → 选择同义替换词 'stands'
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（'Roy G. Biv'）与宾语（颜色列表）的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配 'stand for' 表示‘代表’ → 选择同义短语 'stands for'。
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（光进入水滴后弯曲，到达另一侧时反射出来，而不是_____穿过水） → 结合上下文逻辑（反射 vs. 穿透） → 选择表示“继续”或“穿透”的动词 → 同义替换/推理要点：空格处需一个动词，与“passing through”构成并列，表示光没有“继续”或“穿透”水滴，而是反射了出去。
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（'Roy G. Biv'）与宾语（七种颜色）的逻辑关系 → 识别固定搭配 'stand for' 表示‘代表’ → 选择同义短语 G. stands

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（彩虹由七种颜色按特定顺序组成）→ 结合下文对颜色顺序的解释 → 选择表示“序列/顺序”的词

考点：并列结构　同义替换　语境选词　近义词辨析　转折逻辑　固定搭配　介词短语　科学语境　固定搭配 stand for　动词辨析

36. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'fatigued by meetings' 和 'not been considered worthy of further research until recently' → 在段落[D]中找到同义对应 'workers feel fatigued after a meeting' 和 'only in recent decades have scientists deemed the condition worthy of further investigation' → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'Mroz and his team' 和 'compiled a list' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到Mroz团队提出建议的段落 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'get rid of the root cause' 和 'give priority to workers' time' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到讨论解决方案的段落，推断出优先考虑员工时间是解决根本原因的方法 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'exhausted to a dangerous degree' 和 'transition to the next task' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到讨论MRS影响的段落，推断出极度疲惫会严重影响任务转换 → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'Employees in America' 和 'number of hours managers meet' → 在段落[B]中找到同义对应 'employees spend about six hours in meetings' 和 'the average manager meets for a staggering 23 hours' → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 Phyllis Hartman → 在段落[A]中找到其个人经历描述 → 匹配段落[K]中关于 Mroz 研究建议的总结

42. 定位题干关键词 meetings continue too long / don't engage → 在段落[D]中找到 MRS 概念描述 → 推断其与员工活力耗尽的关联 → 匹配段落[E]中关于会议疲劳与效率下降的论述

43. 定位题干关键词 time of meetings is reduced / more engaged → 在段落[I]中找到关于缩短会议时间的建议 → 推断其与员工参与度提升的因果关系

44. 定位题干关键词 some employees consider meetings one of the most dispensable → 在段落[C]中找到完全匹配的表述 → 直接对应

45. 定位题干关键词 Mroz / suggestions applied / steep decrease in number → 在段落[L]中找到 Mroz 的核心观点 → 推断其建议实施后的预期效果

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　数字信息　细节定位　人物经历匹配　概念关联　因果推断　观点推断

37. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'fatigued by meetings' 和 'not been considered worthy of further research until recently' → 在段落[D]中找到同义对应 'workers feel fatigued after a meeting' 和 'only in recent decades have scientists deemed the condition worthy of further investigation' → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'Mroz and his team' 和 'compiled a list' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到Mroz团队提出建议的段落 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'get rid of the root cause' 和 'give priority to workers' time' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到讨论解决方案的段落，推断出优先考虑员工时间是解决根本原因的方法 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'exhausted to a dangerous degree' 和 'transition to the next task' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到讨论MRS影响的段落，推断出极度疲惫会严重影响任务转换 → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'Employees in America' 和 'number of hours managers meet' → 在段落[B]中找到同义对应 'employees spend about six hours in meetings' 和 'the average manager meets for a staggering 23 hours' → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 Phyllis Hartman → 在段落[A]中找到其个人经历描述 → 匹配段落[K]中关于 Mroz 研究建议的总结

42. 定位题干关键词 meetings continue too long / don't engage → 在段落[D]中找到 MRS 概念描述 → 推断其与员

工活力耗尽的关联 → 匹配段落[E]中关于会议疲劳与效率下降的论述
43. 定位题干关键词 time of meetings is reduced / more engaged → 在段落[I]中找到关于缩短会议时间的建议 → 推断其与员工参与度提升的因果关系
44. 定位题干关键词 some employees consider meetings one of the most dispensable → 在段落[C]中找到完全匹配的表述 → 直接对应
45. 定位题干关键词 Mroz / suggestions applied / steep decrease in number → 在段落[L]中找到 Mroz 的核心观点 → 推断其建议实施后的预期效果

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　数字信息　细节定位　人物经历匹配　概念关联　因果推断　观点推断

38. 【答案】N
36. 定位题干关键词 'fatigued by meetings' 和 'not been considered worthy of further research until recently' → 在段落[D]中找到同义对应 'workers feel fatigued after a meeting' 和 'only in recent decades have scientists deemed the condition worthy of further investigation' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Mroz and his team' 和 'compiled a list' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到Mroz团队提出建议的段落 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'get rid of the root cause' 和 'give priority to workers' time' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到讨论解决方案的段落，推断出优先考虑员工时间是解决根本原因的方法 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'exhausted to a dangerous degree' 和 'transition to the next task' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到讨论MRS影响的段落，推断出极度疲惫会严重影响任务转换 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'Employees in America' 和 'number of hours managers meet' → 在段落[B]中找到同义对应 'employees spend about six hours in meetings' 和 'the average manager meets for a staggering 23 hours' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 Phyllis Hartman → 在段落[A]中找到其个人经历描述 → 匹配段落[K]中关于 Mroz 研究建议的总结
42. 定位题干关键词 meetings continue too long / don't engage → 在段落[D]中找到 MRS 概念描述 → 推断其与员工活力耗尽的关联 → 匹配段落[E]中关于会议疲劳与效率下降的论述
43. 定位题干关键词 time of meetings is reduced / more engaged → 在段落[I]中找到关于缩短会议时间的建议 → 推断其与员工参与度提升的因果关系
44. 定位题干关键词 some employees consider meetings one of the most dispensable → 在段落[C]中找到完全匹配的表述 → 直接对应
45. 定位题干关键词 Mroz / suggestions applied / steep decrease in number → 在段落[L]中找到 Mroz 的核心观点 → 推断其建议实施后的预期效果

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　数字信息　细节定位　人物经历匹配　概念关联　因果推断　观点推断

39. 【答案】F
36. 定位题干关键词 'fatigued by meetings' 和 'not been considered worthy of further research until recently' → 在段落[D]中找到同义对应 'workers feel fatigued after a meeting' 和 'only in recent decades have scientists deemed the condition worthy of further investigation' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Mroz and his team' 和 'compiled a list' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到Mroz团队提出建议的段落 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'get rid of the root cause' 和 'give priority to workers' time' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到讨论解决方案的段落，推断出优先考虑员工时间是解决根本原因的方法 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'exhausted to a dangerous degree' 和 'transition to the next task' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到讨论MRS影响的段落，推断出极度疲惫会严重影响任务转换 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'Employees in America' 和 'number of hours managers meet' → 在段落[B]中找到同义对应

'employees spend about six hours in meetings' 和 'the average manager meets for a staggering 23 hours' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 Phyllis Hartman → 在段落[A]中找到其个人经历描述 → 匹配段落[K]中关于 Mroz 研究建议的总结
42. 定位题干关键词 meetings continue too long / don't engage → 在段落[D]中找到 MRS 概念描述 → 推断其与员工活力耗尽的关联 → 匹配段落[E]中关于会议疲劳与效率下降的论述
43. 定位题干关键词 time of meetings is reduced / more engaged → 在段落[I]中找到关于缩短会议时间的建议 → 推断其与员工参与度提升的因果关系
44. 定位题干关键词 some employees consider meetings one of the most dispensable → 在段落[C]中找到完全匹配的表述 → 直接对应
45. 定位题干关键词 Mroz / suggestions applied / steep decrease in number → 在段落[L]中找到 Mroz 的核心观点 → 推断其建议实施后的预期效果

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　数字信息　细节定位　人物经历匹配　概念关联　因果推断　观点推断

40. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'fatigued by meetings' 和 'not been considered worthy of further research until recently' → 在段落[D]中找到同义对应 'workers feel fatigued after a meeting' 和 'only in recent decades have scientists deemed the condition worthy of further investigation' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Mroz and his team' 和 'compiled a list' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到Mroz团队提出建议的段落 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'get rid of the root cause' 和 'give priority to workers' time' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到讨论解决方案的段落，推断出优先考虑员工时间是解决根本原因的方法 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'exhausted to a dangerous degree' 和 'transition to the next task' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到讨论MRS影响的段落，推断出极度疲惫会严重影响任务转换 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'Employees in America' 和 'number of hours managers meet' → 在段落[B]中找到同义对应 'employees spend about six hours in meetings' 和 'the average manager meets for a staggering 23 hours' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 Phyllis Hartman → 在段落[A]中找到其个人经历描述 → 匹配段落[K]中关于 Mroz 研究建议的总结
42. 定位题干关键词 meetings continue too long / don't engage → 在段落[D]中找到 MRS 概念描述 → 推断其与员工活力耗尽的关联 → 匹配段落[E]中关于会议疲劳与效率下降的论述
43. 定位题干关键词 time of meetings is reduced / more engaged → 在段落[I]中找到关于缩短会议时间的建议 → 推断其与员工参与度提升的因果关系
44. 定位题干关键词 some employees consider meetings one of the most dispensable → 在段落[C]中找到完全匹配的表述 → 直接对应
45. 定位题干关键词 Mroz / suggestions applied / steep decrease in number → 在段落[L]中找到 Mroz 的核心观点 → 推断其建议实施后的预期效果

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　数字信息　细节定位　人物经历匹配　概念关联　因果推断　观点推断

41. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'fatigued by meetings' 和 'not been considered worthy of further research until recently' → 在段落[D]中找到同义对应 'workers feel fatigued after a meeting' 和 'only in recent decades have scientists deemed the condition worthy of further investigation' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Mroz and his team' 和 'compiled a list' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到Mroz团队提出建议的段落 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'get rid of the root cause' 和 'give priority to workers' time' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到讨论解决方案的段落，推断出优先考虑员工时间是解决根本原因的方法 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'exhausted to a dangerous degree' 和 'transition to the next task' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到讨论MRS影响的段落，推断出极度疲惫会严重影响任务转换 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'Employees in America' 和 'number of hours managers meet' → 在段落[B]中找到同义对应 'employees spend about six hours in meetings' 和 'the average manager meets for a staggering 23 hours' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 Phyllis Hartman → 在段落[A]中找到其个人经历描述 → 匹配段落[K]中关于 Mroz 研究建议的总结
42. 定位题干关键词 meetings continue too long / don't engage → 在段落[D]中找到 MRS 概念描述 → 推断其与员工活力耗尽的关联 → 匹配段落[E]中关于会议疲劳与效率下降的论述
43. 定位题干关键词 time of meetings is reduced / more engaged → 在段落[I]中找到关于缩短会议时间的建议 → 推断其与员工参与度提升的因果关系
44. 定位题干关键词 some employees consider meetings one of the most dispensable → 在段落[C]中找到完全匹配的表述 → 直接对应
45. 定位题干关键词 Mroz / suggestions applied / steep decrease in number → 在段落[L]中找到 Mroz 的核心观点 → 推断其建议实施后的预期效果

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　数字信息　细节定位　人物经历匹配　概念关联　因果推断　观点推断

42. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'fatigued by meetings' 和 'not been considered worthy of further research until recently' → 在段落[D]中找到同义对应 'workers feel fatigued after a meeting' 和 'only in recent decades have scientists deemed the condition worthy of further investigation' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Mroz and his team' 和 'compiled a list' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到Mroz团队提出建议的段落 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'get rid of the root cause' 和 'give priority to workers' time' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到讨论解决方案的段落，推断出优先考虑员工时间是解决根本原因的方法 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'exhausted to a dangerous degree' 和 'transition to the next task' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到讨论MRS影响的段落，推断出极度疲惫会严重影响任务转换 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'Employees in America' 和 'number of hours managers meet' → 在段落[B]中找到同义对应 'employees spend about six hours in meetings' 和 'the average manager meets for a staggering 23 hours' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 Phyllis Hartman → 在段落[A]中找到其个人经历描述 → 匹配段落[K]中关于 Mroz 研究建议的总结
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44. 定位题干关键词 some employees consider meetings one of the most dispensable → 在段落[C]中找到完全匹配的表述 → 直接对应
45. 定位题干关键词 Mroz / suggestions applied / steep decrease in number → 在段落[L]中找到 Mroz 的核心观点 → 推断其建议实施后的预期效果

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　数字信息　细节定位　人物经历匹配　概念关联　因果推断　观点推断

43. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'fatigued by meetings' 和 'not been considered worthy of further research until recently' → 在段落[D]中找到同义对应 'workers feel fatigued after a meeting' 和 'only in recent decades have scientists deemed the condition worthy of further investigation' → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'Mroz and his team' 和 'compiled a list' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到Mroz团队提出建议的段落 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'get rid of the root cause' 和 'give priority to workers' time' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到讨论解决方案的段落，推断出优先考虑员工时间是解决根本原因的方法 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'exhausted to a dangerous degree' 和 'transition to the next task' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到讨论MRS影响的段落，推断出极度疲惫会严重影响任务转换 → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'Employees in America' 和 'number of hours managers meet' → 在段落[B]中找到同义对应 'employees spend about six hours in meetings' 和 'the average manager meets for a staggering 23 hours' → 得出答案

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43. 定位题干关键词 time of meetings is reduced / more engaged → 在段落[I]中找到关于缩短会议时间的建议 → 推断其与员工参与度提升的因果关系

44. 定位题干关键词 some employees consider meetings one of the most dispensable → 在段落[C]中找到完全匹配的表述 → 直接对应

45. 定位题干关键词 Mroz / suggestions applied / steep decrease in number → 在段落[L]中找到 Mroz 的核心观点 → 推断其建议实施后的预期效果

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　数字信息　细节定位　人物经历匹配　概念关联　因果推断　观点推断

44. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'fatigued by meetings' 和 'not been considered worthy of further research until recently' → 在段落[D]中找到同义对应 'workers feel fatigued after a meeting' 和 'only in recent decades have scientists deemed the condition worthy of further investigation' → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'Mroz and his team' 和 'compiled a list' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到Mroz团队提出建议的段落 → 得出答案

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39. 定位题干关键词 'exhausted to a dangerous degree' 和 'transition to the next task' → 在完整语篇（未提供）中定位到讨论MRS影响的段落，推断出极度疲惫会严重影响任务转换 → 得出答案

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45. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'fatigued by meetings' 和 'not been considered worthy of further research until recently' → 在段落[D]中找到同义对应 'workers feel fatigued after a meeting' 和 'only in recent decades have scientists deemed the condition worthy of further investigation' → 得出答案

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46. 【答案】A

定位首句 → 提取核心信息 'You know them when you hear them' → 同义替换为 'recognized when heard'

考点：细节定位　同义改写

47. 【答案】B

定位 'many people who receive sarcastic comments feel put down' → 理解 'put down' 的语境义为 'belittled' → 匹配选项 B

考点：细节定位　语境选词

48. 【答案】B

定位 'when a person consistently acts sarcastically it may only serve to heighten their underlying hostility and insecurity' → 同义替换为 'feel increasingly insecure and hostile'

考点：细节定位　同义改写

49. 【答案】C

定位 'when a person stops voicing negative comments... they may soon start to feel happier... Also, other people in their life benefit even more' → 综合两方面信息 → 得出 'benefits not only themselves but also those around them'

考点：细节定位　信息综合

50. 【答案】D

定位末段对比 'sarcasm is actually hostility disguised as humor' 与 'clever wit... which is usually without any hostility' → 推断核心区别在于 'intention'（意图）

考点：推理判断　近义词辨析

51. 【答案】A

定位到举例句 → 提取‘struggle to learn’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

52. 【答案】D

定位到Raviv的直接引语 → 提取‘never been directly compared’与‘don't know which is most effective’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

53. 【答案】B

定位到‘A third reason’ → 提取‘forced to actively reconstruct their memories’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

54. 【答案】D

定位到人脸识别例子 → 提取‘community size’与‘face recognition’的关联 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

55. 【答案】C

综合全文研究目的与结尾展望 → 推断研究者的希望 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

56. 【答案】There is a growing awareness of the…

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】Fans have long been cherished by the Chinese…

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、非谓语动词等结构进行衔接，同时准确处理“深受喜爱”、“扮演重要角色”等固定搭配。

考点：深受喜爱　不只是...而更多地...　造型优美、做工精良　具有很高的艺术价值　展示其艺术品味　表达美好的祝福和真挚的情感　扮演着重要角色