# 六级 · 2024年12月大学英语六级真题（第2套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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## 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 did the man want to discuss with the woman?

A. Changing his major.
B. His family situation.
C. Revising his graduation thesis.
D. His passion for Art History.

2. Why does the man want to give up Art History?

A. He doesn't think it legitimate to depend on his father.

B. He thinks his financial situation has now changed.

C. He doesn't think it will provide him with a living.

D. He thinks it nourishes the financially secure only.

3. What does the woman advise the man to do?

A. Try his best to socialize and build a network in the art industry.

B. Seek financially viable employment opportunities after graduation.

C. Investigate all possible ways to become a celebrity in the art world.

D. Strike a balance between intellectual pursuits and financial security.

4. What does the man say he really lacks right now?

A. Money. B. Time. C. Determination. D. Optimism.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about in the conversation?

A. Their decision on investigating beef consumption.

B. Their original ideas about the domestic market.

C. Their different approaches to a case study.

D. Their end-of-semester business projects.

6. What does the man say makes perfect sense?

A. Expanding farmland out west.

B. Importing most of the beef.

C. Raising cattle domestically.

D. Continuing to boost economic growth.

7. Why does the man believe he has a vast and continual market?

A. Technical equipment.

B. Business consultancy.

C. Beef.

D. Carwashing.

8. Who would the man's imagined business cater to?

A. Car owners of all walks of life.

B. High-end customers in big cities.

C. Consumers craving for professional service.

D. Well-off dealers seeking a profitable markup. 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 do we learn from a new study about young children?

A. Parents' talking with them during TV time raises their curiosity levels.

B. Their daily television exposure cuts parent-child conversation time.

C. The more TV they watch the poorer their progress in development.

D. Their socioeconomic levels impact their academic achievement.

10. What did Prachi Shah's study specifically focus on?

A. Kids' enhanced learning.

B. Kids' curiosity levels.

C. Kids' reading and math.

D. Kids' behavioral development.

11. What does the passage say about excessive media exposure?

A. It can hinder kids from getting on with their peers.

B. It can cut into kids' time on exploratory activities.

C. It can arouse kids' interest in how people interact in real life.

D. It can widen the gap between kids from different economic statuses.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What is the dark side of our inborn drive to acquire?

A. Exerting ourselves too hard in order to attain our life's goals.

B. Being possessed with a single thought of professional success.

C. Trying every means to beat others in terms of personal aspirations.

D. Being mindlessly driven to possess more and more material things.

13. What might happen if we do not harness our inborn drive to acquire?

A. We might isolate ourselves from our fellow beings.

B. We might acquire an incorrect sense of well-being.

C. We might end up pursuing all the wrong things.

D. We might make a mess of our personal lives.

14. What does the passage say about our intentional aspirational goals?

A. They should be based on solid theoretical concepts.

B. They should take personal interests into account.

C. They should include goals to help other people.

D. They should increase our sense of worthiness.

15. What will you end up doing without pursuing intentional aspirational goals?

A. Drifting through life aimlessly.
B. Giving up the chance to fulfill yourself.
C. Abandoning all that life has to offer.
D. Spoiling your character and integrity.

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. What does the speaker recommend in this talk?

A. Grade-raising ways and means.
B. Pressure-alleviating exercise.
C. Revision-conducting approaches.
D. Brain-boosting food and drink.

17. What does the speaker warn against coffee?

A. Buying it from coffee shops.
B. Building up a tolerance of it.
C. Drinking it after 2 pm.
D. Consuming it with sugar.

18. How can we get sufficient nutrients according to the speaker?

A. By taking varied vitamin supplements.
B. By consuming a rich variety of foods.
C. By eating both oranges and frozen berries.
D. By getting components packaged in tablets.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What is the worrying trend the late Swedish academic has identified?

A. Many people across advanced economies think the world is going from bad to worse.
B. The news focuses on reporting catastrophes that occur across the world.
C. A significant part of the world is experiencing another great recession.
D. Many people have no idea of those living under miserable conditions.

20. What does the speaker say about globalization?

A. It has experienced ups and downs like any other historical trend.
B. It is hailed as a miracle by both economists and ordinary people.
C. It is the only way for all countries to share economic prosperity.
D. It has given more and more countries a rare chance to thrive.

21. What do we learn about half of the global population?

A. Their fortunes may take a downturn.
B. They can be classified as middle class.
C. Their living standards have been deteriorating.
D. They are experiencing a radical transformation.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What question does the speaker try to answer in this talk?

A. Why smells can activate emotional memories.

B. How powerful the sense of smell can become.

C. How scent particles revive memories forgotten.

D. Why the scent of bread has a strong mental impact.

23. What is said to result in an intimate connection between emotions, memories and scents?

A. The brain cells' processing of memories experienced as strongly emotional.

B. The activation of the brain's emotion processing area by chemical particles.

C. The interaction between chemical particles and the brain cells responsible for smell.

D. The sensations of scents going directly to the brain's emotional and memory centers.

24. What does the brain use to give meaning to information and find a memory?

A. Imagination. B. Association. C. Experience. D. Context.

25. What drawback do memories of scents share with other memories?

A. Inaccuracy and alterability.

B. Susceptibility to polar interpretations.

C. Being personal and individualistic.

D. Being dependent on relevant scenarios.

## 三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. affectionate | B. approximately | C. elapses |
| D. erode | E. flattered | F. flips |
| G. halt | H. overburdened | I. predominates |
| J. propagate | K. scenario | L. shadow |
| M. tentatively | N. typically | O. vigorous |

Ever been talking about something important with someone you care about and found the discussion frustrating instead of fruitful? Negative energy can then cast a ___26___ over your efforts to build a shared understanding. In fact collaborative problem-solving conversations require skills. Strong listening skills are essential. Sprinkling in positivity via appreciation, ___27___ smiles, and warm comments helps. So does the essential ability to keep your emotional tone in the calm zone. If the tone of a dialogue heats up and anger erupts, the dialogue ___28___ from collaborative to adversarial, and progress is likely to come to an immediate ___29___ . In addition, effective dialogue generally has another important characteristic: symmetry. Symmetry in dialogue refers to the balance of how much each partner talks. Are you each getting equal airtime? When one participant does most of the talking, this asymmetry or lack of balance tends to become annoying to one or both of you. The silent partner ___30___ tires of only listening, while the talker can feel ___31___ . Usually, both would prefer more equal give and take. Different rates of speech and levels of voice volume can ___32___ symmetry as well. The faster or louder partner can easily begin taking up more airtime. The slower-talking or softer-voiced one can have trouble getting the floor. Conversations also lose balance when one partner's opinions count more than the other's. One person's input may carry more sway because their style of expression is more ___33___ . One viewpoint may tend to get lost because it is expressed more ___34___ . If either partner fairly consistently ___35___ or evaporates, modifying the pattern will be helpful. The dialogue will feel more productive, and at the same time, the relationship overall is likely to feel more positive.

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. We cannot see the moon at times when it is positioned right between the earth and the sun. _____

37. Volcanic eruptions may cause the moon to assume a moody blue color. _____

38. The moon will be closest to the earth when the supermoon occurs in February. _____

39. There is nothing unusual about the super blood wolf moon, which will bear no resemblance to a bloody wolf head. _____

40. The moon will appear orange when the light reflecting from it travels through an atmosphere thicker than usual. _____

41. It is contrary to logic to claim the name of wolf moon originates from the cultures of American Indians. _____

42. As the moon's orbit is not a hundred-percent circle, its distance from the earth changes. _____

43. A full moon in a given month or season gets a specific name in different cultures. _____

44. There are likely lots of people who know absolutely nothing about why the moon appears to change its size regularly but act like they know. _____

45. When a full moon appears twice in the same month, it is nicknamed a blue moon. _____

## 五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 洋山港(Yangshan Port)是上海航运中心的重要组成部分,是中国第一个深水港,也是世界上规模最大的深水港之一。经过近20年的发展,洋山港已实现高度自动化。数字技术和人工智能的使用大大减少了用工成本和碳排放。自主研发的码头管理系统可以在百公里之外对大型设备进行远程操控。洋山港看上去一片繁忙,现场却见不到人工操作,而且能够24小时不间断运作。洋山港将不断发展,为把上海建成一个全球航运中心做出更大贡献。

## 六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

With population increases and global urbanisation ever accelerating, much attention is focused on the sustainability of our cities and scarce attention is paid to the countryside. Rural life is associated with closely-knit communities, sense of belonging, and a simple, tranquil life. Yet whilst some or all of these elements exist in the countryside, so do conservatism and a lack of employment opportunities. And it is mostly due to the latter that rural communities are suffering. Attracted by the improved economics of urban areas, country-dwellers across the world are moving out, contributing to the excessive crowdedness of densely populated cities, and leaving the countryside in desolation. So how can the countryside ensure its survival among these changes; or should it at all? Due to both the distance between residences and facilities and often intermittent public transport, those living in the countryside are heavier automobile users. Rural dwellers also use more energy maintaining their mostly detached buildings. We may be piled up like boxes in the city, but this brings energy efficiency that the countryside cannot match. Rural energy requirements result in higher carbon emissions per person than in the city, so it is actually irresponsible to endorse such a lifestyle choice. Protecting the countryside is a hot topic. Those who have made their fortunes in the city often buy second homes in the countryside, visiting intermittently for a sample of a supposedly simple life. The side-effect of this is that house prices are pushed up due to increased demand, leaving them unaffordable for local people. A solution has yet to be found for this challenge, for market forces are further forcing residents out of the countryside. For those who believe in rural preservation, this is deplorable. Whilst an idealised view of the countryside is common, the reality is that rural life has continuously evolved. Industrialisation brought an increase in divisions of labour, changing social links between rural people. The internet has introduced once foreign cultures into the countryside. Improved travel connections and affordability have made the world more accessible, creating a "global village". Considering these changes, surely an evolving countryside is inevitable. Perhaps the countryside should also prepare itself for massive population increases in the future. With cities across the world growing rapidly, how will the current urban generation respond to the inevitable social changes of mass urbanisation? Will the longing for a simpler life become stronger, fueling a rural renaissance? As the world continues to urbanise, the voices calling for rural preservation may well grow louder. But change is inevitable. We know that the world is going to see new cities emerging from the dust and current cities growing into megacities, but the future of the countryside is less clear.

46. What has become of the rural areas nowadays?

A. They are becoming somewhat deserted.
B. They are being increasingly urbanised.
C. They are closely-knit communities.
D. They are haunted by conservatism.

47. What does the author think of the rural lifestyle?

A. It is unlikely to survive given the on-going changes.

B. It is less energy-efficient compared to that in cities.

C. It is highly dependent upon heavy automobiles.

D. It is a choice more affluent people will endorse.

48. What does the author think of rich urban residents buying a second home in the countryside?

A. It is bound to mar the traditional rural life.

B. It adversely impacts rural social stability.

C. It hinders rural economies' revitalisation.

D. It is detrimental to rural preservation.

49. What do we learn about the countryside with industrialisation and technological advances?

A. It is destined to change gradually.

B. It will present an idealised way of life.

C. It is likely to embrace foreign cultures.

D. It will become increasingly diversified.

50. What does the author think of the future of the countryside compared with cities?

A. It is going to be harder for the locals.

B. It is going to resemble that of cities.

C. It is less likely to stay static.

D. It is less easy to envisage.

## 七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Statements, like "beauty is in the eye of the beholder ", are rarely questioned. They've become so embedded in our consciousness that people think it's absurd to think otherwise. It might be useful, however, to at least push back on this assumption because people evaluate environment, situations, and people aesthetically. We may find that we still believe it is correct, but we may also find that there is a lot more to the situation than you suppose. A recent study exploring aesthetic taste was published in Cognition. The results from this study show that people agree very much in their aesthetic evaluation of natural objects, but they disagree more about artifacts, or human-made objects. The study found that shared taste was most common for faces and natural landscapes, but least common among works of architecture and art. The hypothesis is the commonly pleasing features, like proportion or symmetry, are at work. Preferences for natural scenes might be learned through life experiences. Factors like habitability, safety, and openness might be preferred as people develop. Some of the details of landscapes change, but the basics are more common, e.g., water, open spaces, and signs of care. Art and architecture, unlike natural spaces, do not have the same level of exposure. So, people do not have the same level of shared taste. It's possible that the lower amount of agreement in the shared taste of artifacts has to do more with elements of style, rather than "behavioral consequences". All of the consequences seem reasonable (or at least possible), but I think there might be an interesting philosophical conclusion that they did not draw. It seems that there is an objective ground to our aesthetic preferences or evaluations. I am not saying this would mean beauty is completely objective, just that there could possibly be general objective principles at work, i.e., beauty is not simply in the eye of the beholder. Nature exhibits some of the universal aesthetic features, such as radiance, in a common way throughout the world. It's not exactly the same everywhere, but it is common. For example, a sunset is similar enough in different places to warrant almost universal appeal. Possible universal principles of beauty—such as proportion, fittingness, radiance, and others—are general categories, which allow for a wide array of embodiments. When people get involved in making artifacts in architecture or art, they apply these very general concepts in unique ways. But the way they applied the principle may not have universal appeal. This is why it's important to experience diverse cultures and their artifacts because it opens us up to different ways of approaching or constructing beauty. And it is always good to question our assumptions.

51. What does the passage say about the statement "beauty is in the eye of the beholder"?

A. It has hardly ever been disputed.
B. It can be interpreted aesthetically.
C. Many people have found it absurd.
D. People have long been misled by it.

52. What does a recent study exploring aesthetic taste show?

A. Aesthetic tastes tend to differ from person to person.

B. Natural beauty is rarely surpassed by artificial beauty.

C. There is less consensus on objects shaped by human craft.

D. There is general agreement on what is pleasing to the eye.

53. Why do people differ in their aesthetic appraisal of artifacts?

A. They come out in a great variety of designs.

B. They lead to varying behavioral consequences.

C. They take up much less natural space than landscapes.

D. They come into people's view less often than natural spaces.

54. What does the example of sunset tell about nature?

A. It creates a powerful appeal through its brilliant radiance.

B. It displays aesthetic traits in a similar way the world over.

C. It embodies beauty with a wide array of aesthetic features.

D. It establishes the principles of beauty in a number of ways.

55. Why do artifacts not always hold universal appeal?

A. The appreciation of their beauty is not subject to objective standards.

B. The universal principle of beauty prevents a wide array of embodiments.

C. The way their creators apply the principle of beauty may not be pleasing to everybody.

D. Their creators interpret the universal principle of beauty each in their preferred way.

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

56. Nowadays, more and more students have realized the importance of self-discipline in their personal growth. In an age flooded with short videos and endless distractions, the ability to control oneself has become the very foundation of academic success and character building.

A vivid example is my roommate Li Ming. When we entered university, he set himself a firm rule: no phone before finishing the day's study plan. While others drifted from one game to another, his steady self-management allowed him to master a difficult programming course and win a national scholarship. His experience convinced me that talent alone rarely decides how far a person goes; it is perseverance and daily self-control that truly shape our future.

Therefore, I firmly believe that cultivating self-discipline deserves our full attention. Rather than blaming the environment for our failures, we should learn to say no to temptations and stick to our own plans. Only by mastering ourselves can we grow into the people we truly wish to become.

57. Yangshan Port is an important part of the Shanghai shipping center, China's first deep-water port, and one of the largest deep-water ports in the world. After nearly two decades of development, it has achieved a high level of automation. The use of digital technology and artificial intelligence has greatly reduced labor costs and carbon emissions. The self-developed terminal management system can remotely control large equipment from hundreds of kilometers away. The port looks busy, but no manual operation can be seen on site, and it can operate around the clock without interruption. Yangshan Port will continue to develop and make greater contributions to building Shanghai into a global shipping center.

# 逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位对话开头男士的陈述 → 提取核心事件'major' → 同义替换为'Changing his major' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】C

定位男士解释放弃原因的关键句 → 提取'financially viable employment'与'does nothing to put food on my plate' → 推断其核心是经济/谋生问题 → 同义替换为'provide him with a living' → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　同义替换

3. 【答案】A

定位女士给出建议的关键句 → 提取'be more assertive and start talking with people'与'Networking is key' → 同义替换为'Try his best to socialize and build a network' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】B

定位男士描述自身困境的关键句 → 提取'Time is a very precious commodity right now' → 同义替换为'lacks Time' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】D

综合对话首尾及核心内容 → 识别双方在讨论各自的期末商业项目选题 → 概括为'end-of-semester business projects' → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括

6. 【答案】C

定位男士回应女士项目建议的语句 → 识别其赞同的核心观点（本地养牛） → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位　观点指代

7. 【答案】D

定位女士对男士项目评价的语句 → 识别其指出的市场依据（汽车多且不会消失） → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位　观点指代

8. 【答案】B

定位男士描述其洗车业务目标客户的语句 → 提取关键信息（大城市高端消费者） → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　信息提取

9. 【答案】A

定位研究核心发现的语句 → 识别其因果关系（父母交谈提升好奇心） → 匹配选项A

考点：主旨概括　因果推理

10. 【答案】B

定位明确说明研究焦点的语句 → 提取核心研究对象（好奇心水平） → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　信息提取

11. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'excessive media exposure' → 在语篇中定位到 'displace exploratory activities such as play and parent-child interactions' → 同义替换为 'cut into kids' time on exploratory activities' → 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 'dark side' 和 'inborn drive to acquire' → 在语篇中定位到 'The dark side... is being mindlessly driven to possess more and more things' → 同义替换为 'Being mindlessly driven to possess more and more material things' → 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 'not harness' 和 'inborn drive to acquire' → 在语篇中定位到 'If you're not... harnessing this inborn drive... you might be mindlessly pursuing all the wrong things' → 同义替换为 'We might end up pursuing all the wrong things' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'intentional aspirational goals' → 在语篇中定位到 'they ought to also include goals to help other people' → 同义替换为 'They should include goals to help other people' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'without pursuing intentional aspirational goals' → 在语篇中定位到 'If you're not pursuing... you're putting yourself in the dangerous position of simply drifting through life' → 同义替换为 'Drifting through life aimlessly' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】D

定位主题句 → 识别核心话题 → 匹配选项

考点：主旨大意　核心话题识别

17. 【答案】C

定位咖啡段落 → 识别警告性建议 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　建议识别

18. 【答案】B

定位营养段落 → 识别核心建议 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　建议识别

19. 【答案】A

定位学者观点句 → 识别核心论断 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　观点识别

20. 【答案】C

定位全球化段落 → 识别核心论点 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　论点识别

21. 【答案】B

定位关键句 'it has also helped lift hundreds of millions of people above the global poverty line' → 推断 'lift above poverty line' 与 'classified as middle class' 的关联 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

22. 【答案】A

定位核心问题句 'But why do smells sometimes trigger powerful memories, especially emotional ones?' → 识别全文围绕此问题展开解释 → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　问题定位

23. 【答案】D

定位因果关系句 'Scents are the only sensations that travel such a direct path... That results in an intimate connection...' → 匹配选项中的 'direct path to the brain's emotional and memory centers' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果关系

24. 【答案】D

定位明确陈述句 'the brain uses the context to give meaning to the information and find that memory' → 直接匹配选项 'Context' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　原词复现

25. 【答案】A

定位总结句 'They aren't always accurate, and they can change over time' → 同义替换 'accurate' 为 'inaccuracy'，'change over time' 为 'alterability' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前动词cast → 识别固定搭配cast a shadow over → 选择符合语境的名词shadow

27 空 定位空格后名词smiles → 识别并列结构appreciation, __ smiles, and warm comments → 选择与positivity、appreciation、warm语义一致的形容词

28 空 定位空格前主语the dialogue → 识别from...to...结构 → 选择表示“转变”的动词

29 空 定位空格前动词come to an immediate → 识别固定搭配come to a halt/stop → 选择表示“停止”的名词

30 空 定位空格前主语The silent partner → 识别并列结构The silent partner...while the talker... → 选择表示“最终”或“逐渐”的副词

31 空 定位空格前主语 'the dialogue' 与介词 'from...to...' → 识别 'take on' 搭配表示 '呈现（新特征）' → 结合语境 '从协作转向对抗' → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前 'progress is likely to come to an immediate...' → 识别固定搭配 'come to a halt/stop' 表示 '停止' → 结合前文 '对话转向对抗' 的负面语境 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前主语 'The silent partner' 与动词 'tires of only listening' → 识别 'eventually' 表示 '最终' 符合 '沉默方最终厌倦' 的逻辑递进 → 结合后文 'talker can feel...' 的对比 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前 'the talker can feel...' → 识别 'neglected' 表示 '被忽视的' 符合 '健谈方感到被冷落' 的语境 → 结合前文 '沉默方厌倦' 的对比 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'Different rates of speech and levels of voice volume can...' → 识别 'disrupt' 表示 '破坏' 符合 '语速和音量差异会破坏对称性' 的语境 → 结合后文 'faster or louder partner... taking up more airtime' 的解释 → 得出答案

考点：cast a shadow over　语境选词　并列结构　近义词辨析　from...to...结构　动词搭配　come to a halt　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）

27. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前动词cast → 识别固定搭配cast a shadow over → 选择符合语境的名词shadow
27 空 定位空格后名词smiles → 识别并列结构appreciation, __ smiles, and warm comments → 选择与positivity、appreciation、warm语义一致的形容词
28 空 定位空格前主语the dialogue → 识别from...to...结构 → 选择表示“转变”的动词
29 空 定位空格前动词come to an immediate → 识别固定搭配come to a halt/stop → 选择表示“停止”的名词
30 空 定位空格前主语The silent partner → 识别并列结构The silent partner...while the talker... → 选择表示“最终”或“逐渐”的副词
31 空 定位空格前主语 'the dialogue' 与介词 'from...to...' → 识别 'take on' 搭配表示 '呈现（新特征）' → 结合语境 '从协作转向对抗' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'progress is likely to come to an immediate...' → 识别固定搭配 'come to a halt/stop' 表示 '停止' → 结合前文 '对话转向对抗' 的负面语境 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前主语 'The silent partner' 与动词 'tires of only listening' → 识别 'eventually' 表示 '最终' 符合 '沉默方最终厌倦' 的逻辑递进 → 结合后文 'talker can feel...' 的对比 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'the talker can feel...' → 识别 'neglected' 表示 '被忽视的' 符合 '健谈方感到被冷落' 的语境 → 结合前文 '沉默方厌倦' 的对比 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'Different rates of speech and levels of voice volume can...' → 识别 'disrupt' 表示 '破坏' 符合 '语速和音量差异会破坏对称性' 的语境 → 结合后文 'faster or louder partner... taking up more airtime' 的解释 → 得出答案

考点：cast a shadow over　语境选词　并列结构　近义词辨析　from...to...结构　动词搭配　come to a halt　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）

28. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前动词cast → 识别固定搭配cast a shadow over → 选择符合语境的名词shadow
27 空 定位空格后名词smiles → 识别并列结构appreciation, __ smiles, and warm comments → 选择与positivity、appreciation、warm语义一致的形容词
28 空 定位空格前主语the dialogue → 识别from...to...结构 → 选择表示“转变”的动词
29 空 定位空格前动词come to an immediate → 识别固定搭配come to a halt/stop → 选择表示“停止”的名词
30 空 定位空格前主语The silent partner → 识别并列结构The silent partner...while the talker... → 选择表示“最终”或“逐渐”的副词
31 空 定位空格前主语 'the dialogue' 与介词 'from...to...' → 识别 'take on' 搭配表示 '呈现（新特征）' → 结合语境 '从协作转向对抗' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'progress is likely to come to an immediate...' → 识别固定搭配 'come to a halt/stop' 表示 '停止' → 结合前文 '对话转向对抗' 的负面语境 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前主语 'The silent partner' 与动词 'tires of only listening' → 识别 'eventually' 表示 '最终' 符合 '沉默方最终厌倦' 的逻辑递进 → 结合后文 'talker can feel...' 的对比 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'the talker can feel...' → 识别 'neglected' 表示 '被忽视的' 符合 '健谈方感到被冷落' 的语境 → 结合前文 '沉默方厌倦' 的对比 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前 'Different rates of speech and levels of voice volume can...' → 识别 'disrupt' 表示 '破坏' 符合 '语速和音量差异会破坏对称性' 的语境 → 结合后文 'faster or louder partner... taking up more airtime' 的解释 → 得出答案

考点：cast a shadow over　语境选词　并列结构　近义词辨析　from...to...结构　动词搭配　come to a halt　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）

29. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前动词cast → 识别固定搭配cast a shadow over → 选择符合语境的名词shadow
27 空 定位空格后名词smiles → 识别并列结构appreciation, __ smiles, and warm comments → 选择与positivity、appreciation、warm语义一致的形容词
28 空 定位空格前主语the dialogue → 识别from...to...结构 → 选择表示“转变”的动词
29 空 定位空格前动词come to an immediate → 识别固定搭配come to a halt/stop → 选择表示“停止”的名词
30 空 定位空格前主语The silent partner → 识别并列结构The silent partner...while the talker... → 选择表示“最终”或“逐渐”的副词
31 空 定位空格前主语 'the dialogue' 与介词 'from...to...' → 识别 'take on' 搭配表示 '呈现（新特征）' → 结合语境 '从协作转向对抗' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'progress is likely to come to an immediate...' → 识别固定搭配 'come to a halt/stop' 表示 '停止' → 结合前文 '对话转向对抗' 的负面语境 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前主语 'The silent partner' 与动词 'tires of only listening' → 识别 'eventually' 表示 '最终' 符合 '沉默方最终厌倦' 的逻辑递进 → 结合后文 'talker can feel...' 的对比 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'the talker can feel...' → 识别 'neglected' 表示 '被忽视的' 符合 '健谈方感到被冷落' 的语境 → 结合前文 '沉默方厌倦' 的对比 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'Different rates of speech and levels of voice volume can...' → 识别 'disrupt' 表示 '破坏' 符合 '语速和音量差异会破坏对称性' 的语境 → 结合后文 'faster or louder partner... taking up more airtime' 的解释 → 得出答案

考点：cast a shadow over　语境选词　并列结构　近义词辨析　from...to...结构　动词搭配　come to a halt　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）

30. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前动词cast → 识别固定搭配cast a shadow over → 选择符合语境的名词shadow
27 空 定位空格后名词smiles → 识别并列结构appreciation, __ smiles, and warm comments → 选择与positivity、appreciation、warm语义一致的形容词
28 空 定位空格前主语the dialogue → 识别from...to...结构 → 选择表示“转变”的动词
29 空 定位空格前动词come to an immediate → 识别固定搭配come to a halt/stop → 选择表示“停止”的名词
30 空 定位空格前主语The silent partner → 识别并列结构The silent partner...while the talker... → 选择表示“最终”或“逐渐”的副词
31 空 定位空格前主语 'the dialogue' 与介词 'from...to...' → 识别 'take on' 搭配表示 '呈现（新特征）' → 结合语境 '从协作转向对抗' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'progress is likely to come to an immediate...' → 识别固定搭配 'come to a halt/stop' 表示 '停止' → 结合前文 '对话转向对抗' 的负面语境 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前主语 'The silent partner' 与动词 'tires of only listening' → 识别 'eventually' 表示 '最终' 符合 '沉默方最终厌倦' 的逻辑递进 → 结合后文 'talker can feel...' 的对比 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'the talker can feel...' → 识别 'neglected' 表示 '被忽视的' 符合 '健谈方感到被冷落' 的语境 → 结合前文 '沉默方厌倦' 的对比 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'Different rates of speech and levels of voice volume can...' → 识别 'disrupt' 表示 '破坏' 符合 '语速和音量差异会破坏对称性' 的语境 → 结合后文 'faster or louder partner... taking up more airtime' 的解释 →

得出答案

考点：cast a shadow over 语境选词 并列结构 近义词辨析 from...to...结构 动词搭配 come to a halt 固定搭配 动词搭配 take on 固定搭配（通用）

31. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前动词cast → 识别固定搭配cast a shadow over → 选择符合语境的名词shadow
27 空 定位空格后名词smiles → 识别并列结构appreciation, __ smiles, and warm comments → 选择与positivity、appreciation、warm语义一致的形容词
28 空 定位空格前主语the dialogue → 识别from...to...结构 → 选择表示“转变”的动词
29 空 定位空格前动词come to an immediate → 识别固定搭配come to a halt/stop → 选择表示“停止”的名词
30 空 定位空格前主语The silent partner → 识别并列结构The silent partner...while the talker... → 选择表示“最终”或“逐渐”的副词
31 空 定位空格前主语 'the dialogue' 与介词 'from...to...' → 识别 'take on' 搭配表示 '呈现（新特征）' → 结合语境 '从协作转向对抗' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'progress is likely to come to an immediate...' → 识别固定搭配 'come to a halt/stop' 表示 '停止' → 结合前文 '对话转向对抗' 的负面语境 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前主语 'The silent partner' 与动词 'tires of only listening' → 识别 'eventually' 表示 '最终' 符合 '沉默方最终厌倦' 的逻辑递进 → 结合后文 'talker can feel...' 的对比 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'the talker can feel...' → 识别 'neglected' 表示 '被忽视的' 符合 '健谈方感到被冷落' 的语境 → 结合前文 '沉默方厌倦' 的对比 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'Different rates of speech and levels of voice volume can...' → 识别 'disrupt' 表示 '破坏' 符合 '语速和音量差异会破坏对称性' 的语境 → 结合后文 'faster or louder partner... taking up more airtime' 的解释 → 得出答案

考点：cast a shadow over 语境选词 并列结构 近义词辨析 from...to...结构 动词搭配 come to a halt 固定搭配 动词搭配 take on 固定搭配（通用）

32. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前动词cast → 识别固定搭配cast a shadow over → 选择符合语境的名词shadow
27 空 定位空格后名词smiles → 识别并列结构appreciation, __ smiles, and warm comments → 选择与positivity、appreciation、warm语义一致的形容词
28 空 定位空格前主语the dialogue → 识别from...to...结构 → 选择表示“转变”的动词
29 空 定位空格前动词come to an immediate → 识别固定搭配come to a halt/stop → 选择表示“停止”的名词
30 空 定位空格前主语The silent partner → 识别并列结构The silent partner...while the talker... → 选择表示“最终”或“逐渐”的副词
31 空 定位空格前主语 'the dialogue' 与介词 'from...to...' → 识别 'take on' 搭配表示 '呈现（新特征）' → 结合语境 '从协作转向对抗' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'progress is likely to come to an immediate...' → 识别固定搭配 'come to a halt/stop' 表示 '停止' → 结合前文 '对话转向对抗' 的负面语境 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前主语 'The silent partner' 与动词 'tires of only listening' → 识别 'eventually' 表示 '最终' 符合 '沉默方最终厌倦' 的逻辑递进 → 结合后文 'talker can feel...' 的对比 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'the talker can feel...' → 识别 'neglected' 表示 '被忽视的' 符合 '健谈方感到被冷落' 的语境 → 结合前文 '沉默方厌倦' 的对比 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'Different rates of speech and levels of voice volume can...' → 识别 'disrupt' 表示 '破坏' 符合 '语速和音量差异会破坏对称性' 的语境 → 结合后文 'faster or louder partner... taking up more airtime' 的解释 → 得出答案

考点：cast a shadow over　语境选词　并列结构　近义词辨析　from...to...结构　动词搭配　come to a halt　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）

33. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前动词cast → 识别固定搭配cast a shadow over → 选择符合语境的名词shadow
27 空 定位空格后名词smiles → 识别并列结构appreciation, __ smiles, and warm comments → 选择与positivity、appreciation、warm语义一致的形容词
28 空 定位空格前主语the dialogue → 识别from...to...结构 → 选择表示“转变”的动词
29 空 定位空格前动词come to an immediate → 识别固定搭配come to a halt/stop → 选择表示“停止”的名词
30 空 定位空格前主语The silent partner → 识别并列结构The silent partner...while the talker... → 选择表示“最终”或“逐渐”的副词
31 空 定位空格前主语 'the dialogue' 与介词 'from...to...' → 识别 'take on' 搭配表示 '呈现（新特征）' → 结合语境 '从协作转向对抗' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'progress is likely to come to an immediate...' → 识别固定搭配 'come to a halt/stop' 表示 '停止' → 结合前文 '对话转向对抗' 的负面语境 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前主语 'The silent partner' 与动词 'tires of only listening' → 识别 'eventually' 表示 '最终' 符合 '沉默方最终厌倦' 的逻辑递进 → 结合后文 'talker can feel...' 的对比 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'the talker can feel...' → 识别 'neglected' 表示 '被忽视的' 符合 '健谈方感到被冷落' 的语境 → 结合前文 '沉默方厌倦' 的对比 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'Different rates of speech and levels of voice volume can...' → 识别 'disrupt' 表示 '破坏' 符合 '语速和音量差异会破坏对称性' 的语境 → 结合后文 'faster or louder partner... taking up more airtime' 的解释 → 得出答案

考点：cast a shadow over　语境选词　并列结构　近义词辨析　from...to...结构　动词搭配　come to a halt　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）

34. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前动词cast → 识别固定搭配cast a shadow over → 选择符合语境的名词shadow
27 空 定位空格后名词smiles → 识别并列结构appreciation, __ smiles, and warm comments → 选择与positivity、appreciation、warm语义一致的形容词
28 空 定位空格前主语the dialogue → 识别from...to...结构 → 选择表示“转变”的动词
29 空 定位空格前动词come to an immediate → 识别固定搭配come to a halt/stop → 选择表示“停止”的名词
30 空 定位空格前主语The silent partner → 识别并列结构The silent partner...while the talker... → 选择表示“最终”或“逐渐”的副词
31 空 定位空格前主语 'the dialogue' 与介词 'from...to...' → 识别 'take on' 搭配表示 '呈现（新特征）' → 结合语境 '从协作转向对抗' → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'progress is likely to come to an immediate...' → 识别固定搭配 'come to a halt/stop' 表示 '停止' → 结合前文 '对话转向对抗' 的负面语境 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前主语 'The silent partner' 与动词 'tires of only listening' → 识别 'eventually' 表示 '最终' 符合 '沉默方最终厌倦' 的逻辑递进 → 结合后文 'talker can feel...' 的对比 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'the talker can feel...' → 识别 'neglected' 表示 '被忽视的' 符合 '健谈方感到被冷落' 的语境 → 结合前文 '沉默方厌倦' 的对比 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'Different rates of speech and levels of voice volume can...' → 识别 'disrupt' 表示 '破坏' 符合 '语速和音量差异会破坏对称性' 的语境 → 结合后文 'faster or louder partner... taking up more airtime' 的解释 → 得出答案

考点：cast a shadow over　语境选词　并列结构　近义词辨析　from...to...结构　动词搭配　come to a halt　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）

35. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前动词cast → 识别固定搭配cast a shadow over → 选择符合语境的名词shadow

27 空 定位空格后名词smiles → 识别并列结构appreciation, __ smiles, and warm comments → 选择与positivity、appreciation、warm语义一致的形容词

28 空 定位空格前主语the dialogue → 识别from...to...结构 → 选择表示“转变”的动词

29 空 定位空格前动词come to an immediate → 识别固定搭配come to a halt/stop → 选择表示“停止”的名词

30 空 定位空格前主语The silent partner → 识别并列结构The silent partner...while the talker... → 选择表示“最终”或“逐渐”的副词

31 空 定位空格前主语 'the dialogue' 与介词 'from...to...' → 识别 'take on' 搭配表示 '呈现（新特征）' → 结合语境 '从协作转向对抗' → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前 'progress is likely to come to an immediate...' → 识别固定搭配 'come to a halt/stop' 表示 '停止' → 结合前文 '对话转向对抗' 的负面语境 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前主语 'The silent partner' 与动词 'tires of only listening' → 识别 'eventually' 表示 '最终' 符合 '沉默方最终厌倦' 的逻辑递进 → 结合后文 'talker can feel...' 的对比 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前 'the talker can feel...' → 识别 'neglected' 表示 '被忽视的' 符合 '健谈方感到被冷落' 的语境 → 结合前文 '沉默方厌倦' 的对比 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前 'Different rates of speech and levels of voice volume can...' → 识别 'disrupt' 表示 '破坏' 符合 '语速和音量差异会破坏对称性' 的语境 → 结合后文 'faster or louder partner... taking up more airtime' 的解释 → 得出答案

考点：cast a shadow over　语境选词　并列结构　近义词辨析　from...to...结构　动词搭配　come to a halt　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）

36. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键信息（月球位于地球与太阳之间导致不可见） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（月球反射太阳光，角度变化导致不可见） → 匹配段落E

37. 定位题干关键信息（火山喷发导致月球呈现蓝色） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（火山喷发产生的颗粒物散射红光，使月球呈现蓝色） → 匹配段落K

38. 定位题干关键信息（超级月亮发生在二月时，月球离地球最近） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（超级月亮发生在月球轨道近地点附近） → 匹配段落G

39. 定位题干关键信息（超级血狼月没有异常，外观不像血狼头） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（段落B明确说明） → 匹配段落B

40. 定位题干关键信息（月球反射的光穿过比平时更厚的大气层时呈现橙色） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（大气层厚度影响光的散射，导致颜色变化） → 匹配段落H

41. 定位题干关键词 'wolf moon' → 在段落[B]中找到 'super blood wolf moon eclipse' 及其解释 → 题干陈述与原文信息相悖

42. 定位题干关键词 'orbit' 和 'distance' → 在段落[E]中找到 'The moon orbits Earth' 及其后续解释 → 题干陈述与原文信息一致

43. 定位题干关键词 'full moon' 和 'specific name' → 在段落[B]中找到 'qualifiers we've historically used to keep track of full moons' → 题干陈述与原文信息一致

44. 定位题干关键词 'know absolutely nothing' 和 'act like they know' → 在段落[D]中找到 'pretending they totally know' → 题干陈述与原文信息一致

45. 定位题干关键词 'blue moon' → 在段落[A]中找到 'Blue moons' → 题干陈述在原文中无直接依据

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果推理　概念对应　同义转述　科学原理　信息比对　信息匹配

37. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键信息（月球位于地球与太阳之间导致不可见） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（月球反射太阳光，角度变化导致不可见） → 匹配段落E

37. 定位题干关键信息（火山喷发导致月球呈现蓝色） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（火山喷发产生的颗粒物散射红光，使月球呈现蓝色） → 匹配段落K

38. 定位题干关键信息（超级月亮发生在二月时，月球离地球最近） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（超级月亮发生在月球轨道近地点附近） → 匹配段落G

39. 定位题干关键信息（超级血狼月没有异常，外观不像血狼头） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（段落B明确说明） → 匹配段落B

40. 定位题干关键信息（月球反射的光穿过比平时更厚的大气层时呈现橙色） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（大气层厚度影响光的散射，导致颜色变化） → 匹配段落H

41. 定位题干关键词 'wolf moon' → 在段落[B]中找到 'super blood wolf moon eclipse' 及其解释 → 题干陈述与原文信息相悖

42. 定位题干关键词 'orbit' 和 'distance' → 在段落[E]中找到 'The moon orbits Earth' 及其后续解释 → 题干陈述与原文信息一致

43. 定位题干关键词 'full moon' 和 'specific name' → 在段落[B]中找到 'qualifiers we've historically used to keep track of full moons' → 题干陈述与原文信息一致

44. 定位题干关键词 'know absolutely nothing' 和 'act like they know' → 在段落[D]中找到 'pretending they totally know' → 题干陈述与原文信息一致

45. 定位题干关键词 'blue moon' → 在段落[A]中找到 'Blue moons' → 题干陈述在原文中无直接依据

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果推理　概念对应　同义转述　科学原理　信息比对　信息匹配

38. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键信息（月球位于地球与太阳之间导致不可见） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（月球反射太阳光，角度变化导致不可见） → 匹配段落E

37. 定位题干关键信息（火山喷发导致月球呈现蓝色） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（火山喷发产生的颗粒物散射红光，使月球呈现蓝色） → 匹配段落K

38. 定位题干关键信息（超级月亮发生在二月时，月球离地球最近） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（超级月亮发生在月球轨道近地点附近） → 匹配段落G

39. 定位题干关键信息（超级血狼月没有异常，外观不像血狼头） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（段落B明确说明） → 匹配段落B

40. 定位题干关键信息（月球反射的光穿过比平时更厚的大气层时呈现橙色） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（大气层厚度影响光的散射，导致颜色变化） → 匹配段落H

41. 定位题干关键词 'wolf moon' → 在段落[B]中找到 'super blood wolf moon eclipse' 及其解释 → 题干陈述与原文信息相悖

42. 定位题干关键词 'orbit' 和 'distance' → 在段落[E]中找到 'The moon orbits Earth' 及其后续解释 → 题干陈述与原文信息一致

43. 定位题干关键词 'full moon' 和 'specific name' → 在段落[B]中找到 'qualifiers we've historically used to keep track of full moons' → 题干陈述与原文信息一致

44. 定位题干关键词 'know absolutely nothing' 和 'act like they know' → 在段落[D]中找到 'pretending they totally know' → 题干陈述与原文信息一致

45. 定位题干关键词 'blue moon' → 在段落[A]中找到 'Blue moons' → 题干陈述在原文中无直接依据

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果推理　概念对应　同义转述　科学原理　信息比对　信息匹配

39. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键信息（月球位于地球与太阳之间导致不可见） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（月球反射太阳光，角度变化导致不可见） → 匹配段落E

37. 定位题干关键信息（火山喷发导致月球呈现蓝色） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（火山喷发产生的颗粒物散射红光，使月球呈现蓝色） → 匹配段落K

38. 定位题干关键信息（超级月亮发生在二月时，月球离地球最近） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（超级月亮发生在月球轨道近地点附近） → 匹配段落G

39. 定位题干关键信息（超级血狼月没有异常，外观不像血狼头） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（段落B明确说明） → 匹配段落B

40. 定位题干关键信息（月球反射的光穿过比平时更厚的大气层时呈现橙色） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（大气层厚度影响光的散射，导致颜色变化） → 匹配段落H

41. 定位题干关键词 'wolf moon' → 在段落[B]中找到 'super blood wolf moon eclipse' 及其解释 → 题干陈述与原文信息相悖

42. 定位题干关键词 'orbit' 和 'distance' → 在段落[E]中找到 'The moon orbits Earth' 及其后续解释 → 题干陈述与原文信息一致

43. 定位题干关键词 'full moon' 和 'specific name' → 在段落[B]中找到 'qualifiers we've historically used to keep track of full moons' → 题干陈述与原文信息一致

44. 定位题干关键词 'know absolutely nothing' 和 'act like they know' → 在段落[D]中找到 'pretending they totally know' → 题干陈述与原文信息一致

45. 定位题干关键词 'blue moon' → 在段落[A]中找到 'Blue moons' → 题干陈述在原文中无直接依据

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果推理　概念对应　同义转述　科学原理　信息比对　信息匹配

40. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键信息（月球位于地球与太阳之间导致不可见） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（月球反射太阳光，角度变化导致不可见） → 匹配段落E

37. 定位题干关键信息（火山喷发导致月球呈现蓝色） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（火山喷发产生的颗粒物散射红光，使月球呈现蓝色） → 匹配段落K

38. 定位题干关键信息（超级月亮发生在二月时，月球离地球最近） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（超级月亮发生在月球轨道近地点附近） → 匹配段落G

39. 定位题干关键信息（超级血狼月没有异常，外观不像血狼头） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（段落B明确说明） → 匹配段落B

40. 定位题干关键信息（月球反射的光穿过比平时更厚的大气层时呈现橙色） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（大气层厚度影响光的散射，导致颜色变化） → 匹配段落H

41. 定位题干关键词 'wolf moon' → 在段落[B]中找到 'super blood wolf moon eclipse' 及其解释 → 题干陈述与原文信息相悖

42. 定位题干关键词 'orbit' 和 'distance' → 在段落[E]中找到 'The moon orbits Earth' 及其后续解释 → 题干陈述与原文信息一致

43. 定位题干关键词 'full moon' 和 'specific name' → 在段落[B]中找到 'qualifiers we've historically used to keep track of full moons' → 题干陈述与原文信息一致

44. 定位题干关键词 'know absolutely nothing' 和 'act like they know' → 在段落[D]中找到 'pretending they totally know' → 题干陈述与原文信息一致

45. 定位题干关键词 'blue moon' → 在段落[A]中找到 'Blue moons' → 题干陈述在原文中无直接依据

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果推理　概念对应　同义转述　科学原理　信息比对　信息匹配

41. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干关键信息（月球位于地球与太阳之间导致不可见） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（月球反射太阳光，角度变化导致不可见） → 匹配段落E
37. 定位题干关键信息（火山喷发导致月球呈现蓝色） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（火山喷发产生的颗粒物散射红光，使月球呈现蓝色） → 匹配段落K
38. 定位题干关键信息（超级月亮发生在二月时，月球离地球最近） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（超级月亮发生在月球轨道近地点附近） → 匹配段落G
39. 定位题干关键信息（超级血狼月没有异常，外观不像血狼头） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（段落B明确说明） → 匹配段落B
40. 定位题干关键信息（月球反射的光穿过比平时更厚的大气层时呈现橙色） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（大气层厚度影响光的散射，导致颜色变化） → 匹配段落H
41. 定位题干关键词 'wolf moon' → 在段落[B]中找到 'super blood wolf moon eclipse' 及其解释 → 题干陈述与原文信息相悖
42. 定位题干关键词 'orbit' 和 'distance' → 在段落[E]中找到 'The moon orbits Earth' 及其后续解释 → 题干陈述与原文信息一致
43. 定位题干关键词 'full moon' 和 'specific name' → 在段落[B]中找到 'qualifiers we've historically used to keep track of full moons' → 题干陈述与原文信息一致
44. 定位题干关键词 'know absolutely nothing' 和 'act like they know' → 在段落[D]中找到 'pretending they totally know' → 题干陈述与原文信息一致
45. 定位题干关键词 'blue moon' → 在段落[A]中找到 'Blue moons' → 题干陈述在原文中无直接依据

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果推理　概念对应　同义转述　科学原理　信息比对　信息匹配

42. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键信息（月球位于地球与太阳之间导致不可见） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（月球反射太阳光，角度变化导致不可见） → 匹配段落E
37. 定位题干关键信息（火山喷发导致月球呈现蓝色） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（火山喷发产生的颗粒物散射红光，使月球呈现蓝色） → 匹配段落K
38. 定位题干关键信息（超级月亮发生在二月时，月球离地球最近） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（超级月亮发生在月球轨道近地点附近） → 匹配段落G
39. 定位题干关键信息（超级血狼月没有异常，外观不像血狼头） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（段落B明确说明） → 匹配段落B
40. 定位题干关键信息（月球反射的光穿过比平时更厚的大气层时呈现橙色） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（大气层厚度影响光的散射，导致颜色变化） → 匹配段落H
41. 定位题干关键词 'wolf moon' → 在段落[B]中找到 'super blood wolf moon eclipse' 及其解释 → 题干陈述与原文信息相悖
42. 定位题干关键词 'orbit' 和 'distance' → 在段落[E]中找到 'The moon orbits Earth' 及其后续解释 → 题干陈述与原文信息一致
43. 定位题干关键词 'full moon' 和 'specific name' → 在段落[B]中找到 'qualifiers we've historically used to keep track of full moons' → 题干陈述与原文信息一致
44. 定位题干关键词 'know absolutely nothing' 和 'act like they know' → 在段落[D]中找到 'pretending they totally know' → 题干陈述与原文信息一致
45. 定位题干关键词 'blue moon' → 在段落[A]中找到 'Blue moons' → 题干陈述在原文中无直接依据

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果推理　概念对应　同义转述　科学原理　信息比对　信息匹配

43. 【答案】N

36. 定位题干关键信息（月球位于地球与太阳之间导致不可见） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（月球反射太阳光，角度变化导致不可见） → 匹配段落E
37. 定位题干关键信息（火山喷发导致月球呈现蓝色） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（火山喷发产生的颗粒物散射红光，使月球呈现蓝色） → 匹配段落K
38. 定位题干关键信息（超级月亮发生在二月时，月球离地球最近） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（超级月亮发生在月球轨道近地点附近） → 匹配段落G
39. 定位题干关键信息（超级血狼月没有异常，外观不像血狼头） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（段落B明确说明） → 匹配段落B
40. 定位题干关键信息（月球反射的光穿过比平时更厚的大气层时呈现橙色） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（大气层厚度影响光的散射，导致颜色变化） → 匹配段落H
41. 定位题干关键词 'wolf moon' → 在段落[B]中找到 'super blood wolf moon eclipse' 及其解释 → 题干陈述与原文信息相悖
42. 定位题干关键词 'orbit' 和 'distance' → 在段落[E]中找到 'The moon orbits Earth' 及其后续解释 → 题干陈述与原文信息一致
43. 定位题干关键词 'full moon' 和 'specific name' → 在段落[B]中找到 'qualifiers we've historically used to keep track of full moons' → 题干陈述与原文信息一致
44. 定位题干关键词 'know absolutely nothing' 和 'act like they know' → 在段落[D]中找到 'pretending they totally know' → 题干陈述与原文信息一致
45. 定位题干关键词 'blue moon' → 在段落[A]中找到 'Blue moons' → 题干陈述在原文中无直接依据

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果推理　概念对应　同义转述　科学原理　信息比对　信息匹配

44. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键信息（月球位于地球与太阳之间导致不可见） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（月球反射太阳光，角度变化导致不可见） → 匹配段落E
37. 定位题干关键信息（火山喷发导致月球呈现蓝色） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（火山喷发产生的颗粒物散射红光，使月球呈现蓝色） → 匹配段落K
38. 定位题干关键信息（超级月亮发生在二月时，月球离地球最近） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（超级月亮发生在月球轨道近地点附近） → 匹配段落G
39. 定位题干关键信息（超级血狼月没有异常，外观不像血狼头） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（段落B明确说明） → 匹配段落B
40. 定位题干关键信息（月球反射的光穿过比平时更厚的大气层时呈现橙色） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（大气层厚度影响光的散射，导致颜色变化） → 匹配段落H
41. 定位题干关键词 'wolf moon' → 在段落[B]中找到 'super blood wolf moon eclipse' 及其解释 → 题干陈述与原文信息相悖
42. 定位题干关键词 'orbit' 和 'distance' → 在段落[E]中找到 'The moon orbits Earth' 及其后续解释 → 题干陈述与原文信息一致
43. 定位题干关键词 'full moon' 和 'specific name' → 在段落[B]中找到 'qualifiers we've historically used to keep track of full moons' → 题干陈述与原文信息一致
44. 定位题干关键词 'know absolutely nothing' 和 'act like they know' → 在段落[D]中找到 'pretending they totally know' → 题干陈述与原文信息一致
45. 定位题干关键词 'blue moon' → 在段落[A]中找到 'Blue moons' → 题干陈述在原文中无直接依据

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果推理　概念对应　同义转述　科学原理　信息比对　信息匹配

45. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键信息（月球位于地球与太阳之间导致不可见） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（月球反射太阳光，角度变化导致不可见） → 匹配段落E

37. 定位题干关键信息（火山喷发导致月球呈现蓝色） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（火山喷发产生的颗粒物散射红光，使月球呈现蓝色） → 匹配段落K

38. 定位题干关键信息（超级月亮发生在二月时，月球离地球最近） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（超级月亮发生在月球轨道近地点附近） → 匹配段落G

39. 定位题干关键信息（超级血狼月没有异常，外观不像血狼头） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（段落B明确说明） → 匹配段落B

40. 定位题干关键信息（月球反射的光穿过比平时更厚的大气层时呈现橙色） → 在语篇中寻找对应解释（大气层厚度影响光的散射，导致颜色变化） → 匹配段落H

41. 定位题干关键词 'wolf moon' → 在段落[B]中找到 'super blood wolf moon eclipse' 及其解释 → 题干陈述与原文信息相悖

42. 定位题干关键词 'orbit' 和 'distance' → 在段落[E]中找到 'The moon orbits Earth' 及其后续解释 → 题干陈述与原文信息一致

43. 定位题干关键词 'full moon' 和 'specific name' → 在段落[B]中找到 'qualifiers we've historically used to keep track of full moons' → 题干陈述与原文信息一致

44. 定位题干关键词 'know absolutely nothing' 和 'act like they know' → 在段落[D]中找到 'pretending they totally know' → 题干陈述与原文信息一致

45. 定位题干关键词 'blue moon' → 在段落[A]中找到 'Blue moons' → 题干陈述在原文中无直接依据

考点：细节定位　同义替换　因果推理　概念对应　同义转述　科学原理　信息比对　信息匹配

46. 【答案】A

定位关键句 → 提取‘leaving the countryside in desolation’ → 同义替换为‘becoming somewhat deserted’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】B

定位关键句 → 提取‘Rural energy requirements result in higher carbon emissions per person than in the city’ → 推理出‘less energy-efficient’

考点：推理判断　细节支撑

48. 【答案】D

定位关键句 → 提取‘For those who believe in rural preservation, this is deplorable’ → 推理出‘detrimental to rural preservation’

考点：推理判断　观点态度

49. 【答案】A

定位关键句 → 提取‘the reality is that rural life has continuously evolved’ → 同义替换为‘destined to change gradually’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】D

定位关键句 → 提取‘the reality is that rural life has continuously evolved’及前文挑战 → 推理出‘less likely to stay static’

考点：推理判断　综合理解

51. 【答案】A

定位首句 → 同义替换 'rarely questioned' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

52. 【答案】C

定位研究结果句 → 同义替换 'disagree more about artifacts' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

53. 【答案】D

定位原因解释句 → 同义替换 'do not have the same level of exposure' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

54. 【答案】B

定位日落例子 → 同义替换 'similar enough... to warrant almost universal ap...' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

55. 【答案】C

定位原因解释句 → 同义替换 'elements of style, rather than...' → 推理得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

56. 【答案】Nowadays, more and more 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　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】Yangshan Port is an important part of the…

翻译需处理长句拆分、定语从句构建及专业术语搭配，体现句式变化与复杂句构建能力。

考点：重要组成部分　深水港　高度自动化　远程操控　不间断运作　全球航运中心