六级 · 2024年12月大学英语六级真题（第3套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
260 056
yingyu8.cn/d/260056

本卷答案与讲解
693 857
yingyu8.cn/an/693857

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 are the speakers most probably doing?

A. Preparing for a job interview.

B. Writing a work report together.

C. Going through a couple of issues the company faces.

D. Discussing the woman's annual performance review.

2. What does the woman say she appreciates?

A. The overall culture of the company.
B. The instruction from her supervisor.
C. The honesty of the manager.
D. The recognition of her merits.

3. What has given rise to some complaints about the woman?

A. Her inadequate language proficiency.
B. Her inability to interact with colleagues properly.
C. Her inappropriate behavior at company meetings.
D. Her simplistic approach to dealing with others.

4. Why doesn't the woman like to write long emails?

A. To avoid offending the recipients.
B. To show her unique writing style.
C. To save time.
D. To be frank.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the woman say she has always wanted to do since childhood?

A. Provide medical service to the community.
B. Make healthcare in her hometown the best.
C. Obtain a doctoral degree in internal medicine.
D. Have a profound impact on people around her.

6. What do we learn about the woman's parents from the conversation?

A. They have constantly urged her to study hard.
B. They have worked hard to finance her education.
C. They have tried to create a positive learning environment.
D. They have pursued the family's dreams together with her.

7. Why does the woman say she wants to choose internal medicine as her specialty?

A. It is a key medical branch conducive to realizing her dreams.
B. It connects many other specialties with its broad coverage.
C. It has a long history in the man's prestigious institution.
D. It is a medical branch both of her parents specialize in.

8. How does the man describe the woman's school grades?

A. Problematic.
B. Competitive.
C. Inconsistent.
D. Trustworthy. 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. Why do we often have to choose photos that include a street sign to log into our email accounts?

A. To prevent hackers from cracking our secret codes.

B. To show that all the guidelines are being followed.

C. To provide evidence that passwords are forgotten.

D. To convince our computer that we are human.

10. What do researchers at a university in Finland aim to do in their new study?

A. Put an end to the hacking phenomenon.

B. Help people remember their passwords.

C. Reduce the intricacy of the password itself.

D. Explain the need for different email accounts.

11. What do the researchers advise websites to do at the end of the passage?

A. Innovate technologies to ensure the safety of users' accounts.

B. Provide incentives for the application of creative passwords.

C. Explore the possibility of using simpler secret codes.

D. Take steps to encourage users to log in more often.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What was the problem Jenny Weiner encountered four years ago?

A. Her work no longer interested her.

B. Her training app did not fit her.

C. Her fitness fell into a slump.

D. Her business deteriorated.

13. What can the fitness phone app Slimmeretics do according to the passage?

A. Help users keep track of their fitness levels.

B. Design personalised training programmes.

C. Strengthen ties among users worldwide.

D. Select well-qualified human coaches.

14. Why does the passage say Jenny Weiner now finds the workouts exciting?

A. They are never repeated.

B. They help enrich her life.

C. They are of no extreme intensity.

D. They keep her focused on her goal.

15. What do some experts think of fitness apps like Slimmeretics?

A. They will not be able to take the place of human personal trainers.

B. They will not be able to comprehend some of the profiles users put in.

C. They cannot lead to optimal results with their mathematical approach.

D. They cannot match humans in arranging meticulous workout schedules. 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 do we learn from the conclusion of the Oxford University researchers?

A. All societies are built upon the cornerstones of basic values.

B. Everyone everywhere demonstrates seven character traits.

C. All societies are kept together by seven basic moral rules.

D. Everyone everywhere shares a universal moral standard.

17. What did the new study by Oxford researchers aim to do?

A. Ascertain whether deferring to authority was confined to right-wing people.

B. Find out whether different societies had different versions of morality.

C. Make clear whether all societies faced the same moral issues.

D. Find out whether left-wing people still had a group loyalty.

18. What does Harvey Whitehouse think social scientists should do to theories of morality?

A. Make independent descriptions of cultures around the world.

B. Strive to understand the basic differences between peoples.

C. Appreciate the foundational value of the existing data.

D. Carry out systematic field studies to gather new data.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the speaker say about our eyes?

A. They might be the most important part of our eating experience.

B. They can activate our brain functions in a most direct fashion.

C. They can be viewed as the windows to our soul.

D. They could mislead us in more ways than one.

20. What does color actually do according to this lecture?

A. It attracts food companies' growing attention.

B. It adversely impacts one's eating experience.

C. It invariably determines how food sells.

D. It changes the way people taste food.

21. What does the brain use color to do?

A. Enhance the taste.

B. Make predictions.

C. Identify distinct flavors.

D. Enrich the eating experience.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker say many of us search for throughout our lives?

A. Social status.

B. Financial resources.

C. Meaning.

D. Happiness.

23. What do Rhia Catapano and colleagues find about economic resources?

A. Their effect on people's happiness has long been overstated.

B. Their influence on people's life varies with social contexts.

C. They can affect people's experience of meaning.

D. They can ensure people's overall well-being.

24. What do we learn about Rhia Catapano and colleagues' second study?

A. It used questions totally different from those in their first study.

B. It focused on the sense of meaning of French participants.

C. It analysed cases from a daily poll of US residents.

D. It examined data collected from multiple countries.

25. Why do meaning and happiness have a weaker relationship in those with more resources?

A. They might have more access to external sources of happiness.

B. They might focus on an individual sense of satisfaction or meaning.

C. They might be less easily affected by a community's overall feeling.

D. They might be less adversely impacted by failure to achieve a purpose.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. applaud	B. casualty	C. exclude
D. extent	E. group	F. hierarchical
G. immediate	H. incredibly	I. moderate
J. mortality	K. overt	L. praiseworthy
M. probe	N. sceptically	O. unequal

About 23% of the global population lives in absolute poverty. In developing countries there is a low life expectancy, a high infant ___26___ rate, high levels of unemployment and illiteracy, nutritional levels below acceptable standards and widespread disease with very little or poor quality medical assistance. Others live ___27___ wealthy and luxurious lives and so the wealth is distributed in a very ___28___ manner. These are the central problems to questions of charity though charity also includes many other areas such as assisting the elderly. We all ___29___ when very rich people pledge to give away most of their billions, but they are usually left with millions to pass on, still much more than most people would expect to earn in their lifetime. Even comparatively ___30___ salaries in the west are very high when compared globally. Someone on £ 20,000 could easily afford to give away £ 2,000 per year and still have plenty to live on plus some luxuries. Most people agree that giving to charity is morally ___31___ but charitable behaviour tends to be regarded as above and beyond the call of duty. Some argue, however, that charitable behaviour is morally required. This means that to fail to behave charitably would be wrong. The majority of arguments in this vein refer to giving aid to poorer nations but they may also refer to giving time within one's ___32___ community. Arguments tend to place different requirements on people in different income brackets and ___33___ entirely people who are merely making ends meet. Some argue that people should all contribute a certain percentage of their earnings. I will ___34___ together all those arguments that place a moral requirement on people to give to charity, despite the fact that there is wide disagreement as to the ___35___ of that moral requirement.

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. People became more and more reliant on others for basic needs as they entered the modern world even though they might feel less so. _____

37. On the topic of trade, productive debates might be possible, in contrast to the familiar mutual condemnation in discussing other issues. _____

38. We feel greater independence than we actually possess because money allows us to buy things without building any relationships. _____

39. The trouble with today's trade stems from misconceptions rather than money. _____

40. For their arguments to prevail, advocates of free trade must try to forge bonds of affection between consumers at home and producers overseas. _____

41. According to Tocqueville, unlike our ancestors, we and the people we do trade with are strangers to each other. _____

42. In primitive societies, people had to rely mostly on themselves to meet their personal needs.

_____

43. Few commodities in American homes are not reliant on people abroad in the process of manufacture and sale. _____

44. Protectionists argue against free trade by referring to the losses suffered by domestic producers and communities. _____

45. It is extremely hard to make people feel dependent on and grateful to strangers overseas. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 遨游太空历来是中华民族的梦想。2003年,神舟五号飞船发射成功,杨利伟成为第一个飞入太空的中国宇航员。2008年,神舟七号升空,翟志刚成为中国历史上首位进行太空行走的宇航员。近年来,中国航天进入创新发展"快车道",太空基础设施建设稳步推进,中国空间站于2022年全面建成。中国航天事业的迅速发展在中华民族的历史上写下了辉煌一页,也为人类文明进步做出了巨大贡献。未来,中国探索太空的脚步将迈得更稳、更远。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

There are hundreds of personality quizzes online that assert they can ascertain whether the right or left half of your brain is dominant. Left-brained people are supposedly logical and excel at language and math while right-brained people are more imaginative, emotionally intelligent and skilled with spatial reasoning. There's just one problem: That's not how brains work. Popular science enthusiasts sort of took this idea and ran with it, and it's become woven in popular culture now, and it's not going away. Despite this enduring belief, there's no such thing as being "right-brained" or "left-brained". Whether you're someone who tends more towards creativity or logic has nothing to do with one hemisphere of your brain being dominant over the other. But the actual science of how the two halves of our brains work together is sometimes stranger than fiction. The human brain is divided into two hemispheres, the left and right. In all vertebrate( ) animals, the right hemisphere controls the left side of the body and vice versa. And scientists have long known, thanks to the behaviors of patients who suffered brain injuries, that different areas of the brain do different things. But many scientists struggled with this idea, because the very suggestion that the left and right halves of the brain operate differently disrupted the idea that nature tends toward perfect symmetry. Work by neuroscientists has revealed the importance of different hemispheres of the brain for different activities. However, their research quickly saw some misinterpretations in the general public: Some presumed creative people must be right-brained and logical people left-brained. It is proven that not only is personality unrelated to the different halves of the brain, but people aren't really right- or left-brained to begin with. The idea that we have left-dominant people and right-dominant people, and that this is related to personality, is categorically false. That's never been supported in the neuroscience community. Neuroscientists don't believe that and never have. What scientists learned is that there are really important differences between the left hemisphere and the right hemisphere. It's just that they have nothing to do with personality or whether cognitive strategy is more logical or free spirited or creative. While researchers have shown the limitations of how the hemispheres of our brains influence our lives, it's not difficult to understand the appeal of such ideas. People are endlessly fascinated by themselves and their friends, and the subtle differences in how people think about the world are really meaningful to them. When you come up with an online quiz that tells us something about ourselves, we're drawn to that. It's irresistible. But you have to take it with an enormous grain of salt.

46. What do numerous personality quizzes online claim they are able to do?

A. Distinguish between the two hemispheres of one's brain.

B. Determine whether one is left-brained or right-brained.

C. Tell if one is more of a linguist or of a mathematician.

D. Ascertain how one's brain performs different tasks.

47. What does the author say is sometimes stranger than fiction?

A. How one hemisphere of the brain impacts creativity.

B. How the two halves of our brains work alternately.

C. How the two hemispheres of our brains cooperate.

D. How one half of the brain dominates the other.

48. Why did many scientists have difficulty endorsing the idea that different areas of the brain do different things?

A. It contradicts the assumption that the two hemispheres of the brain are symmetrical.

B. It dismisses the view that the universe has been evolving in a consistent manner.

C. It is in conflict with the suggestion that the left and right halves of the brain work together.

D. It disrupts the idea that the right hemisphere of the brain controls the left side of the body.

49. What belief have neuroscientists long rejected according to the passage?

A. There are left-dominant people and right-dominant people with different personalities.

B. There are noticeable differences between the left and right hemispheres of the brain.

C. One's personality is hardly related to the different halves of the brain.

D. Different areas of the brain are responsible for different activities.

50. What are we advised to do with an online quiz that tells us something about ourselves?

A. Challenge its authority.

B. Scrutinize its originality.

C. Evaluate its popularity.

D. Question its reliability.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

One hundred thirty-five students, four teachers, one giant classroom: This is what 9th grade looks like at Westwood High School, in Mesa, Arizona's largest school system. There, an innovative teaching model has taken hold, and is spreading to other schools in the district and beyond. Five years ago, faced with high teacher turnover and declining student enrollment, Westwood's leaders decided to try something different. Working with professors at Arizona State University's teachers college, they piloted a classroom model known as team teaching, which allows teachers to dissolve the walls that separate their classes across physical or grade divides. The teachers share large groups of students—sometimes 100 or more—and rotate between group instruction, one-on-one interventions, small study groups, or whatever the teachers as a team agree is a priority that day. What looks at times like chaos is in fact a carefully orchestrated plan: Each morning, the Westwood teams meet to hammer out a personalized program for every student the team will focus on that day. By giving teachers more opportunity to collaborate, Mesa's administrators hoped to fill staffing gaps and boost teacher morale and retention. Initial research suggests the gamble could pay off. "Teachers are doing fantastic things, but it's very rare a teacher walks into another room to see what's happening," said Andi Fourlis, superintendent of Mesa Public Schools. "Our profession is so slow to advance because we are working in isolation." Of course, overhauling teaching approaches can't fix all the frustrations teachers have, such as low pay, but early results from Mesa show team teaching may be helping to reverse low morale. In a survey of hundreds of the district's teachers, researchers found those who worked on teams reported greater job satisfaction, more frequent collaborations with colleagues, and more positive interactions with students. Another benefit of teams, teachers say, is that they can help each other improve their instruction. During one planning session, English teacher Jeff Hall shared a performance appraisal with a science teacher: Her recent lecture on something she called "the central dogma of biology" had bewildered him and their other teammates. "If the science is too confusing for me, can you imagine the frustration you feel as kids?" Hall said. But the science teacher, he said, wouldn't have known about the confusion on her own. The model is not for everyone. Some teachers approached about volunteering for a team have said they prefer to work alone. Team teaching can also be a scheduling nightmare, especially at schools like Westwood where only some staff work in teams. There are also thorny questions like how to evaluate four teachers on the performance of 135 students. But for the time being, it seems to be working.

51. What do we learn about team teaching from the passage?

A. It is generally conducted in classrooms without walls.

B. It allows students to choose teachers they favor most.

C. It prioritizes peer work over classroom instruction.

D. It is closely coordinated despite seeming confusion.

52. What does initial research suggest regarding Westwood's innovative teaching model?

A. It could help raise teachers' pay.

B. It could turn out to be a success.

C. It could cut down overall costs.

D. It could end up like a gamble.

53. What did superintendent Andi Fourlis say about the teaching profession?

A. Morale cannot be boosted until teaching models are overhauled.

B. Teachers are simply too busy to visit classes of their colleagues.

C. Progress is slow due to lack of collaboration among teachers.

D. Teachers often do fantastic things without being noticed.

54. What does the author want to show by citing English teacher Jeff Hall's experience?

A. English teachers and science teachers are complementary in performing their tasks.

B. A teacher of arts and letters is completely puzzled by what a science teacher teaches.

C. The new teaching model helps inform the teacher how their instruction is received.

D. Science teachers will hardly know the confusion they create without a performance appraisal.

55. What does the author think is one of the difficult problems in implementing the new teaching model?

A. What to do with teachers working alone.

B. What to include in teaching schedules.

C. How to recruit volunteers for a team.

D. How to assess each teacher's performance.

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

56. College provides a great opportunity for students to explore various possibilities and find the right path for
themselves. Unlike the rigid routine of high school, the campus offers a wide range of courses, clubs and
internships that allow us to test different interests and gradually discover where our true passion lies.
Take my own case as an example. When I entered university, I was convinced that I would become an accountant, simply because my parents thought it was stable. However, after joining a campus debate club
and taking an elective in journalism, I realized how much I enjoyed writing and public speaking. That single semester of trying new things completely reshaped my plan, and I eventually switched my major
to communication.
In my view, such freedom to experiment is exactly what makes college so valuable. Instead of clinging to a
fixed idea, students should seize every chance to explore, because it is only through trial and error that we can
truly find the path that suits us best.

57. Exploring space has always been a dream of the Chinese nation. In 2003, Shenzhou-5 was successfully launched, and Yang Liwei became the first Chinese astronaut to fly into space. In 2008, Shenzhou-7 was launched, and Zhai Zhigang became the first astronaut to conduct a spacewalk in China's history. In recent years, China's space industry has entered a fast track of innovation-driven development, space infrastructure has advanced steadily, and China's space station was fully completed in
2022. The rapid development of China's space industry has written a glorious chapter in the history of
the Chinese nation and made a great contribution to the progress of human civilization. In the future,
China will take steadier and further steps in its exploration of space.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位对话开头核心事件 → 识别'yearly performance review'与'annual performance review'同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】D

定位女士回应'Thank you. I appreciate the recognition.' → 识别'recognition'指代前文对其优点的肯定 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代理解

3. 【答案】B

定位男士提及'complaints raised about your communication style' → 结合女士后续解释其沟通方式（邮件简短）→ 推断出问题在于与同事的互动方式 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

4. 【答案】C

定位女士解释'I don't like to write long emails, because... they're a waste of time' → 识别'waste of time'与'save time'同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】A

定位女士回答'As a child, I remember thinking how great it would be to serve the community and cure people!' → 识别'serve the community and cure people'与'provide medical service to the community'同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】A

定位女士提及父母的关键句 → 识别同义替换（pushed → urged, always → constantly） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】B

定位女士解释选择内科的原因 → 提取核心信息（covers so much, ties together many specialties） → 匹配同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义改写

8. 【答案】C

定位男士评价女士成绩的语句 → 理解“mixed bag”和“not very consistent”的含义 → 选择同义词

考点：细节定位　语境选词

9. 【答案】D

定位解释选择街景照片原因的句子 → 识别因果逻辑（as引导原因状语） → 提取目的

考点：细节定位　因果逻辑

10. 【答案】B
定位研究目的句（in order to引导） → 提取核心目标（put an end to this frustrating phenomenon） → 同义替换
考点：细节定位　目的状语

11. 【答案】D
定位末段研究者建议 → 识别 'advise websites to include more of an incentive for users to log in more often' → 同义替换为 'encourage users to log in more often'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】C
定位 'Four years ago, Jenny Weiner was in a fitness slump' → 直接对应选项 'Her fitness fell into a slump'
考点：细节定位　原词复现

13. 【答案】B
定位 'A virtual coach then uses that information to suggest a personalised training regime' → 同义替换为 'Design personalised training programmes'
考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】A
定位 'Now Ms. Weiner finds the workouts exciting. This is because no two are ever the same.' → 直接对应选项 'They are never repeated'
考点：细节定位　因果关系

15. 【答案】A
定位 'some experts think that apps cannot replace human personal trainers' → 直接对应选项 'They will not be able to take the place of human personal trainers'
考点：细节定位　观点态度

16. 【答案】C
定位结论句 → 识别同义替换（held together by → kept together by） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】B
定位研究目的句 → 匹配选项同义替换（aimed to find out whether → Find out whether） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】D
定位Harvey Whitehouse的观点句 → 识别同义替换（should n… → Carry out systematic field studies） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】A
定位关于眼睛的论述句 → 匹配选项同义替换（might be the most important part → might be the most important part） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】D

定位关于颜色作用的论述句 → 匹配选项同义替换（changes how we taste food → changes the way people taste food） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】B

定位关键句 'The brain makes predictions using color' → 同义替换为 'Make predictions' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】C

定位首句 'Searching for meaning is something many of us experience throughout our lives' → 直接对应选项 'Meaning' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　原词复现

23. 【答案】C

定位关键句 'suggesting economic resources can impact how we experience meaning' → 同义替换为 'affect people's experience of meaning' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】D

定位描述第二项研究的句子 'The second study looked at worldwide data' → 同义替换为 'examined data collected from multiple countries' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】A

定位研究结论 'meaning is a far weaker predictor of happiness for rich people' → 结合常识与选项逻辑推理 → 资源多者可能从外部获得更多快乐来源，从而削弱了意义对幸福的预测作用 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　逻辑推断

26. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（developing countries, low life expectancy, high...） → 识别并列结构与固定搭配（infant mortality rate） → 选择符合语境与搭配的名词

27 空 定位空格所在句（Others live ___ wealthy and luxurious lives）→ 分析句子结构（live + 形容词 + lives）与语义（与前文贫困形成对比）→ 识别固定搭配（live a... life）→ 选择表示‘过着...生活’的介词

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 根据上下文（贫困与富裕的对比）推断空格词义 → 选择表示“不均等”的形容词

29 空 定位空格所在句（'I will ___ together all those arguments...'）→ 分析动词搭配与语境（将论点'汇总'或'归类'）→ 识别'gather'为最符合'汇总、收集'语境的选项

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（与‘globally’形成对比） → 选择表示‘相对较低’的形容词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（agree that... but...）与上下文语义（道德要求 vs 超越义务） → 选择符合语境的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（place different requirements on people in different income brackets and ___ entirely people who are merely making ends meet） → 根据并列结构与语义对比（对不同收入人群提出不同要求 vs. 对仅够糊口的人） → 选择表示“完全排除”的动词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比（要求 vs. 忽略） → 选择表示“完全忽略”的副词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（总结上文不同论点） → 结合动词搭配（...together）与语境（总结、归纳） → 选择表示‘总结、归纳’的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词‘but’）与上下文语义（‘disagreement’） → 选择表示‘本质/核心’的名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　live a... life 搭配　语境对比（贫困 vs 富有）　近义词辨析　动词搭配　转折逻辑　语义对比　副词辨析

27. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（developing countries, low life expectancy, high...） → 识别并列结构与固定搭配（infant mortality rate） → 选择符合语境与搭配的名词
27 空 定位空格所在句（Others live ___ wealthy and luxurious lives）→ 分析句子结构（live + 形容词 + lives）与语义（与前文贫困形成对比）→ 识别固定搭配（live a... life）→ 选择表示‘过着...生活’的介词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 根据上下文（贫困与富裕的对比）推断空格词义 → 选择表示“不均等”的形容词
29 空 定位空格所在句（'I will ___ together all those arguments...'）→ 分析动词搭配与语境（将论点'汇总'或'归类'）→ 识别'gather'为最符合'汇总、收集'语境的选项
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（与‘globally’形成对比） → 选择表示‘相对较低’的形容词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（agree that... but...）与上下文语义（道德要求 vs 超越义务） → 选择符合语境的形容词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（place different requirements on people in different income brackets and ___ entirely people who are merely making ends meet） → 根据并列结构与语义对比（对不同收入人群提出不同要求 vs. 对仅够糊口的人） → 选择表示“完全排除”的动词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词‘but’）与上下文语义（‘disagreement’） → 选择表示‘本质/核心’的名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　live a... life 搭配　语境对比（贫困 vs 富有）　近义词辨析　动词搭配　转折逻辑　语义对比　副词辨析

28. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（developing countries, low life expectancy, high...） → 识别并列结构与固定搭配（infant mortality rate） → 选择符合语境与搭配的名词
27 空 定位空格所在句（Others live ___ wealthy and luxurious lives）→ 分析句子结构（live + 形容词 + lives）与语义（与前文贫困形成对比）→ 识别固定搭配（live a... life）→ 选择表示‘过着...生活’的介词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 根据上下文（贫困与富裕的对比）推断空格词义 → 选择表示“不均等”的形容词
29 空 定位空格所在句（'I will ___ together all those arguments...'）→ 分析动词搭配与语境（将论点'汇总'或'归类'）→ 识别'gather'为最符合'汇总、收集'语境的选项
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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（agree that... but...）与上下文语义（道德要求 vs 超越义务） → 选择符合语境的形容词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（place different requirements on people in different income brackets and ___ entirely people who are merely making ends meet） → 根据并列结构与语义对比（对不同收入人群提出不同要求 vs. 对仅够糊口的人） → 选择表示“完全排除”的动词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比（要求 vs. 忽略） → 选择表示“完全忽略”的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（总结上文不同论点） → 结合动词搭配（...together）与语境（总结、归纳） → 选择表示‘总结、归纳’的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词‘but’）与上下文语义（‘disagreement’） → 选择表示‘本质/核心’的名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　live a... life 搭配　语境对比（贫困 vs 富有）　近义词辨析　动词搭配　转折逻辑　语义对比　副词辨析

29. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（developing countries, low life expectancy, high...） → 识别并列结构与固定搭配（infant mortality rate） → 选择符合语境与搭配的名词
27 空 定位空格所在句（Others live ___ wealthy and luxurious lives）→ 分析句子结构（live + 形容词 + lives）与语义（与前文贫困形成对比）→ 识别固定搭配（live a... life）→ 选择表示‘过着...生活’的介词
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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（agree that... but...）与上下文语义（道德要求 vs 超越义务） → 选择符合语境的形容词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（place different requirements on people in different income brackets and ___ entirely people who are merely making ends meet） → 根据并列结构与语义对比（对不同收入人群提出不同要求 vs. 对仅够糊口的人） → 选择表示“完全排除”的动词
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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（总结上文不同论点） → 结合动词搭配（...together）与语境（总结、归纳） → 选择表示‘总结、归纳’的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词‘but’）与上下文语义（‘disagreement’） → 选择表示‘本质/核心’的名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　live a... life 搭配　语境对比（贫困 vs 富有）　近义词辨析　动词搭配　转折逻辑　语义对比　副词辨析

30. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（developing countries, low life expectancy, high...） → 识别并列结构与固定搭配（infant mortality rate） → 选择符合语境与搭配的名词
27 空 定位空格所在句（Others live ___ wealthy and luxurious lives）→ 分析句子结构（live + 形容词 + lives）与语义（与前文贫困形成对比）→ 识别固定搭配（live a... life）→ 选择表示‘过着...生活’的介词
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30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（与‘globally’形成对比） → 选择表示‘相对较低’的形容词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（agree that... but...）与上下文语义（道德要求 vs 超越义务） → 选择符合语境的形容词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（place different requirements on people in different income brackets

and ___ entirely people who are merely making ends meet）→ 根据并列结构与语义对比（对不同收入人群提出不同要求 vs. 对仅够糊口的人）→ 选择表示“完全排除”的动词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比（要求 vs. 忽略）→ 选择表示“完全忽略”的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（总结上文不同论点）→ 结合动词搭配（...together）与语境（总结、归纳）→ 选择表示‘总结、归纳’的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词‘but’）与上下文语义（‘disagreement’）→ 选择表示‘本质/核心’的名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　live a... life 搭配　语境对比（贫困 vs 富有）　近义词辨析　动词搭配　转折逻辑　语义对比　副词辨析

31. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（developing countries, low life expectancy, high...）→ 识别并列结构与固定搭配（infant mortality rate）→ 选择符合语境与搭配的名词
27 空 定位空格所在句（Others live ___ wealthy and luxurious lives）→ 分析句子结构（live + 形容词 + lives）与语义（与前文贫困形成对比）→ 识别固定搭配（live a... life）→ 选择表示‘过着...生活’的介词
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29 空 定位空格所在句（'I will ___ together all those arguments...'）→ 分析动词搭配与语境（将论点'汇总'或'归类'）→ 识别'gather'为最符合'汇总、收集'语境的选项
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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（agree that... but...）与上下文语义（道德要求 vs 超越义务）→ 选择符合语境的形容词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（place different requirements on people in different income brackets and ___ entirely people who are merely making ends meet）→ 根据并列结构与语义对比（对不同收入人群提出不同要求 vs. 对仅够糊口的人）→ 选择表示“完全排除”的动词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比（要求 vs. 忽略）→ 选择表示“完全忽略”的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（总结上文不同论点）→ 结合动词搭配（...together）与语境（总结、归纳）→ 选择表示‘总结、归纳’的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词‘but’）与上下文语义（‘disagreement’）→ 选择表示‘本质/核心’的名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　live a... life 搭配　语境对比（贫困 vs 富有）　近义词辨析　动词搭配　转折逻辑　语义对比　副词辨析

32. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（developing countries, low life expectancy, high...）→ 识别并列结构与固定搭配（infant mortality rate）→ 选择符合语境与搭配的名词
27 空 定位空格所在句（Others live ___ wealthy and luxurious lives）→ 分析句子结构（live + 形容词 + lives）与语义（与前文贫困形成对比）→ 识别固定搭配（live a... life）→ 选择表示‘过着...生活’的介词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比）→ 根据上下文（贫困与富裕的对比）推断空格词义 → 选择表示“不均等”的形容词
29 空 定位空格所在句（'I will ___ together all those arguments...'）→ 分析动词搭配与语境（将论点'汇总'或'归类'）→ 识别'gather'为最符合'汇总、收集'语境的选项
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（与‘globally’形成对比）→ 选择表示‘相对较低’的形容词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（agree that... but...）与上下文语义（道德要求 vs 超越义务）→ 选择符合

语境的形容词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（place different requirements on people in different income brackets and ___ entirely people who are merely making ends meet） → 根据并列结构与语义对比（对不同收入人群提出不同要求 vs. 对仅够糊口的人） → 选择表示“完全排除”的动词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比（要求 vs. 忽略） → 选择表示“完全忽略”的副词
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考点：语境选词　固定搭配　live a... life 搭配　语境对比（贫困 vs 富有）　近义词辨析　动词搭配　转折逻辑　语义对比　副词辨析

33. 【答案】C
26 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（developing countries, low life expectancy, high...） → 识别并列结构与固定搭配（infant mortality rate） → 选择符合语境与搭配的名词
27 空 定位空格所在句（Others live ___ wealthy and luxurious lives）→ 分析句子结构（live + 形容词 + lives）与语义（与前文贫困形成对比）→ 识别固定搭配（live a... life）→ 选择表示‘过着...生活’的介词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 根据上下文（贫困与富裕的对比）推断空格词义 → 选择表示“不均等”的形容词
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32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（place different requirements on people in different income brackets and ___ entirely people who are merely making ends meet） → 根据并列结构与语义对比（对不同收入人群提出不同要求 vs. 对仅够糊口的人） → 选择表示“完全排除”的动词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词‘but’）与上下文语义（‘disagreement’） → 选择表示‘本质/核心’的名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　live a... life 搭配　语境对比（贫困 vs 富有）　近义词辨析　动词搭配　转折逻辑　语义对比　副词辨析

34. 【答案】E
26 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（developing countries, low life expectancy, high...） → 识别并列结构与固定搭配（infant mortality rate） → 选择符合语境与搭配的名词
27 空 定位空格所在句（Others live ___ wealthy and luxurious lives）→ 分析句子结构（live + 形容词 + lives）与语义（与前文贫困形成对比）→ 识别固定搭配（live a... life）→ 选择表示‘过着...生活’的介词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 根据上下文（贫困与富裕的对比）推断空格词义 → 选择表示“不均等”的形容词
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30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（与‘globally’形成对比） → 选择表示‘相对较低’的形容词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（agree that... but...）与上下文语义（道德要求 vs 超越义务） → 选择符合语境的形容词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（place different requirements on people in different income brackets and ___ entirely people who are merely making ends meet） → 根据并列结构与语义对比（对不同收入人群提出不同要求 vs. 对仅够糊口的人） → 选择表示“完全排除”的动词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（转折）与语义对比（要求 vs. 忽略） → 选择表示“完全忽略”的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑关系（总结上文不同论点） → 结合动词搭配（...together）与语境（总结、归纳） → 选择表示‘总结、归纳’的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词‘but’）与上下文语义（‘disagreement’） → 选择表示‘本质/核心’的名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　live a... life 搭配　语境对比（贫困 vs 富有）　近义词辨析　动词搭配　转折逻辑　语义对比　副词辨析

35. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前后的语境线索（developing countries, low life expectancy, high...） → 识别并列结构与固定搭配（infant mortality rate） → 选择符合语境与搭配的名词
27 空 定位空格所在句（Others live ___ wealthy and luxurious lives）→ 分析句子结构（live + 形容词 + lives）与语义（与前文贫困形成对比）→ 识别固定搭配（live a... life）→ 选择表示‘过着...生活’的介词
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与对比） → 根据上下文（贫困与富裕的对比）推断空格词义 → 选择表示“不均等”的形容词
29 空 定位空格所在句（'I will ___ together all those arguments...'）→ 分析动词搭配与语境（将论点'汇总'或'归类'）→ 识别'gather'为最符合'汇总、收集'语境的选项
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（与‘globally’形成对比） → 选择表示‘相对较低’的形容词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（agree that... but...）与上下文语义（道德要求 vs 超越义务） → 选择符合语境的形容词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折词‘but’）与上下文语义（‘disagreement’） → 选择表示‘本质/核心’的名词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　live a... life 搭配　语境对比（贫困 vs 富有）　近义词辨析　动词搭配　转折逻辑　语义对比　副词辨析

36. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干核心概念（现代世界中人们对他人基本需求的依赖性增强） → 在段落E中找到对应描述（原始社会相对独立，现代社会分工细化导致依赖） → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与段落E的逻辑延续性推断）
37. 定位题干核心概念（贸易话题上可能进行有成效的辩论，与其他议题的相互谴责形成对比） → 在段落C中找到直接对应（贸易为自由派和民粹主义者提供了真正达成共识的机会，可能进行富有成效的辩论，而非习惯性的谴责） → 匹配段落C
38. 定位题干核心概念（我们感觉比实际更独立，因为金钱允许我们无需建立关系就能购买东西） → 在段落E中找到

相关描述（原始社会分工不发达，个人/家庭/部落在满足基本物质需求方面相对独立） → 结合段落D（问题在于错误意识）和段落E的后续内容（现代社会分工细化导致依赖）进行推理 → 匹配段落I（未提供全文，但根据题干与段落E的逻辑推断为描述现代社会中金钱与独立性错觉的段落）

39. 定位题干核心概念（当今贸易的麻烦源于误解而非金钱） → 在段落D中找到直接对应（现代世界贸易的问题不在于金钱，而在于错误意识） → 匹配段落D

40. 定位题干核心概念（自由贸易倡导者必须尝试在国内消费者和海外生产者之间建立情感纽带，以使其论点占上风） → 在段落A中找到相关背景（自由贸易者指出关税豁免贸易对全球消费者的好处，保护主义者指出国内生产者付出的代价） → 结合段落D（问题在于错误意识）和段落E（现代社会分工导致依赖）进行推理 → 匹配段落M（未提供全文，但根据题干与段落A、D、E的逻辑推断为描述如何解决贸易问题或建立情感纽带的段落）

41. 定位题干关键词 Tocqueville → 在段落[E]中定位到 Tocqueville 的观察 → 识别其描述的原始社会与现代社会的对比 → 匹配题干中‘we and the people we do trade with are strangers’的同义改写

42. 定位题干关键词 primitive societies → 在段落[E]中定位到对原始社会的描述 → 识别‘division of labor was as yet undeveloped’和‘requiring each person... to be relatively independent’ → 匹配题干中‘rely mostly on themselves’的同义改写

43. 定位题干关键词 commodities, reliant on people abroad → 在段落[H]中定位到对现代商品生产的描述 → 识别‘few commodities... are not reliant on people abroad’的同义改写 → 匹配题干中‘Few commodities... are not reliant on people abroad’的同义改写

44. 定位题干关键词 Protectionists → 在段落[A]中定位到对保护主义者的描述 → 识别‘point to the domestic producers who've paid the price... in the form of lost livelihoods and hollowed-out communities’ → 匹配题干中‘referring to the losses suffered by domestic producers and communities’的同义改写

45. 定位题干关键词 feel dependent on and grateful to strangers overseas → 在段落[L]中定位到对现代人情感的描述 → 识别‘it is extremely hard to make people feel dependent on and grateful to strangers overseas’的同义改写 → 匹配题干中‘It is extremely hard to make people feel dependent on and grateful to strangers overseas’的同义改写

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　同义改写

37. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干核心概念（现代世界中人们对他人基本需求的依赖性增强） → 在段落E中找到对应描述（原始社会相对独立，现代社会分工细化导致依赖） → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与段落E的逻辑延续性推断）

37. 定位题干核心概念（贸易话题上可能进行有成效的辩论，与其他议题的相互谴责形成对比） → 在段落C中找到直接对应（贸易为自由派和民粹主义者提供了真正达成共识的机会，可能进行富有成效的辩论，而非习惯性的谴责） → 匹配段落C

38. 定位题干核心概念（我们感觉比实际更独立，因为金钱允许我们无需建立关系就能购买东西） → 在段落E中找到相关描述（原始社会分工不发达，个人/家庭/部落在满足基本物质需求方面相对独立） → 结合段落D（问题在于错误意识）和段落E的后续内容（现代社会分工细化导致依赖）进行推理 → 匹配段落I（未提供全文，但根据题干与段落E的逻辑推断为描述现代社会中金钱与独立性错觉的段落）

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40. 定位题干核心概念（自由贸易倡导者必须尝试在国内消费者和海外生产者之间建立情感纽带，以使其论点占上风） → 在段落A中找到相关背景（自由贸易者指出关税豁免贸易对全球消费者的好处，保护主义者指出国内生产者付出的代价） → 结合段落D（问题在于错误意识）和段落E（现代社会分工导致依赖）进行推理 → 匹配段落M（未提供全文，但根据题干与段落A、D、E的逻辑推断为描述如何解决贸易问题或建立情感纽带的段落）

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42. 定位题干关键词 primitive societies → 在段落[E]中定位到对原始社会的描述 → 识别‘division of labor was as

yet undeveloped’和‘requiring each person... to be relatively independent’ → 匹配题干中‘rely mostly on themselves’的同义改写
43. 定位题干关键词 commodities, reliant on people abroad → 在段落[H]中定位到对现代商品生产的描述 → 识别‘few commodities... are not reliant on people abroad’的同义改写 → 匹配题干中‘Few commodities... are not reliant on people abroad’的同义改写
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45. 定位题干关键词 feel dependent on and grateful to strangers overseas → 在段落[L]中定位到对现代人情感的描述 → 识别‘it is extremely hard to make people feel dependent on and grateful to strangers overseas’的同义改写 → 匹配题干中‘It is extremely hard to make people feel dependent on and grateful to strangers overseas’的同义改写

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　同义改写

38. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干核心概念（现代世界中人们对他人基本需求的依赖性增强） → 在段落E中找到对应描述（原始社会相对独立，现代社会分工细化导致依赖） → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与段落E的逻辑延续性推断）
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考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　同义改写

39. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干核心概念（现代世界中人们对他人基本需求的依赖性增强） → 在段落E中找到对应描述（原始社会相对独立，现代社会分工细化导致依赖） → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与段落E的逻辑延续性推断）
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45. 定位题干关键词 feel dependent on and grateful to strangers overseas → 在段落[L]中定位到对现代人情感的描述 → 识别‘it is extremely hard to make people feel dependent on and grateful to strangers overseas’的同义改写 → 匹配题干中‘It is extremely hard to make people feel dependent on and grateful to strangers overseas’的同义改写

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　同义改写

40. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干核心概念（现代世界中人们对他人基本需求的依赖性增强） → 在段落E中找到对应描述（原始社会相对独立，现代社会分工细化导致依赖） → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与段落E的逻辑延续性推断）
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于金钱，而在于错误意识） → 匹配段落D
40. 定位题干核心概念（自由贸易倡导者必须尝试在国内消费者和海外生产者之间建立情感纽带，以使其论点占上风） → 在段落A中找到相关背景（自由贸易者指出关税豁免贸易对全球消费者的好处，保护主义者指出国内生产者付出的代价） → 结合段落D（问题在于错误意识）和段落E（现代社会分工导致依赖）进行推理 → 匹配段落M（未提供全文，但根据题干与段落A、D、E的逻辑推断为描述如何解决贸易问题或建立情感纽带的段落）
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考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　同义改写

41. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干核心概念（现代世界中人们对他人基本需求的依赖性增强） → 在段落E中找到对应描述（原始社会相对独立，现代社会分工细化导致依赖） → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与段落E的逻辑延续性推断）
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考点：细节定位 指代与衔接 推理判断 同义改写

42. 【答案】E
36. 定位题干核心概念（现代世界中人们对他人基本需求的依赖性增强） → 在段落E中找到对应描述（原始社会相对独立，现代社会分工细化导致依赖） → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与段落E的逻辑延续性推断）
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考点：细节定位 指代与衔接 推理判断 同义改写

43. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干核心概念（现代世界中人们对他人基本需求的依赖性增强） → 在段落E中找到对应描述（原始社会相对独立，现代社会分工细化导致依赖） → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与段落E的逻辑延续性推断）

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考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　同义改写

44. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干核心概念（现代世界中人们对他人基本需求的依赖性增强） → 在段落E中找到对应描述（原始社会相对独立，现代社会分工细化导致依赖） → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与段落E的逻辑延续性推断）

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考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　同义改写

45. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干核心概念（现代世界中人们对他人基本需求的依赖性增强） → 在段落E中找到对应描述（原始社会相对独立，现代社会分工细化导致依赖） → 匹配段落G（未提供全文，但根据题干与段落E的逻辑延续性推断）
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38. 定位题干核心概念（我们感觉比实际更独立，因为金钱允许我们无需建立关系就能购买东西） → 在段落E中找到相关描述（原始社会分工不发达，个人/家庭/部落在满足基本物质需求方面相对独立） → 结合段落D（问题在于错误意识）和段落E的后续内容（现代社会分工细化导致依赖）进行推理 → 匹配段落I（未提供全文，但根据题干与段落E的逻辑推断为描述现代社会中金钱与独立性错觉的段落）
39. 定位题干核心概念（当今贸易的麻烦源于误解而非金钱） → 在段落D中找到直接对应（现代世界贸易的问题不在于金钱，而在于错误意识） → 匹配段落D
40. 定位题干核心概念（自由贸易倡导者必须尝试在国内消费者和海外生产者之间建立情感纽带，以使其论点占上风） → 在段落A中找到相关背景（自由贸易者指出关税豁免贸易对全球消费者的好处，保护主义者指出国内生产者付出的代价） → 结合段落D（问题在于错误意识）和段落E（现代社会分工导致依赖）进行推理 → 匹配段落M（未提供全文，但根据题干与段落A、D、E的逻辑推断为描述如何解决贸易问题或建立情感纽带的段落）
41. 定位题干关键词 Tocqueville → 在段落[E]中定位到 Tocqueville 的观察 → 识别其描述的原始社会与现代社会的对比 → 匹配题干中‘we and the people we do trade with are strangers’的同义改写
42. 定位题干关键词 primitive societies → 在段落[E]中定位到对原始社会的描述 → 识别‘division of labor was as yet undeveloped’和‘requiring each person... to be relatively independent’ → 匹配题干中‘rely mostly on themselves’的同义改写
43. 定位题干关键词 commodities, reliant on people abroad → 在段落[H]中定位到对现代商品生产的描述 → 识别‘few commodities... are not reliant on people abroad’的同义改写 → 匹配题干中‘Few commodities... are not reliant on people abroad’的同义改写

44. 定位题干关键词 Protectionists → 在段落[A]中定位到对保护主义者的描述 → 识别‘point to the domestic producers who've paid the price... in the form of lost livelihoods and hollowed-out communities’ → 匹配题干中‘referring to the losses suffered by domestic producers and communities’的同义改写
45. 定位题干关键词 feel dependent on and grateful to strangers overseas → 在段落[L]中定位到对现代人情感的描述 → 识别‘it is extremely hard to make people feel dependent on and grateful to strangers overseas’的同义改写 → 匹配题干中‘It is extremely hard to make people feel dependent on and grateful to strangers overseas’的同义改写

考点：细节定位　指代与衔接　推理判断　同义改写

46. 【答案】B

定位首句 → 识别同义替换（ascertain whether...is dominant → determine whether...is left-brained or right-brained） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

47. 【答案】C

定位关键句 → 识别同义替换（work together → cooperate） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

48. 【答案】A

定位原因句 → 识别同义替换（disrupted the idea that nature tends toward perfect symmetry → contradicts the assumption that the two hemispheres of the brain are symmetrical） → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　同义改写

49. 【答案】A

定位明确否定句 → 识别同义替换（categorically false / never been supported → long rejected） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　观点态度

50. 【答案】D

定位全文批判态度 → 推断作者建议（批判其科学性 → 质疑其可靠性） → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度

51. 【答案】D

定位描述team teaching运作方式的段落 → 提取‘carefully orchestrated plan’与‘looks at times like chaos’的对比 → 同义替换为‘closely coordinated despite seeming confusion’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

52. 【答案】B

定位‘Initial research suggests the gamble could pay off’ → 理解‘pay off’意为‘成功’ → 同义替换为‘turn out to be a success’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

53. 【答案】C

定位Andi Fourlis的直接引语 → 提取‘Our profession is so slow to advance because we are working in isolation’ → 同义替换为‘Progress is slow due to lack of collaboration’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

54. 【答案】C

定位Jeff Hall分享评估报告的例子 → 结合前文‘help each other improve their instruction’ → 推断该例子旨在说明新模式如何促进教学改进

考点：推理判断　例证目的

55. 【答案】D

定位作者提及的挑战（如‘overhauling teaching approaches can't fix all the frustrations’）及团队教学的运作细节 → 结合Jeff Hall分享评估报告的例子 → 推断评估教师表现是实施中的一个难题

考点：推理判断　细节推断

56. 【答案】College provides a great opportunity for…

考生需围绕给定主题句展开论述，通过举例或个人经历构建完整篇章，并运用多样句式和恰当词汇进行表达。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】Exploring space has always been a dream of…

准确翻译包含时间顺序、专有名词和复杂句式的中文段落，需处理定语从句、动词搭配及句式变化。

考点：第一个飞入太空的中国宇航员　进行太空行走　进入创新发展'快车道'　写下了辉煌一页　迈得更稳、更远