六级 · 2025年06月大学英语六级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56.（词数 150-200 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 4

1. What did the woman do last Tuesday?

A. Met the computer technician.

B. Told the man about her trouble.

C. Called the man's company.

D. Visited Alpha Maintenance.

2. What does the man say he did when he got the call?

A. Consulted someone in charge.
B. Came as soon as possible.
C. Informed the central office at once.
D. Designated an engineer to the case.

3. What is the feeling about the problem around the woman's workplace?

A. Frustration.
B. Intimidation.
C. Desperation.
D. Indignation.

4. What does the woman say her manager would know?

A. Whether the contents have been backed up.
B. Whether they can find help somewhere else.
C. Whether all data stored on the hard drive has got lost.
D. Whether they need to wipe the system directories clean.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What will many people say about a career in law?

A. It's boring.
B. It's challenging.
C. It's a beautiful thing.
D. It's unlike most jobs.

6. What does the man say most of his work involves?

A. Arbitrating between disagreeing solicitors.
B. Preventing disputes from escalating.
C. Buying and selling property.
D. Mediating land disputes.

7. Why does the man say it's usually better to resolve problems outside of court whenever possible?

A. Courts are intended for fixing major legal disputes.
B. Courts are getting too bureaucratic to function.
C. Courts can be frustrating and expensive.
D. Courts can be frightening and arbitrary.

8. What does the man think is required of any law professional?

A. The ability to make arguments in a unique way.
B. The skill of preventing conflicts between parties concerned.
C. The skill of foreseeing any potential stakes in their work.
D. The ability to express themselves clearly and forcefully. 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 did the researchers do in their review in the journal Trends in Cognitive Sciences?

A. They looked into the relationship between one's prior knowledge and creativity.

B. They offered novel ways to help older adults to keep their memories from aging.

C. They proposed an explanation for old people's difficulty in retrieving memories.

D. They advanced a new model concerning human information storage and retrieval.

10. What do several behavioral and brain imaging studies show?

A. Young adults rely on memory while older adults keep notes as a reminder.

B. Older adults often retrieve irrelevant memories along with what they want.

C. Young adults accumulate knowledge much more quickly than older adults.

D. Older adults generally perform cognitive tasks much slower than young adults.

11. What does evidence suggest regarding older adults?

A. They show preserved, and sometimes enhanced, creativity.

B. They frequently suffer from disorderly crowded memories.

C. They can rely on their accumulated wisdom in an emergency.

D. They may well be served by forgetting their prior knowledge.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What do we learn about American workers from the passage?

A. They are actually proud of the goods and services they produce.

B. They are worried about being alienated from the outside world.

C. They are rarely in control of many things related to their work.

D. They are longing to share the profits made from their work.

13. What does the passage say long working hours contribute to?

A. The steady decrease in productivity.

B. The adverse effect on physical health.

C. The feeling of being time poor.

D. The rising economic inequality.

14. What does automation do, according to the passage?

A. It alters the structure of work.

B. It puts jobs and wages at risk.

C. It liberates people from tedious and laborious work.

D. It creates new work opportunities in the IT industry.

15. What do post-work theorists advocate?

A. Finding meaning in work.

B. Prioritizing life over work.

C. Improving relationships in the community.

D. Realizing one's social value in the workplace. 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 say even our personal beliefs about effort can do?

A. Affect our attitude to novel tasks.

B. Distinguish us in the social world.

C. Outweigh IQ in importance.

D. Impact academic achievements.

17. How did the researchers turn on the music toy in their experiment?

A. By pressing a hidden button.

B. By pushing a big button on top.

C. By pressing two buttons at the same time.

D. By helping the babies push the right button.

18. What could the infants do in the experiment according to the speaker?

A. Perform difficult tasks successfully just by observing how adults acted.

B. Make generalizable inferences about persistence from a few examples.

C. Adapt themselves to different social contexts.

D. Work hard to interact with experimenters.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What is the speaker's purpose of giving this talk?

A. Offering advice on overcoming habitual lateness.

B. Exemplifying various recreational opportunities.

C. Scrutinizing individuals' defining traits.

D. Suggesting ways for setting priorities.

20. What should you do if mornings are a struggle for you?

A. Make the breakfast simpler.

B. Take the alarms seriously.

C. Ready yourself in the early dawn.

D. Get prepared the night before.

21. According to the speaker, what can we do to combat unexpected delays?

A. Finish the prior task 30 minutes earlier.

B. Keep ourselves from hitting a bump.

C. Leave time in between activities.

D. Try to avoid possible hold-ups.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What do visitors find about the cities they've been to?

A. Their lifestyles vary.

B. Their traits vary.

C. They have different customs.

D. They have different feels.

23. What did one study find about Bostonians compared with residents of other U.S. cities?

A. They are not as willing to help strangers.
B. They are not as patient with one another.
C. They violate traffic rules more frequently.
D. They become more easily irritated in public.

24. What does Thomas O'Connor say about the idea of strangers greeting one another?

A. It was practiced by Boston's founding fathers.
B. It is not deemed exotic by Proper Bostonians.
C. It was adopted by Boston's upper class.
D. It is not part of Boston's local culture.

25. What does the speaker think Boston should do?

A. Stick to its own way of showing courtesy to strangers.
B. Follow the examples set by Paris and New York City.
C. Learn from the world's major cities in promoting tourism.
D. Take pride in its history and adhere to its cultural tradition.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. aesthetic	B. chronic	C. contaminated
D. conventionally	E. emissions	F. environment
G. hampering	H. incidentally	I. infringement
J. intrigued	K. juvenile	L. outlet
M. rotating	N. vibrations	O. weeding

In her second year, Charlene Duong learned of the use of poisonous, synthetic pesticides on her college campus. Shocked but not surprised, she knew she had to do something. Along with a couple of classmates, Charlene did a quick web search and discovered a small but growing movement led by the organization, Herbicide-Free Campus (HFC), to rid college campuses of artificial herbicides( ). They were ___26___ Like many, Charlene experiences climate anxiety—a ___27___ fear of a climate catastrophe—and was, at the time, looking for an ___28___ . When she discovered the HFC movement, she said she felt she "had found a specific area to focus on that still fit into the larger picture of fighting for a healthier, safer, cleaner ___29___ for all." Toxic herbicide use in university land care is not unique. Most institutions of higher education rely on synthetic pesticides and fertilizers to achieve ___30___ goals. Having a "beautiful" campus means green and perfectly maintained lawns along with flower beds and paved sidewalks. But these ___31___ managed campuses can come at a cost: increased cancer risk, ___32___ waterways, poisoned wildlife and lifeless soil. Pesticide use on college campuses also contributes to our global climate crisis. The use of chemicals to get rid of insects or unwanted plant life can increase indirect ___33___ as they can include petroleum-based ingredients. Pesticide use also decreases the life in soil, ___34___ the ability of soils to absorb carbon or retain water and thus reducing campuses' ability to recover quickly from climate-related extreme weather events like droughts and floods. Instead of using toxic chemicals, students working with HFC help out with ___35___ the campus grounds. "This work reminds me to be in the present moment as I play my role in reducing herbicide use and keeping my campus safe and healthy," says Charlene.

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 going to the library in search of information can build connections with each other there. _____

37. According to advocates of libraries as community builders, librarians are not doing their job well if they do not change their communities. _____

38. With the costs of education continually rising, public libraries remain places where all people can have access to education. _____

39. Libraries draw large crowds, thus creating lots of business opportunities in neighboring areas. _____

40. With the world more and more digitalized, people sometimes underestimate the role of libraries as community and cultural centers. _____

41. Various programs organized by public libraries for children and adolescents help narrow the gap

between students from varying economic backgrounds. _____

42. In an organized archive, people can do research on their family history and find out how their ancestors came to settle in the new land. _____

43. Public libraries organize cultural events, often allowing people of different income levels to attend free of charge. _____

44. Besides being an information provider, the library performs many other important services for the community. _____

45. Public libraries can help build small communities of people with different backgrounds and ideologies. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 天宫空间站(Tiangong Space Station)是中国首个太空实验室,拥有110多立方米使用空间,可驻留三名宇航员,在距地球表面400-450公里的轨道上运行。天宫空间站已实施180多个科学研究与应用项目,涉及空间生命科学、太空医学、空间材料科学等领域。天宫空间站的研究成果在我国得到了广泛应用,产生了显著的经济效益。例如,太空育种创造的直接经济效益高达数千亿元。这不仅标志中国在航天技术上取得了巨大进步,也表明中国为全球的太空研究和应用做出了重大贡献。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Nationally, one in six children miss 15 or more days of school in a year. Education officials have deplored all this missed instruction. These chronically absent students suffer academically because of all the classroom instruction they miss out on. In 2015, the U.S. secretary of education responded to this crisis, urging communities to support every student to attend every day and be successful in school. His open letter stated that missing 10% of school days in a year for any reason—excused or unexcused—is a primary cause of low academic achievement. Worrying about whether children attend school makes sense. After all, if students don't show up, teachers can't teach them. But what if America's attendance crisis is about much more than students missing class? What if, instead, it is a reflection of family and community crises these students face—such as being ejected from the family apartment, fearing for their safety in their neighborhood or suffering an illness? As social scientists we investigated how excused and unexcused absences relate to children's academic achievement. We find that absences excused by a parent do little to harm children's learning. In fact, children with no unexcused absences—but 15 to 18 excused absences—have test scores equal to their peers who have no absences. Meanwhile, the average child with even just one unexcused absence does much worse academically than peers with none. We believe unexcused absence is a strong signal of the many challenges children and families face, including economic and medical hardships. Unexcused absences can be a powerful signal of how those out-of- school challenges affect children's academic progress. Our evidence suggests unexcused absences are problematic, but for a different reason than people often think. Absence from school, and especially unexcused absence, matters mainly as a signal of many crises children and their families may be facing. It matters less as a cause of lower student achievement due to missed instruction. How we choose to think of school absences matters for educational policy. School attendance policies typically hold schools and families accountable for the days children miss, regardless of whether they were excused or unexcused absences. These policies assume that missing school for any reason harms children academically because they are missing classroom instruction. They also assume that schools will be able to effectively intervene by reducing student absences. We find neither to be the case. As a result, these attendance policies end up disproportionately punishing families dealing with out-of-school crises in their lives and pressuring schools who serve them to get students to school more often. We instead suggest using unexcused absence from school as a signal to channel resources to the children and families who need them most.

46. What does the U.S. secretary of education say in his open letter?

A. It is of vital importance to respond promptly to the school absence crisis.

B. The academic performance of chronically absent students is deplorable.

C. Low academic achievement is mainly attributed to school absences.

D. The effect of school absences on American education is worrisome.

47. What do the authors find about school absences?

A. Excused school absences have little impact on children's learning.

B. There is little difference between unexcused and excused absences.

C. Excused absences lead to comparatively better school performance.

D. Unexcused absences are a big challenge to both schools and families.

48. What do the authors believe concerning unexcused school absences?

A. They are likely to cause a decrease in students' academic achievements due to missed instruction.

B. They point directly to many of the out-of-school challenges confronting children and their families.

C. They are matters the American government typically ignores when formulating educational policies.

D. They give a clear signal to children and their families of the crises they are likely to face in the future.

49. What is the assumption underlying education policies in the U.S.?

A. Children's academic performance depends on reducing the number of absences.

B. Schools can boost children's academic performance by effective intervention.

C. Schools as well as families should be held responsible for out-of-school crises.

D. Children's academic performance is closely related to the quality of instruction.

50. What do the authors suggest doing regarding school absences?

A. Identifying their underlying causes.

B. Reframing school attendance policies.

C. Directing resources to helping needy children.

D. Pressuring schools to reduce unexcused ones.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

After earning a bachelor's degree, I was determined to do what I love. I headed straight to graduate school to investigate the social problems that fascinated me. For almost a decade, I told everyone I encountered that they should do the same. "Follow your passion," I counseled. "You can figure out the employment stuff later." It wasn't until I began to research this widely accepted career advice that I understood how problematic it really was. As a sociologist, I interviewed college students and professional workers to learn what it really meant to pursue their dreams, which I will refer to here as the passion principle. I was stunned by what I found out about this principle in the research for my new book. Surveys show the American public has long held the passion principle in high regard as a career decision- making priority. And its popularity is even stronger among those facing job instability. Advocates of the passion principle found it compelling because they believed that following one's passion can provide workers with both the motivation necessary to work hard and a place to find fulfillment. Yet, what I found is that following one's passion does not necessarily lead to fulfillment, but is one of the most powerful cultural forces perpetuating overwork. I also found that promoting the pursuit of one's passion helps perpetuate social inequalities due to the fact that not everyone has the same economic resources to allow them to pursue their passion with ease. While the passion principle is broadly popular, not everyone has the necessary resources to turn their passion into a stable, good-paying job. Passion-seekers from wealthy families are better able to wait until a job they are passionate about comes along without worrying about student loans in the meantime. They are also better situated to take unpaid internships to get their foot in the door while their parents pay their rent. And they often have access to parents' social networks to help them find jobs. Surveys revealed that working-class and first-generation college graduates, regardless of their career field, are more likely than their wealthier peers to end up in low-paying unskilled jobs when they pursue their passion. Colleges, workplaces and career counselors who promote the "follow your passion" path for everyone, without leveling the playing field, help perpetuate socioeconomic inequalities among career aspirants. It's not just well-off passion-seekers who benefit from the passion principle. Employers of passionate workers do, too. Potential employers showed greater interest in passionate applicants in part because they believed the applicants would work hard at their jobs without expecting an increase in pay. They even sacrifice a good salary, job stability and leisure time to work in a job they love.

51. What did the author advise people do for almost a decade?

A. Figure out what is the most fascinating job.
B. Follow widely accepted career counsel.
C. Pursue their careers with passion.
D. Do whatever they are zealous for.

52. How did the author feel about the passion principle through his research?

A. He was astonished by its consequences.
B. He was further convinced of its soundness.
C. He was actually right to follow it through.
D. He was struck by its broad popularity.

53. What is important to turning one's passion into a stable, good-paying job?

A. Willingness to take unpaid internships and low-paying jobs.
B. Full academic preparedness and sound career counseling.
C. Hard work and sacrifice of leisure time.
D. Financial backing and social connections.

54. What happens when everyone is encouraged to follow their passion?

A. Many more career aspirants end up unemployed.
B. People are less concerned with socioeconomic inequality.
C. Socioeconomic inequality is likely to persist.
D. Career counselors are going to lose credibility.

55. What does the author say about employers of passionate workers?

A. They provide these workers with job stability and a good salary.
B. They exploit these workers' passion to benefit themselves.
C. They level the playing field for these workers to reach their goals.
D. They encourage these workers to realize their aspirations.

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

56. As requirements for job applications are getting increasingly higher, college students ought to be better
prepared for their future career. In an era when employers demand not only a diploma but also practical
competence, waiting until graduation to think about work is simply too late.
There are concrete steps every student can take. To begin with, obtaining relevant certificates and mastering
professional skills builds a solid foundation. Last summer, for instance, I taught myself data analysis and
earned a certificate, which later helped me stand out in an internship interview. What is more, internships offer
irreplaceable experience: by working in a real company, students learn how a workplace actually operates and
discover which career truly suits them. Such preparation turns abstract knowledge into employable ability.
In conclusion, the fiercer competition becomes, the more valuable early preparation is. Therefore, college
students should seize every chance to enrich their skills and experience, so that when opportunity knocks, they
are ready to open the door.

57. The Tiangong Space Station, China's first space laboratory, boasts over 110 cubic meters of usable
space and is able to accommodate three astronauts, orbiting at an altitude of 400 to 450 kilometers above the Earth's surface. The station has carried out more than 180 scientific research and application
projects, covering such fields as space life science, space medicine, and space materials science. The research achievements of the station have been widely applied in China and have generated remarkable
economic benefits. For example, the direct economic benefits created by space breeding reach hundreds
of billions of yuan. This not only marks China's tremendous progress in aerospace technology, but also
demonstrates that China has made significant contributions to global space research and application.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位女士上周二的行为 → 听到 'I spoke to a lady there last Tuesday' → 同义替换为 'Called the man's company' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】B

定位男士接到电话后的行动 → 听到 'I got the call this week and came as soon as I could' → 同义替换为 'Came as soon as possible' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】D

定位女士描述其工作场所感受的语句 → 听到 'my manager is rather indignant' → 直接匹配选项 'Indignation' → 得出答案

考点：观点态度　词汇匹配

4. 【答案】A

定位女士关于经理知道什么的陈述 → 听到 'My manager would know' 紧接在男士询问 'do you know if it's backed up?' 之后 → 推断经理知道的是备份情况 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　上下文推断

5. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'many people' → 听到 'Many people will say it's a boring field' → 直接匹配选项 'It's boring' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

6. 【答案】D

定位男士自我介绍 → 捕捉'Most of my work involves mediating land disputes' → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】C

定位男士解释庭外解决原因 → 捕捉'courts can be very messy, frustrating, and expensive' → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】D

定位男士对法律专业人士要求的论述 → 捕捉'eloquent at articulating that argument' → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】C

定位研究者在期刊发表的综述 → 捕捉'researchers propose an explanation for why this might be happening' → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】B

定位行为与脑成像研究的发现 → 捕捉'older adults often retrieve other, irrelevant memories along with it' → 同义替换为选项B

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】A

定位第四段研究者观点 → 识别“preserved, and at times enhanced, creativity”为直接证据 → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】C

定位第一段关于工作异化（alienating）的描述 → 识别“often not in control of...”与选项C的“rarely in control of...”同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】C

定位第三段关于长时间工作的描述 → 识别“Long working hours contribute to the feeling of 'time poverty'” → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位　原词复现

14. 【答案】B

定位第四段关于自动化的描述 → 识别“automation puts jobs and wages at risk”为直接陈述 → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　原词复现

15. 【答案】B

定位最后一段关于“后工作”理论家的观点 → 识别“work should not hold a central position... or take up so much of our time”及“life should be seen as an end in itself” → 推断其主张生活优先于工作 → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　推理判断

16. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'personal beliefs about effort' → 听到 'affect academic outcomes' → 匹配选项 D 'Impact academic achievements'。

考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'turn on the music toy' → 听到 'turned on the music toy with a hidden button' → 匹配选项 A 'By pressing a hidden button'。

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

18. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'infants could do' → 听到 'Could infants also make broad generalizable inferences from a few examples when it comes to effort?' 及后续实验验证 → 匹配选项 B 'Make generalizable inferences about persistence from a few examples'。

考点：细节定位　推理判断

19. 【答案】A

通篇把握主旨 → 文章开篇点明问题 'chronic lateness'，后续段落给出具体建议 → 匹配选项 A 'Offering advice on overcoming habitual lateness'。

考点：主旨大意　段落归纳

20. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'mornings are a struggle' → 听到 'do as much as you can to ready yourself the night before' → 匹配选项 D 'Get prepared the night before'。

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】C

定位建议措施段落 → 识别 ‘Learn to leave time in between tasks and meetings’ 及 ‘add 10 to 30 minutes for unexpected delays’ → 同义替换为 ‘Leave time in between activities’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】D

定位首段关于城市印象的描述 → 捕捉 ‘Different cities have different feels for visitors’ → 直接对应选项D

考点：细节定位　原词复现

23. 【答案】A

定位 ‘One study found that...’ → 捕捉 ‘people here are less willing to volunteer to help strangers’ → 同义替换为 ‘not as willing to help strangers’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】D

定位Thomas O'Connor的观点 → 捕捉 ‘The idea of a stranger greeting another stranger is simply not part of the local culture’ → 直接对应选项D

考点：细节定位　原词复现

25. 【答案】B

定位结尾段关于改变的讨论 → 捕捉 ‘other cities...are trying hard to change their images. Paris is one example...New York City is an...’ → 推断说话者暗示波士顿也应效仿

考点：推理判断　观点态度

26. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前句 ‘They were’ → 分析后文 ‘Like many, Charlene experiences climate anxiety’ 的并列与递进关系 → 推断 ‘They’ 指代Charlene和同学，且他们对HFC运动的反应是积极的 → 选择表示 ‘被激励/鼓舞’ 的形容词

27 空 定位空格前 ‘a’ 和后 ‘fear of a climate catastrophe’ → 分析破折号间的同位语解释 ‘climate anxiety’ → 选择能修饰 ‘fear’ 并体现 ‘climate anxiety’ 特质的形容词

28 空 定位空格前 ‘looking for an’ → 分析后文 ‘found a specific area to focus on’ 的对应关系 → 推断她寻找的是一个 ‘解决方案’ 或 ‘行动方向’ → 选择表示 ‘解决方案’ 的名词

29 空 定位空格前 ‘healthier, safer, cleaner’ → 分析 ‘for all’ 的受益对象 → 推断此处指代一个更宏大的、与环境相关的概念 → 选择表示 ‘世界’ 或 ‘环境’ 的名词

30 空 定位空格前 ‘achieve’ 和后 ‘goals’ → 分析后文 ‘Having a “beautiful” campus means...’ 的具体解释 → 推断此处指代大学追求的 ‘美观’ 或 ‘形象’ 目标 → 选择表示 ‘美学’ 或 ‘外观’ 的形容词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义一致性 → 选择与 ‘green and perfectly maintained’ 语义一致的形

容词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（increased cancer risk, ___ waterways, poisoned wildlife） → 选择与‘poisoned’语义一致的负面形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析因果关系（use of chemicals... can include petroleum-based ingredients） → 选择与‘石油基成分’和‘气候危机’相关的名词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析非谓语动词作状语的逻辑主语与语义关系 → 选择表示‘削弱’或‘减少’的现在分词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析对比关系（Instead of using toxic chemicals... help out with ___ the campus grounds） → 选择与‘使用有毒化学品’相反的、表示‘维护’或‘照料’的动名词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　非谓语动词

27. 【答案】B
26 空 定位空格前句‘They were’ → 分析后文‘Like many, Charlene experiences climate anxiety’的并列与递进关系 → 推断‘They’指代Charlene和同学，且他们对HFC运动的反应是积极的 → 选择表示‘被激励/鼓舞’的形容词
27 空 定位空格前‘a’和后‘fear of a climate catastrophe’ → 分析破折号间的同位语解释‘climate anxiety’ → 选择能修饰‘fear’并体现‘climate anxiety’特质的形容词
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33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析因果关系（use of chemicals... can include petroleum-based ingredients） → 选择与‘石油基成分’和‘气候危机’相关的名词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析对比关系（Instead of using toxic chemicals... help out with ___ the campus grounds） → 选择与‘使用有毒化学品’相反的、表示‘维护’或‘照料’的动名词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　非谓语动词

28. 【答案】L
26 空 定位空格前句‘They were’ → 分析后文‘Like many, Charlene experiences climate anxiety’的并列与递进关系 → 推断‘They’指代Charlene和同学，且他们对HFC运动的反应是积极的 → 选择表示‘被激励/鼓舞’的形容词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　非谓语动词

29. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前句‘They were’ → 分析后文‘Like many, Charlene experiences climate anxiety’的并列与递进关系 → 推断‘They’指代Charlene和同学，且他们对HFC运动的反应是积极的 → 选择表示‘被激励/鼓舞’的形容词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　非谓语动词

30. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前句‘They were’ → 分析后文‘Like many, Charlene experiences climate anxiety’的并列与递进关系 → 推断‘They’指代Charlene和同学，且他们对HFC运动的反应是积极的 → 选择表示‘被激励/鼓舞’的形容词
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28 空 定位空格前‘looking for an’ → 分析后文‘found a specific area to focus on’的对应关系 → 推断她寻找的

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　非谓语动词

31. 【答案】D
26 空 定位空格前句‘They were’→分析后文‘Like many, Charlene experiences climate anxiety’的并列与递进关系→推断‘They’指代Charlene和同学，且他们对HFC运动的反应是积极的→选择表示‘被激励/鼓舞’的形容词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　非谓语动词

32. 【答案】C
26 空 定位空格前句‘They were’→分析后文‘Like many, Charlene experiences climate anxiety’的并列与递进关系→推断‘They’指代Charlene和同学，且他们对HFC运动的反应是积极的→选择表示‘被激励/鼓舞’的形容词

27 空 定位空格前‘a’和后‘fear of a climate catastrophe’ → 分析破折号间的同位语解释‘climate anxiety’ → 选择能修饰‘fear’并体现‘climate anxiety’特质的形容词
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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义一致性 → 选择与‘green and perfectly maintained’语义一致的形容词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（increased cancer risk, ___ waterways, poisoned wildlife） → 选择与‘poisoned’语义一致的负面形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析因果关系（use of chemicals... can include petroleum-based ingredients） → 选择与‘石油基成分’和‘气候危机’相关的名词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析对比关系（Instead of using toxic chemicals... help out with ___ the campus grounds） → 选择与‘使用有毒化学品’相反的、表示‘维护’或‘照料’的动名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　非谓语动词

33. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前句‘They were’ → 分析后文‘Like many, Charlene experiences climate anxiety’的并列与递进关系 → 推断‘They’指代Charlene和同学，且他们对HFC运动的反应是积极的 → 选择表示‘被激励/鼓舞’的形容词
27 空 定位空格前‘a’和后‘fear of a climate catastrophe’ → 分析破折号间的同位语解释‘climate anxiety’ → 选择能修饰‘fear’并体现‘climate anxiety’特质的形容词
28 空 定位空格前‘looking for an’ → 分析后文‘found a specific area to focus on’的对应关系 → 推断她寻找的是一个‘解决方案’或‘行动方向’ → 选择表示‘解决方案’的名词
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32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（increased cancer risk, ___ waterways, poisoned wildlife） → 选择与‘poisoned’语义一致的负面形容词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析对比关系（Instead of using toxic chemicals... help out with ___ the campus grounds） → 选择与‘使用有毒化学品’相反的、表示‘维护’或‘照料’的动名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　非谓语动词

34. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前句‘They were’ → 分析后文‘Like many, Charlene experiences climate anxiety’的并列与递进关系 → 推断‘They’指代Charlene和同学，且他们对HFC运动的反应是积极的 → 选择表示‘被激励/鼓舞’的形容词

27 空 定位空格前‘a’和后‘fear of a climate catastrophe’ → 分析破折号间的同位语解释‘climate anxiety’ → 选择能修饰‘fear’并体现‘climate anxiety’特质的形容词

28 空 定位空格前‘looking for an’ → 分析后文‘found a specific area to focus on’的对应关系 → 推断她寻找的是一个‘解决方案’或‘行动方向’ → 选择表示‘解决方案’的名词

29 空 定位空格前‘healthier, safer, cleaner’ → 分析‘for all’的受益对象 → 推断此处指代一个更宏大的、与环境相关的概念 → 选择表示‘世界’或‘环境’的名词

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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义一致性 → 选择与‘green and perfectly maintained’语义一致的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（increased cancer risk, ___ waterways, poisoned wildlife） → 选择与‘poisoned’语义一致的负面形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析因果关系（use of chemicals... can include petroleum-based ingredients） → 选择与‘石油基成分’和‘气候危机’相关的名词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析非谓语动词作状语的逻辑主语与语义关系 → 选择表示‘削弱’或‘减少’的现在分词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析对比关系（Instead of using toxic chemicals... help out with ___ the campus grounds） → 选择与‘使用有毒化学品’相反的、表示‘维护’或‘照料’的动名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　非谓语动词

35. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前句‘They were’ → 分析后文‘Like many, Charlene experiences climate anxiety’的并列与递进关系 → 推断‘They’指代Charlene和同学，且他们对HFC运动的反应是积极的 → 选择表示‘被激励/鼓舞’的形容词

27 空 定位空格前‘a’和后‘fear of a climate catastrophe’ → 分析破折号间的同位语解释‘climate anxiety’ → 选择能修饰‘fear’并体现‘climate anxiety’特质的形容词

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30 空 定位空格前‘achieve’和后‘goals’ → 分析后文‘Having a “beautiful” campus means...’的具体解释 → 推断此处指代大学追求的‘美观’或‘形象’目标 → 选择表示‘美学’或‘外观’的形容词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义一致性 → 选择与‘green and perfectly maintained’语义一致的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构（increased cancer risk, ___ waterways, poisoned wildlife） → 选择与‘poisoned’语义一致的负面形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析因果关系（use of chemicals... can include petroleum-based ingredients） → 选择与‘石油基成分’和‘气候危机’相关的名词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析非谓语动词作状语的逻辑主语与语义关系 → 选择表示‘削弱’或‘减少’的现在分词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析对比关系（Instead of using toxic chemicals... help out with ___ the campus

grounds）→ 选择与‘使用有毒化学品’相反的、表示‘维护’或‘照料’的动名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　非谓语动词

36. 【答案】G

36. 定位段落G → 识别‘build connections with each other’与原文‘make connections with each other’的同义替换 → 得出答案

37. 定位段落C → 识别‘unless you are out there changing neighborhoods, you are not completing the work’与题干‘not doing their job well if they do not change their communities’的同义替换与推理 → 得出答案

38. 定位段落I → 识别‘public libraries remain places where all people can have access to education’与原文‘public libraries are still places where individuals gather to explore, interact, and imagine’及‘educating patrons’的同义替换与推理 → 得出答案

39. 定位段落D → 识别‘draw large crowds’与原文‘attracting large crowds’的同义替换，以及‘creating lots of business opportunities’与原文‘boosting local businesses’的同义替换 → 得出答案

40. 定位段落A → 识别‘people sometimes underestimate’与原文‘at times undervalued’的同义替换，以及‘With the world more and more digitalized’与原文‘in an increasingly digital world’的同义替换 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'narrow the gap' 和 'varying economic backgrounds' → 在段落中寻找同义表达 'students from different economic backgrounds' → 匹配段落 L

42. 定位题干关键词 'family history' 和 'ancestors' → 在段落中寻找同义表达 'genealogy' 或 'family roots' → 匹配段落 F

43. 定位题干关键词 'cultural events' 和 'free of charge' → 在段落中寻找同义表达 'cultural programs' 和 'no cost' → 匹配段落 H

44. 定位题干核心观点 'besides being an information provider' → 在段落中寻找概括性、总结性语句 → 匹配段落 B 的总结句 'more than just about information'

45. 定位题干关键词 'build small communities' 和 'different backgrounds and ideologies' → 在段落中寻找同义表达 'bring people together' 和 'diverse perspectives' → 匹配段落 K

考点：细节定位　同义替换　条件推理　推理判断　因果推理　主旨概括

37. 【答案】C

36. 定位段落G → 识别‘build connections with each other’与原文‘make connections with each other’的同义替换 → 得出答案

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　条件推理　推理判断　因果推理　主旨概括

38. 【答案】I

36. 定位段落G → 识别‘build connections with each other’与原文‘make connections with each other’的同义替换 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　条件推理　推理判断　因果推理　主旨概括

39. 【答案】D

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　条件推理　推理判断　因果推理　主旨概括

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42. 【答案】F

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43. 定位题干关键词 'cultural events' 和 'free of charge' → 在段落中寻找同义表达 'cultural programs' 和 'no cost' → 匹配段落 H
44. 定位题干核心观点 'besides being an information provider' → 在段落中寻找概括性、总结性语句 → 匹配段落 B 的总结句 'more than just about information'
45. 定位题干关键词 'build small communities' 和 'different backgrounds and ideologies' → 在段落中寻找同义表达 'bring people together' 和 'diverse perspectives' → 匹配段落 K

考点：细节定位　同义替换　条件推理　推理判断　因果推理　主旨概括

46. 【答案】C

定位教育部长公开信内容 → 提取其核心观点（缺勤是低学业成就的主要原因） → 匹配选项C的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位作者研究发现 → 提取关于“请假缺勤”的结论（对学习影响小） → 匹配选项A的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】B

定位作者观点（We believe...） → 提取核心论点（未请假缺勤是家庭/社区挑战的信号） → 匹配选项B的同义改写

考点：观点态度　同义替换

49. 【答案】B

定位教育政策描述（typically hold... accountable） → 推断其隐含假设（问责能改善出勤/成绩） → 匹配选项B的同义改写

考点：推理判断　隐含假设

50. 【答案】C

定位作者建议（How we choose to think... matters） → 结合其核心论点（缺勤是危机信号） → 推断其政策建议方向（应关注背后原因） → 匹配选项C

考点：推理判断　观点推断

51. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'almost a decade' → 定位至语篇首段 → 识别作者建议内容 'do what I love' 与 'Follow your passion' → 同义替换为 'Do whatever they are zealous for'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'feel about the passion principle' → 定位至语篇中 'I was stunned by what I found out' → 推断 'stunned' 的情感色彩为惊讶/震惊 → 同义替换为 'astonished by its consequences'

考点：观点态度推断　情感词同义替换

53. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'turning one's passion into a stable, good-paying job' → 定位至语篇中 'not everyone has the necessary resources' → 向下寻找具体资源描述 → 提取 'financial resources' 和 'parents' social networks' → 同义替换为 'Financial backing and social connections'

考点：细节定位　信息归纳与同义替换

54. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'everyone is encouraged to follow their passion' → 定位至语篇中 'promoting the pursuit of one's passion helps perpetuate social inequalities' → 推断其逻辑结果 → 同义替换为 'Socioeconomic inequality is likely to persist'

考点：推理判断　逻辑衔接词捕捉

55. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'employers of passionate workers' → 定位至语篇中 'following one's passion... is one of the most powerful cultural forces perpetuating overwork' → 推断雇主利用激情导致过度工作 → 同义替换为 'exploit these workers' passion to benefit themselves'

考点：推理判断　观点态度推断

56. 【答案】As requirements for job applications are…

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

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】The Tiangong Space Station, China's first…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并准确使用定语从句、固定搭配及专业术语进行翻译。

考点：定语从句　固定搭配　专业术语翻译　句式变化