# 六级 · 2025年06月大学英语六级真题（第2套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
710 001
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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. Why does the man think it is difficult to make the decision?

A. They have to make a choice by the end of the day.

B. Both candidates are very keen on getting the job.

C. They hold different views on the procedure.

D. Both candidates are quite competitive.

2. What do the speakers say may be worth noting?

A. Both Rachel and Peter came across as respectful and professional.

B. Rachel scored moderately higher grades than Peter at school.

C. Both Rachel and Peter excelled in their academic pursuit.

D. Peter appeared slightly stronger than Rachel physically.

3. According to the man, what might account for Peter appearing somewhat more self- assured than Rachel?

A. His use of body language.

B. His accumulation of experience.

C. His unusual state of mind.

D. His knowledge about the company.

4. What does the man say they will do if they can't reach an agreement?

A. Compare the candidates side by side again.

B. Ask the board to cast the deciding vote.

C. Find a way to break the tie next time.

D. Let John make the final decision.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. The private label "L'Orange".

B. The woman's latest collection.

C. This season's new fashion.

D. The head designer's role.

6. What does the woman say she always tries to incorporate into her aesthetic?

A. Something reflecting the social norms.

B. Something meeting public expectations.

C. Something slightly absurd.

D. Something a bit ambiguous.

7. What does the woman say she likes to do?

A. Merge styles often at opposite ends of the fashion spectrum.

B. Learn from the designs of the Asian rural mountain villagers.

C. Make velvet capes look both majestic and masculine.

D. Draw intricate patterns onto a traditional power suit.

8. What is the man looking forward to?

A. Obtaining the woman's signature.

B. Seeing the woman's new creations.

C. Incorporating indigenous aspects into his work.

D. Sharing more ideas with the woman next time. questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11

9. What does the passage say about 80% of participating dogs in the new study?

A. They could readily recognize their owner simply by looking.

B. They could understand the implications of human commands.

C. They could be domesticated to act as our companions.

D. They could follow pointing gestures without training.

10. What may help alleviate the problem caused by stray dogs?

A. Cultivating them to be intelligent creatures.

B. Training them to behave like domesticated dogs.

C. Understanding how humans impact their behavior.

D. Taking measures to reduce their numbers.

11. What do the researchers suggest we do to reduce conflicts between stray dogs and humans?

A. Tame them through repeated training.

B. Treat them with sensitivity and respect.

C. Make them responsive to our commands.

D. Watch their behavior and try to improve it.

Questions 12 to 15

12. Why is food product placement within the fridge very important?

A. The temperature inside it varies from place to place.

B. Proper placement facilitates access to food products.

C. Its different shelves are designed for different purposes.

D. The space in an average fridge changes from top to bottom.

13. What does the passage say is the whole purpose of the modern refrigerator?

A. To slow the rising of temperature in it.

B. To provide a big box of evenly cold air.

C. To prevent germs from growing quickly.

D. To keep the food cold as long as possible.

14. Where in the fridge should we store foods already cooked?

A. On the top shelf.

B. In the middle section.

C. On the inside of its doors.

D. At the back of its bottom shelf.

15. Why should we never store foods with high water content at the back of the bottom shelf?

A. They will be extra-chilly.

B. They will be hard to defrost.

C. They will be contaminated.

D. They will be ruined. questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet I with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18

16. What does the speaker say is quite common among older people?

A. Chronic depression.
B. Growing feebleness.
C. Hip fracture.
D. Fatal infections.

17. What does the speaker think excites her most about her research?

A. It feels real and relevant.
B. It contributes to psychology.
C. It outcompetes lots of academics' research.
D. It wins recognition outside of Birmingham.

18. How does the speaker approach her research project?

A. By bringing together experts old and young.
B. By counting on advanced modern technology.
C. By making full use of her expertise.
D. By combining multiple perspectives.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the speaker say about most colleges and graduate schools in America?

A. They don't teach basic organization.
B. They don't focus on teaching techniques.
C. They attach little importance to recipes.
D. They hire very few distinguished chefs.

20. How do students of the culinary institute of America view "mise-en-place" or "put in place"?

A. It's unique to celebrity chefs.
B. It's a way of transformation.
C. It's too demanding for them.
D. It's a way of life to them.

21. What does the speaker advise us to do at the end of the talk?

A. Respect others so as to be respected.
B. Use time and resources in a wise way.
C. Cultivate a habit of self-discipline.
D. Learn from philosophers earnestly.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What should self-acceptance be used as according to the speaker?

A. The motive for hard work.
B. The reason for stagnation.
C. The basis for self-improvement.
D. The justification for self-confidence.

23. What do people tend to do when they have reached midlife?

A. Feel confidence, happiness and satisfaction.
B. Believe they have achieved their life goals.
C. Use a key tool for setting ambitious goals.
D. Stop imagining further progress in life.

24. Why do we find ourselves irritated for not achieving the goal?

A. We feel we are always falling behind others.
B. We have to adapt to the ever-changing goal.
C. There are various misconceptions about goal setting.
D. There are always problems with the goal originally set.

25. What does the speaker say has an immediate positive impact on our thinking?

A. A noticeable change in the number of goals to achieve.

B. Measuring always against the gap rather than the gain.

C. Measuring where we've come from instead of measuring against the goal.

D. A proper conception of what we fail to notice in trying to achieve our goals.

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. adaptations | B. blasted | C. catastrophic |
| D. evolved | E. feat | F. interior |
| G. probing | H. recurrence | I. rigors |
| J. seemingly | K. survive | L. tempt |
| M. thrill | N. unanimously | O. unfolding |

No beast on Earth is tougher than the tiny tardigrade . It can ____26____ being frozen at -272° Celsius, being exposed to the vacuum of outer space and even being ____27____ with 500 times the dose of X- rays that would kill a human. In other words, the creature can endure conditions that don't even exist on Earth. And researchers are looking to the microscopic animals to learn how to prepare humans and crops to handle the ____28____ of space travel. The tardigrade's indestructibility stems from its ____29____ to its environment—which may seem surprising, since it lives in ____30____ comfortable places, like the cool, wet patches of moss that dot a garden wall. But it turns out that a tardigrade's damp, mossy home can dry out many times each year. Drying is pretty ____31____ for most living things. It does damage to cells in some of the same ways that freezing, vacuum and radiation do. Tardigrades, however, have ____32____ special strategies for dealing with these kinds of damage. As a tardigrade dries out, its cells produce several strange proteins that are unlike anything found in other animals. In water, the proteins are shapeless. But as water disappears, the proteins self-assemble into long fibers that fill the cell's ____33____ . The fibers support the cell's membranes and proteins, preventing them from breaking or ____34____ . Emulating tardigrades could one day help humans colonize outer space. Food crops could be engineered to produce tardigrade proteins, allowing these organisms to grow more efficiently on spacecraft where levels of radiation are elevated compared with on Earth. So if humans ever succeed in reaching the stars, they may accomplish this ____35____ , in part, by standing on the shoulders of the tiny eight-legged endurance specialists in your backyard.

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. The FAO concluded that farm animals were producing more greenhouse gases than all modes of transportation combined. _____

37. Consumption of meat per person in developing countries is much less than that in countries like the U.S. _____

38. The FAO was worthy of praise in that it admitted its mistake once it was pointed out. _____

39. Environmentalists try hard to make people consume less meat to combat climate change. _____

40. Recent research has shown that even if Americans quit eating meat altogether, the resulting reduction of greenhouse gases in the U.S. would be slight. _____

41. More than half of the world's farmland is suitable only for animals like cows to graze on. _____

42. The allegation that farm animals produce the world's largest portion of greenhouse gases is responsible for meat's bad reputation. _____

43. Raising farm animals makes it easier to meet people's nutritional needs. _____

44. The author doesn't believe giving up meat and meat products will be a cure-all for the environmental problem. _____

45. Changes in America's farming technology and management in the past decades have increased efficiency and reduced greenhouse gas emissions in meat production. _____

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

57. 粤港澳大湾区(Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area)具有得天独厚的地理位置,拥有完善的交通基础设施和丰富的产业资源。大湾区是中国开放程度最高、经济活力最强的区域之一,在国家经济发展中具有重要的战略地位。大湾区不仅将建成充满活力的世界级城市群和具有全球影响力的国际科技创新中心,还将打造成适合工作、购物、旅游的优质生活圈。随着改革开放的不断深入,大湾区的建设将进一步推动区域经济发展。到2035年,大湾区将实现成为国际一流湾区的目标。

## 六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Why are we so worried about our careers? Partly it's to do with money, but there's a psychological aspect to our fears as well. We worry because we suspect—not wrongly—that the world is full of a frightening sort of person ready to judge us ruthlessly and swiftly: a person we can call a snob. A snob is anyone who takes a relatively small part of us and uses it to come to a rigid conclusion about how much of their attention we deserve. In the past, that might be your ancestry and royal connections. Nowadays, the snob cares about one thing only: what you do for a living. This explains why the first question we will be asked in any new social context is 'What do you do?' and according to how we answer, snobs will either welcome us with broad smiles, or leave us in the cold. And that is why we are fired up by such a desperate urge to achieve and impress. Sometimes our behaviour is mistaken for greed and vanity, but it is more than this. A lot of our interest in fancy cars, jobs and houses has nothing to do with materialism. It has to do with a hunger for the respect and esteem that is only available in our societies through the acquisition of material goods. It isn't the goods themselves we seek, it is the love we stand to gain through our possession of them. The next time we see someone driving a Ferrari, we shouldn't condemn them for their greed, we should pity them for the intensity of their need for love from the world. At the root of snobbery is a lack of imagination and confidence about how to decide who in the world is valuable. The snobs are brutally misguided and slavish in their beliefs about how the superior individuals can be identified. For snobs, it is the already acclaimed and already successful who are the only ones worthy of respect. There is no room in their timid regimented minds to imagine that someone might be clever, kind or good—and yet somehow have been overlooked entirely by society, their qualities lying hidden beneath an unfamiliar veil, and having as yet discovered no obvious outlet. The true answer to snobbery is not to say that there is no such thing as a better or worse person, but to insist that better or worse exist in constantly unexpected places and carry none of the outward signs of distinction. And because we are such poor judges of the worth of others, our ultimate duty remains to be kind, good, curious and imaginative about pretty much everyone who ever crosses our path.

46. What gives rise to our worry about careers apart from money?

A. Fear of being judged in a snobbish manner.

B. The prospect of facing fault-finding managers.

C. The ruthless way employees are often treated.

D. Fright at the difficulty in hunting for a job.

47. What do we learn from the passage about today's snobs?

A. They try hard to dig into a person's past.

B. They draw a rigid conclusion about people.

C. They judge a person by their occupation.

D. They tend to place people in a social context.

48. What does the author say about people's interest in material goods?

A. It is the cause for condemnation of their greed.

B. It has a lot to do with the comforts they provide.

C. It arouses pity rather than respect from the wealthy.

D. It arises from their craving for social recognition.

49. What kind of people do snobs deem worth respect and esteem?

A. Those with fame and fortune.

B. Those with regimented minds.

C. Those with intelligence and imagination.

D. Those with qualities lying hidden in disguise.

50. What does the author imply we should do to avoid being snobbish?

A. Be aware there has never been such a thing as a better or worse person.

B. Be kind to and curious about those who we happen to meet in our lives.

C. Realize that better or worse keeps changing in unexpected ways.

D. Judge people on the basis of their distinctive character traits.

## 七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Women have historically been paid less. But in the US in the 1980s, they began to catch up—fast. During that decade, the gender pay gap closed by about one percentage point a year. Had that trend continued, the gender wage gap would have been closed by 2017. But the trend didn't continue, and the gap remains yawning. According to a new study from academics at Harvard, the stagnation can be put down, perhaps counterintuitively, to the introduction of state and federal family leave policies. The academics argue that during the 1990s, as governments began to introduce leave policies, it was mainly women who took advantage of them. Though the leave policies might have helped those women to stay in the workplace—instead of dropping out to have families—those who returned saw their wages had increased at lower rates than the men. After family leave was introduced in the US, in fact, the rate of gender wage convergence fell to just 0.03 percentage points per year, and has remained there ever since. Those monitoring the process towards salary equity at work have long watched as progress slowed in many countries around the world. In fact, that progress began to reverse during the pandemic( ). The gender pay gap is one of the most outstanding examples of that lack of parity , and still exists just about everywhere. The motherhood penalty has become a shorthand for describing why: In many places, especially rich countries, women earn the same as men until they reach their childbearing years. Women who have children begin to see their salaries slip behind their male counterparts. Part of this is because women take on more of the unpaid labor at home, which can eat into time available for work and energy for career advancement. But it's also because mothers are passed over for raises and promotion, and because time out of the workplace sets women back, even if that time is taken voluntarily, and supported by company or government policy. What would have happened if leave policies hadn't been introduced? The study doesn't go into that question, other than to say that if the 1980s trend continued, we would have been at parity by now. It's possible, however, that the journey towards wage parity would have stalled either way. If women's gains in the 1980s were made through the erasure of things like bias, once those less uncontrollable problems had been addressed, there would still have been an issue with women—who are the ones to bear children and take care of them in the early weeks because of biological factors like the ability to breastfeed, forcing them to take breaks, whether or not those breaks were mandated.

51. What do we learn about the gender pay gap in the US during the 1980s?

A. It was being slowly closed.
B. It was shrinking rapidly.
C. It started to yawn.
D. It remained substantial.

52. What happened with the introduction of state and federal family leave policies?

A. The process towards salary equity at work began to reverse.

B. The rate of gender wage convergence started to fall noticeably.

C. The trend of women returning to work after childbirth started.

D. The narrowing of the gender pay gap attracted more attention.

53. What partly accounts for the slip in women's salaries?

A. The insufficient motivation women generally have for career advancement.

B. The opportunities numerous women give up for pay raise and promotion.

C. The huge amounts of time and energy women spend taking care of the family.

D. The lack of policy support from government and business corporations.

54. What does the new study say about wage parity?

A. It would have stalled if those controllable problems had not been addressed.

B. It would have halted if company and government had not worked together.

C. It would have been achieved with the complete erasure of gender biases.

D. It would have been attained with the continuation of the 1980s trend.

55. What prevents women from achieving parity with men in the final analysis?

A. Ignoring biases against women in the workplace.

B. Giving birth to children and taking care of them.

C. Failing to mandate breaks for childbirth and care.

D. Lacking resources to address biological problems.

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

56. As social media is used more and more extensively, there is a growing awareness of the importance of using it
properly and responsibly. Platforms such as WeChat and Weibo have become part of daily life, yet the way we
behave online shapes both our own reputation and the wider community.
To use social media responsibly, we should verify information before sharing it and treat others with respect.
This is because a single careless post can spread misinformation within minutes. A case in point is my own
experience: last year I nearly forwarded a false rumour about a campus event, but a quick check revealed it was
fake. Had I shared it, I would have misled hundreds of classmates.
Therefore, using social media properly is not a trivial habit but a genuine responsibility. If each of us pauses to
think before posting, the online world can become a place of trust rather than confusion. Only in this way can
we truly enjoy the benefits that technology offers.

57. The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area boasts a favorable geographical location, well-
developed transport infrastructure and abundant industrial resources. As one of the most open and economically dynamic regions in China, the Greater Bay Area holds an important strategic position in
the country's economic development. It will not only be built into a dynamic world-class city cluster and
an international center for sci-tech innovation with global influence, but also be turned into a quality
living circle suitable for working, shopping and traveling. With the deepening of the reform and opening-
up, the construction of the Greater Bay Area will further promote regional economic development. By
2035, the Greater Bay Area will achieve its goal of becoming a world-class bay area.

# 逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位男士解释决策困难的原因 → 识别同义替换 strong → competitive → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】B

定位女士确认 worth noting 的具体内容 → 识别同义替换 scored moderately higher grades → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】A

定位男士推测Peter更自信的原因 → 识别同义替换 body language → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　语境理解

4. 【答案】D

定位对话结尾男士提出的解决方案 → 识别同义替换 take it to John → let John make the final decision → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】B

把握对话整体框架（采访） → 识别核心话题（设计师及其最新系列） → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　结构分析

6. 【答案】C

定位女士描述个人美学风格的语句 → 识别其否定社会规范与期望的立场 → 匹配其明确提出的‘slightly absurd’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】A

定位女士表达个人喜好的语句 → 识别其‘I like to merge styles...’的明确陈述 → 匹配选项A的同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

8. 【答案】B

定位男士表达期待的语句 → 识别其‘we can't wait to see what creations you come up with next’ → 匹配选项B的同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

9. 【答案】D

定位关于80%参与犬的研究发现 → 识别其‘successfully followed pointing gestures... despite having never received prior training’ → 匹配选项D的同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

10. 【答案】C
定位关于缓解流浪狗问题的建议 → 识别其‘Understanding how humans shape stray dogs' behavior may help alleviate this problem’ → 匹配选项C的同义改写 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

11. 【答案】B
定位研究结论句 → 提取建议措施 → 匹配选项同义替换
考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 → 捕捉原因句 → 提取核心信息
考点：细节定位　因果关系

13. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 → 捕捉定义句 → 匹配同义表达
考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 → 捕捉具体建议 → 直接匹配
考点：细节定位　信息匹配

15. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 → 捕捉原因句 → 提取直接后果
考点：细节定位　因果关系

16. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'common among older people' → 在语篇中定位到 'hip fracture in older people, which is a common event' → 同义替换得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

17. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'excites her most' → 在语篇中定位到 'the thing that excites me most about my research is that it feels real and relevant' → 直接匹配选项A
考点：细节定位与捕捉

18. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'approach her research project' → 在语篇末尾定位到 'rather than just taking one perspective... we are now bringing together a lot of different techniques and a lot of different vie…' → 同义替换为 'combining multiple perspectives'
考点：细节定位与捕捉

19. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'most colleges and graduate schools' → 在语篇中定位到 'most colleges and graduate schools don't teach basic organization' → 直接匹配选项A
考点：细节定位与捕捉

20. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Students at the culinary institute of America view' → 在语篇中定位到 'Students at the culinary institute of America view it as a way of life' → 直接匹配选项D

考点：细节定位与捕捉

21. 【答案】B

定位结尾段落 → 提取核心建议（mise-en-place的实践） → 同义替换为 ‘明智使用时间和资源’

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

22. 【答案】C

定位 ‘self-acceptance’ 相关句 → 提取其功能定位（basis for growth） → 同义替换为 ‘自我提升的基础’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】D

定位 ‘midlife’ 相关句 → 提取具体行为（stopped dreaming, stop imagining） → 同义替换为 ‘停止想象进一步的进步’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】B

定位 ‘irritated for not achieving the goal’ 相关句 → 提取原因（goal always changes and we're always adapting） → 同义替换为 ‘必须适应不断变化的目标’

考点：细节定位　因果推理　同义替换

25. 【答案】C

定位 ‘immediate positive impact’ 相关句 → 提取核心方法（measuring where we've come from） → 同义替换为 ‘衡量我们已取得的进展而非目标’

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

26. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格后宾语 being frozen... → 分析动词与 being frozen 的搭配 → 选择表示 ‘承受’ 的动词

27 空 定位空格后介词 with 及宾语 500 times the dose of X-rays → 分析动词与 ‘被施加剂量’ 的搭配 → 选择表示 ‘暴露于/接受’ 的动词

28 空 定位空格前动词 handle 及后文 of space travel → 分析名词与 ‘应对太空旅行’ 的搭配 → 选择表示 ‘挑战/困难’ 的名词

29 空 定位空格前 stems from its 及后文 to its environment → 分析名词与 ‘对环境的…’ 的搭配 → 选择表示 ‘适应’ 的名词

30 空 定位空格后 comfortable places 及举例 cool, wet patches of moss → 分析副词修饰 comfortable 的程度 → 选择表示 ‘相当/非常’ 的副词

31 空 定位空格所在句（描述干燥对大多数生物的影响） → 分析上下文逻辑（后文指出其破坏性与冷冻、真空、辐射类似） → 选择表示负面、有害含义的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句（描述水熊虫应对损伤的策略） → 分析上下文（前文提到损伤，后文描述具体蛋白质机制） → 选择表示 ‘独特、专门’ 含义的形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句（描述蛋白质纤维填充细胞的某个部分） → 分析上下文（蛋白质支撑细胞膜和蛋白质） → 选择表示 ‘内部空间、空隙’ 含义的名词

34 空 定位空格所在句（描述纤维防止细胞膜和蛋白质发生什么） → 分析上下文（前文提到 ‘破坏’ ，此处为并列结构） → 选择表示 ‘变性、分解’ 含义的动词

35 空 定位空格所在句（总结句，描述人类可能实现的目标）→ 分析上下文（前文提到‘殖民外太空’、‘到达星辰’）→ 选择表示‘壮举、成就’含义的名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

27. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格后宾语 being frozen... → 分析动词与 being frozen 的搭配 → 选择表示‘承受’的动词

27 空 定位空格后介词 with 及宾语 500 times the dose of X-rays → 分析动词与‘被施加剂量’的搭配 → 选择表示‘暴露于/接受’的动词

28 空 定位空格前动词 handle 及后文 of space travel → 分析名词与‘应对太空旅行’的搭配 → 选择表示‘挑战/困难’的名词

29 空 定位空格前 stems from its 及后文 to its environment → 分析名词与‘对环境的…’的搭配 → 选择表示‘适应’的名词

30 空 定位空格后 comfortable places 及举例 cool, wet patches of moss → 分析副词修饰 comfortable 的程度 → 选择表示‘相当/非常’的副词

31 空 定位空格所在句（描述干燥对大多数生物的影响）→ 分析上下文逻辑（后文指出其破坏性与冷冻、真空、辐射类似）→ 选择表示负面、有害含义的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句（描述水熊虫应对损伤的策略）→ 分析上下文（前文提到损伤，后文描述具体蛋白质机制）→ 选择表示‘独特、专门’含义的形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句（描述蛋白质纤维填充细胞的某个部分）→ 分析上下文（蛋白质支撑细胞膜和蛋白质）→ 选择表示‘内部空间、空隙’含义的名词

34 空 定位空格所在句（描述纤维防止细胞膜和蛋白质发生什么）→ 分析上下文（前文提到‘破坏’，此处为并列结构）→ 选择表示‘变性、分解’含义的动词

35 空 定位空格所在句（总结句，描述人类可能实现的目标）→ 分析上下文（前文提到‘殖民外太空’、‘到达星辰’）→ 选择表示‘壮举、成就’含义的名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

28. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格后宾语 being frozen... → 分析动词与 being frozen 的搭配 → 选择表示‘承受’的动词

27 空 定位空格后介词 with 及宾语 500 times the dose of X-rays → 分析动词与‘被施加剂量’的搭配 → 选择表示‘暴露于/接受’的动词

28 空 定位空格前动词 handle 及后文 of space travel → 分析名词与‘应对太空旅行’的搭配 → 选择表示‘挑战/困难’的名词

29 空 定位空格前 stems from its 及后文 to its environment → 分析名词与‘对环境的…’的搭配 → 选择表示‘适应’的名词

30 空 定位空格后 comfortable places 及举例 cool, wet patches of moss → 分析副词修饰 comfortable 的程度 → 选择表示‘相当/非常’的副词

31 空 定位空格所在句（描述干燥对大多数生物的影响）→ 分析上下文逻辑（后文指出其破坏性与冷冻、真空、辐射类似）→ 选择表示负面、有害含义的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句（描述水熊虫应对损伤的策略）→ 分析上下文（前文提到损伤，后文描述具体蛋白质机制）→ 选择表示‘独特、专门’含义的形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句（描述蛋白质纤维填充细胞的某个部分）→ 分析上下文（蛋白质支撑细胞膜和蛋白质）→ 选择表示‘内部空间、空隙’含义的名词

34 空 定位空格所在句（描述纤维防止细胞膜和蛋白质发生什么）→ 分析上下文（前文提到‘破坏’，此处为并列结构）→ 选择表示‘变性、分解’含义的动词

35 空 定位空格所在句（总结句，描述人类可能实现的目标）→ 分析上下文（前文提到‘殖民外太空’、‘到达星

辰’）→ 选择表示‘壮举、成就’含义的名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

29. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格后宾语 being frozen... → 分析动词与 being frozen 的搭配 → 选择表示‘承受’的动词

27 空 定位空格后介词 with 及宾语 500 times the dose of X-rays → 分析动词与‘被施加剂量’的搭配 → 选择表示‘暴露于/接受’的动词

28 空 定位空格前动词 handle 及后文 of space travel → 分析名词与‘应对太空旅行’的搭配 → 选择表示‘挑战/困难’的名词

29 空 定位空格前 stems from its 及后文 to its environment → 分析名词与‘对环境的…’的搭配 → 选择表示‘适应’的名词

30 空 定位空格后 comfortable places 及举例 cool, wet patches of moss → 分析副词修饰 comfortable 的程度 → 选择表示‘相当/非常’的副词

31 空 定位空格所在句（描述干燥对大多数生物的影响）→ 分析上下文逻辑（后文指出其破坏性与冷冻、真空、辐射类似）→ 选择表示负面、有害含义的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句（描述水熊虫应对损伤的策略）→ 分析上下文（前文提到损伤，后文描述具体蛋白质机制）→ 选择表示‘独特、专门’含义的形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句（描述蛋白质纤维填充细胞的某个部分）→ 分析上下文（蛋白质支撑细胞膜和蛋白质）→ 选择表示‘内部空间、空隙’含义的名词

34 空 定位空格所在句（描述纤维防止细胞膜和蛋白质发生什么）→ 分析上下文（前文提到‘破坏’，此处为并列结构）→ 选择表示‘变性、分解’含义的动词

35 空 定位空格所在句（总结句，描述人类可能实现的目标）→ 分析上下文（前文提到‘殖民外太空’、‘到达星辰’）→ 选择表示‘壮举、成就’含义的名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

30. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格后宾语 being frozen... → 分析动词与 being frozen 的搭配 → 选择表示‘承受’的动词

27 空 定位空格后介词 with 及宾语 500 times the dose of X-rays → 分析动词与‘被施加剂量’的搭配 → 选择表示‘暴露于/接受’的动词

28 空 定位空格前动词 handle 及后文 of space travel → 分析名词与‘应对太空旅行’的搭配 → 选择表示‘挑战/困难’的名词

29 空 定位空格前 stems from its 及后文 to its environment → 分析名词与‘对环境的…’的搭配 → 选择表示‘适应’的名词

30 空 定位空格后 comfortable places 及举例 cool, wet patches of moss → 分析副词修饰 comfortable 的程度 → 选择表示‘相当/非常’的副词

31 空 定位空格所在句（描述干燥对大多数生物的影响）→ 分析上下文逻辑（后文指出其破坏性与冷冻、真空、辐射类似）→ 选择表示负面、有害含义的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句（描述水熊虫应对损伤的策略）→ 分析上下文（前文提到损伤，后文描述具体蛋白质机制）→ 选择表示‘独特、专门’含义的形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句（描述蛋白质纤维填充细胞的某个部分）→ 分析上下文（蛋白质支撑细胞膜和蛋白质）→ 选择表示‘内部空间、空隙’含义的名词

34 空 定位空格所在句（描述纤维防止细胞膜和蛋白质发生什么）→ 分析上下文（前文提到‘破坏’，此处为并列结构）→ 选择表示‘变性、分解’含义的动词

35 空 定位空格所在句（总结句，描述人类可能实现的目标）→ 分析上下文（前文提到‘殖民外太空’、‘到达星辰’）→ 选择表示‘壮举、成就’含义的名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

31. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格后宾语 being frozen... → 分析动词与 being frozen 的搭配 → 选择表示‘承受’的动词
27 空 定位空格后介词 with 及宾语 500 times the dose of X-rays → 分析动词与‘被施加剂量’的搭配 → 选择表示‘暴露于/接受’的动词
28 空 定位空格前动词 handle 及后文 of space travel → 分析名词与‘应对太空旅行’的搭配 → 选择表示‘挑战/困难’的名词
29 空 定位空格前 stems from its 及后文 to its environment → 分析名词与‘对环境的…’的搭配 → 选择表示‘适应’的名词
30 空 定位空格后 comfortable places 及举例 cool, wet patches of moss → 分析副词修饰 comfortable 的程度 → 选择表示‘相当/非常’的副词
31 空 定位空格所在句（描述干燥对大多数生物的影响）→ 分析上下文逻辑（后文指出其破坏性与冷冻、真空、辐射类似）→ 选择表示负面、有害含义的形容词
32 空 定位空格所在句（描述水熊虫应对损伤的策略）→ 分析上下文（前文提到损伤，后文描述具体蛋白质机制）→ 选择表示‘独特、专门’含义的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句（描述蛋白质纤维填充细胞的某个部分）→ 分析上下文（蛋白质支撑细胞膜和蛋白质）→ 选择表示‘内部空间、空隙’含义的名词
34 空 定位空格所在句（描述纤维防止细胞膜和蛋白质发生什么）→ 分析上下文（前文提到‘破坏’，此处为并列结构）→ 选择表示‘变性、分解’含义的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句（总结句，描述人类可能实现的目标）→ 分析上下文（前文提到‘殖民外太空’、‘到达星辰’）→ 选择表示‘壮举、成就’含义的名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

32. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格后宾语 being frozen... → 分析动词与 being frozen 的搭配 → 选择表示‘承受’的动词
27 空 定位空格后介词 with 及宾语 500 times the dose of X-rays → 分析动词与‘被施加剂量’的搭配 → 选择表示‘暴露于/接受’的动词
28 空 定位空格前动词 handle 及后文 of space travel → 分析名词与‘应对太空旅行’的搭配 → 选择表示‘挑战/困难’的名词
29 空 定位空格前 stems from its 及后文 to its environment → 分析名词与‘对环境的…’的搭配 → 选择表示‘适应’的名词
30 空 定位空格后 comfortable places 及举例 cool, wet patches of moss → 分析副词修饰 comfortable 的程度 → 选择表示‘相当/非常’的副词
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33 空 定位空格所在句（描述蛋白质纤维填充细胞的某个部分）→ 分析上下文（蛋白质支撑细胞膜和蛋白质）→ 选择表示‘内部空间、空隙’含义的名词
34 空 定位空格所在句（描述纤维防止细胞膜和蛋白质发生什么）→ 分析上下文（前文提到‘破坏’，此处为并列结构）→ 选择表示‘变性、分解’含义的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句（总结句，描述人类可能实现的目标）→ 分析上下文（前文提到‘殖民外太空’、‘到达星辰’）→ 选择表示‘壮举、成就’含义的名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

33. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格后宾语 being frozen... → 分析动词与 being frozen 的搭配 → 选择表示‘承受’的动词
27 空 定位空格后介词 with 及宾语 500 times the dose of X-rays → 分析动词与‘被施加剂量’的搭配 → 选择表示‘暴露于/接受’的动词
28 空 定位空格前动词 handle 及后文 of space travel → 分析名词与‘应对太空旅行’的搭配 → 选择表示‘挑战/困难’的名词
29 空 定位空格前 stems from its 及后文 to its environment → 分析名词与‘对环境的…’的搭配 → 选择表示‘适应’的名词
30 空 定位空格后 comfortable places 及举例 cool, wet patches of moss → 分析副词修饰 comfortable 的程度 → 选择表示‘相当/非常’的副词
31 空 定位空格所在句（描述干燥对大多数生物的影响）→ 分析上下文逻辑（后文指出其破坏性与冷冻、真空、辐射类似）→ 选择表示负面、有害含义的形容词
32 空 定位空格所在句（描述水熊虫应对损伤的策略）→ 分析上下文（前文提到损伤，后文描述具体蛋白质机制）→ 选择表示‘独特、专门’含义的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句（描述蛋白质纤维填充细胞的某个部分）→ 分析上下文（蛋白质支撑细胞膜和蛋白质）→ 选择表示‘内部空间、空隙’含义的名词
34 空 定位空格所在句（描述纤维防止细胞膜和蛋白质发生什么）→ 分析上下文（前文提到‘破坏’，此处为并列结构）→ 选择表示‘变性、分解’含义的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句（总结句，描述人类可能实现的目标）→ 分析上下文（前文提到‘殖民外太空’、‘到达星辰’）→ 选择表示‘壮举、成就’含义的名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

34. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格后宾语 being frozen... → 分析动词与 being frozen 的搭配 → 选择表示‘承受’的动词
27 空 定位空格后介词 with 及宾语 500 times the dose of X-rays → 分析动词与‘被施加剂量’的搭配 → 选择表示‘暴露于/接受’的动词
28 空 定位空格前动词 handle 及后文 of space travel → 分析名词与‘应对太空旅行’的搭配 → 选择表示‘挑战/困难’的名词
29 空 定位空格前 stems from its 及后文 to its environment → 分析名词与‘对环境的…’的搭配 → 选择表示‘适应’的名词
30 空 定位空格后 comfortable places 及举例 cool, wet patches of moss → 分析副词修饰 comfortable 的程度 → 选择表示‘相当/非常’的副词
31 空 定位空格所在句（描述干燥对大多数生物的影响）→ 分析上下文逻辑（后文指出其破坏性与冷冻、真空、辐射类似）→ 选择表示负面、有害含义的形容词
32 空 定位空格所在句（描述水熊虫应对损伤的策略）→ 分析上下文（前文提到损伤，后文描述具体蛋白质机制）→ 选择表示‘独特、专门’含义的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句（描述蛋白质纤维填充细胞的某个部分）→ 分析上下文（蛋白质支撑细胞膜和蛋白质）→ 选择表示‘内部空间、空隙’含义的名词
34 空 定位空格所在句（描述纤维防止细胞膜和蛋白质发生什么）→ 分析上下文（前文提到‘破坏’，此处为并列结构）→ 选择表示‘变性、分解’含义的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句（总结句，描述人类可能实现的目标）→ 分析上下文（前文提到‘殖民外太空’、‘到达星辰’）→ 选择表示‘壮举、成就’含义的名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

35. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格后宾语 being frozen... → 分析动词与 being frozen 的搭配 → 选择表示‘承受’的动词

27 空 定位空格后介词 with 及宾语 500 times the dose of X-rays → 分析动词与‘被施加剂量’的搭配 → 选择表示‘暴露于/接受’的动词

28 空 定位空格前动词 handle 及后文 of space travel → 分析名词与‘应对太空旅行’的搭配 → 选择表示‘挑战/困难’的名词

29 空 定位空格前 stems from its 及后文 to its environment → 分析名词与‘对环境的…’的搭配 → 选择表示‘适应’的名词

30 空 定位空格后 comfortable places 及举例 cool, wet patches of moss → 分析副词修饰 comfortable 的程度 → 选择表示‘相当/非常’的副词

31 空 定位空格所在句（描述干燥对大多数生物的影响）→ 分析上下文逻辑（后文指出其破坏性与冷冻、真空、辐射类似）→ 选择表示负面、有害含义的形容词

32 空 定位空格所在句（描述水熊虫应对损伤的策略）→ 分析上下文（前文提到损伤，后文描述具体蛋白质机制）→ 选择表示‘独特、专门’含义的形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句（描述蛋白质纤维填充细胞的某个部分）→ 分析上下文（蛋白质支撑细胞膜和蛋白质）→ 选择表示‘内部空间、空隙’含义的名词

34 空 定位空格所在句（描述纤维防止细胞膜和蛋白质发生什么）→ 分析上下文（前文提到‘破坏’，此处为并列结构）→ 选择表示‘变性、分解’含义的动词

35 空 定位空格所在句（总结句，描述人类可能实现的目标）→ 分析上下文（前文提到‘殖民外太空’、‘到达星辰’）→ 选择表示‘壮举、成就’含义的名词

考点：动词搭配　语境选词　近义词辨析

36. 【答案】E

36. 定位段落D中FAO相关数据 → 对比其结论与作者引用的美国环保署数据 → 判断FAO结论的错误性

37. 定位段落E中关于全球肉类消费分布的数据 → 提取发展中国家与美国的人均消费对比信息

38. 定位段落G中FAO承认错误的相关描述 → 提取作者对FAO行为的评价态度

39. 定位段落A中环保主义者的行为描述 → 提取其具体行动（呼吁少吃肉、征税）

40. 定位段落D中美国温室气体排放数据 → 计算动物农业占比 → 推断完全不吃肉的影响

41. 定位题干关键信息（世界一半以上农田仅适合放牧） → 在语篇中寻找对应事实依据 → 判断该陈述是否与语篇信息相符

42. 定位题干核心主张（牲畜是全球最大温室气体来源）→ 在语篇中寻找该主张的出处与评价 → 定位至[D]段首句及后续例证 → 确认[D]段为该主张的详细阐述与反驳依据

43. 定位段落C末句 → 提取‘harmful nutritional consequences’ → 推断其反面即‘easier to meet nutritional needs’ → 匹配选项L

44. 定位题干核心观点（作者不认为放弃肉食是环境问题的万能药） → 在语篇中寻找表达作者立场的句子（C段：abandoning meat... is not the environmental panacea） → 同义替换（panacea = cure-all） → 得出答案

45. 定位段落 [D] 中关于美国农业温室气体排放的具体数据 → 提取动物农业占比（3.9%）与总农业占比（9%）的关系 → 推断出效率提升与排放减少的结论

考点：FAO结论　温室气体排放数据对比　段落D细节定位　全球肉类消费分布　人均消费对比　段落E细节定位　FAO承认错误　作者评价态度　段落G细节定位　环保主义者行为　少吃肉呼吁　段落A细节定位　美国温室气体排放数据　动物农业占比　完全不吃肉的影响推断　细节定位与事实核对　细节定位　观点与事实对应　反义推断　作者观点定位　同义替换　细节与推断结合　数据定位与计算　细节推断

37. 【答案】K

36. 定位段落D中FAO相关数据 → 对比其结论与作者引用的美国环保署数据 → 判断FAO结论的错误性
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44. 定位题干核心观点（作者不认为放弃肉食是环境问题的万能药） → 在语篇中寻找表达作者立场的句子（C段：abandoning meat... is not the environmental panacea） → 同义替换（panacea = cure-all） → 得出答案
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考点：FAO结论　温室气体排放数据对比　段落D细节定位　全球肉类消费分布　人均消费对比　段落E细节定位　FAO承认错误　作者评价态度　段落G细节定位　环保主义者行为　少吃肉呼吁　段落A细节定位　美国温室气体排放数据　动物农业占比　完全不吃肉的影响推断　细节定位与事实核对　细节定位　观点与事实对应　反义推断　作者观点定位　同义替换　细节与推断结合　数据定位与计算　细节推断

38. 【答案】H

36. 定位段落D中FAO相关数据 → 对比其结论与作者引用的美国环保署数据 → 判断FAO结论的错误性
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43. 定位段落C末句 → 提取 ‘harmful nutritional consequences’ → 推断其反面即 ‘easier to meet nutritional needs’ → 匹配选项L
44. 定位题干核心观点（作者不认为放弃肉食是环境问题的万能药） → 在语篇中寻找表达作者立场的句子（C段：abandoning meat... is not the environmental panacea） → 同义替换（panacea = cure-all） → 得出答案
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39. 【答案】A

36. 定位段落D中FAO相关数据 → 对比其结论与作者引用的美国环保署数据 → 判断FAO结论的错误性
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40. 【答案】I

36. 定位段落D中FAO相关数据 → 对比其结论与作者引用的美国环保署数据 → 判断FAO结论的错误性
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41. 【答案】M

36. 定位段落D中FAO相关数据 → 对比其结论与作者引用的美国环保署数据 → 判断FAO结论的错误性
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42. 【答案】D

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43. 【答案】L

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40. 定位段落D中美国温室气体排放数据 → 计算动物农业占比 → 推断完全不吃肉的影响
41. 定位题干关键信息（世界一半以上农田仅适合放牧） → 在语篇中寻找对应事实依据 → 判断该陈述是否与语篇信息相符
42. 定位题干核心主张（牲畜是全球最大温室气体来源）→ 在语篇中寻找该主张的出处与评价 → 定位至[D]段首句及后续例证 → 确认[D]段为该主张的详细阐述与反驳依据
43. 定位段落C末句 → 提取‘harmful nutritional consequences’ → 推断其反面即‘easier to meet nutritional needs’ → 匹配选项L

44. 定位题干核心观点（作者不认为放弃肉食是环境问题的万能药） → 在语篇中寻找表达作者立场的句子（C段：abandoning meat... is not the environmental panacea） → 同义替换（panacea = cure-all） → 得出答案
45. 定位段落 [D] 中关于美国农业温室气体排放的具体数据 → 提取动物农业占比（3.9%）与总农业占比（9%）的关系 → 推断出效率提升与排放减少的结论

考点：FAO结论　温室气体排放数据对比　段落D细节定位　全球肉类消费分布　人均消费对比　段落E细节定位　FAO承认错误　作者评价态度　段落G细节定位　环保主义者行为　少吃肉呼吁　段落A细节定位　美国温室气体排放数据　动物农业占比　完全不吃肉的影响推断　细节定位与事实核对　细节定位　观点与事实对应　反义推断　作者观点定位　同义替换　细节与推断结合　数据定位与计算　细节推断

44. 【答案】C

36. 定位段落D中FAO相关数据 → 对比其结论与作者引用的美国环保署数据 → 判断FAO结论的错误性
37. 定位段落E中关于全球肉类消费分布的数据 → 提取发展中国家与美国的人均消费对比信息
38. 定位段落G中FAO承认错误的相关描述 → 提取作者对FAO行为的评价态度
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45. 【答案】J

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37. 定位段落E中关于全球肉类消费分布的数据 → 提取发展中国家与美国的人均消费对比信息
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46. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'apart from money' → 定位到语篇首段 'Partly it's to do with money, but there's a psychological aspect...' → 后文解释该心理层面为担心被势利者评判 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'today's snobs' → 定位到语篇中 'Nowadays, the snob cares about one thing only: what you do for a living.' → 同义替换 'occupation' 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'interest in material goods' → 定位到语篇中 'A lot of our interest in fancy cars... has nothing to do with materialism. It has to do with a hunger for the respect and esteem...' → 推理得出其根源是渴望社会认可 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：推理判断　同义替换

49. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'snobs deem worth respect and esteem' → 定位到语篇中 'For snobs, it is the already acclaimed and already successful who are the only ones worthy of respect.' → 同义替换 'fame and fortune' 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'avoid being snobbish' → 定位到语篇末段 'The true answer to snobbery is not to say... but to insist that better or worse exist...' → 结合前文对势利者缺乏想象力的批评 → 推理得出应培养对他人的好奇心与善意 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度

51. 【答案】B

定位1980s相关描述 → 识别‘began to catch up—fast’与‘closed by about one percentage point a year’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】B

定位‘introduction of state and federal family leave policies’ → 识别其后‘the rate of gender wage convergence fell to just 0.03 percentage points per year’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】C

定位‘slip in women's salaries’的同义表达‘salaries slip behind’ → 识别其原因‘women take on more of the unpaid labor at home’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】D

定位研究关于工资平等的论述 → 识别‘if the 1980s trend continued, we would have been at parity by now’ 的虚拟语气 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　虚拟语气理解

55. 【答案】B

综合全文关于‘motherhood penalty’ 的论述 → 提炼核心原因‘women take on more of the unpaid labor at home’ 与‘mothers are passed over for raises and promotion’ → 归纳为生育与照顾责任 → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　推理判断

56. 【答案】As social media is used more and more…

考生需围绕社交媒体的负责任使用展开论述，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 Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay…

准确翻译专有名词、处理复杂句式（如定语从句、并列结构）并运用恰当的动词搭配（如take on）来表达原文的丰富含义。

考点：粤港澳大湾区 (Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area)　得天独厚的地理位置　建成...世界级城市群　打造成...优质生活圈　take on (承担/呈现)