# 六级 · 2025年06月大学英语六级真题（第3套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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## 一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56.（词数 150-200 · 106.5 分）

## 二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 4

1. What 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. bolsters | B. consequences | C. credentials |
| D. dramatically | E. enact | F. equity |
| G. especially | H. evasively | I. formidable |
| J. impetus | K. lavish | L. prioritize |
| M. suffices | N. sustained | O. tenured |

The slow progress of women in elective office is frustrating for some political observers and experts— including myself. Achieving gender equality in Congress is an important goal. This is because the number of women involved in legislative decisions has significant ___26___ for all the policies that governments ___27___ . Female legislators are more likely than men to introduce, speak about and work to pass policies that disproportionately affect women and girls, such as paid family leave, pay ___28___ and gender-based violence. Having more women in Congress also fosters a greater sense of connection between female voters and government. In addition, it ___29___ women's sense that government cares about their concerns and inspires young women to become more politically engaged. While women are underrepresented in governments around the globe, it is a particularly ___30___ problem in the United States. Currently, the U.S. ranks 73rd in the world when it comes to female representation in government. But the reason women are so ___31___ underrepresented in U.S. government is not because they face resistance from voters or struggle to raise money. On the contrary, decades of research shows that female candidates raise as much money and win as often as male politicians with similar ___32___ . Rather, the slow progress of women in politics is a tale of two political parties. In the next Congress, there will be 107 female Democratic lawmakers and 42 female Republican lawmakers in the Senate and House combined. In order for women to gain half of the seats in Congress, more women need to run, ___33___ on Republican tickets. This will require the Republican Party as a whole to ___34___ recruiting women—and not just for one election cycle, but in a ___35___ way.

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. Lots of research demonstrates that being socially isolated is harmful to the elderly. _____

37. Being alone enables artists to think and observe, which is a must for their creation. _____

38. To one writer, being forced to play with others was a penalty while being kept alone in a room was quite a pleasure. _____

39. Recent research shows for the first time that there is a specific link between being creative and being unsociable. _____

40. We must be willing to stay alone at least for some time in order to plot our own course. _____

41. According to new research, for people who prefer being alone, solitude can be beneficial to their work lives and emotional health. _____

42. It may turn out to be better for one to cultivate a few steady relationships than to busy themselves socialising. _____

43. Allowing your mind to wander freely is conducive to sharpening your focus in the long run.

_____

44. Research conducted on artists and scientists indicates that creative people are less interested in hanging out with others. _____

45. According to Feist, you will have difficulty knowing yourself if you do not stay alone occasionally.

_____

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

57. 自古以来,中国的水资源北缺南丰,分布极不均衡。为了有效解决北方严重缺水问题,中国政府实施了南水北调工程(the South-to-North Water Diversion Project)。这是一项跨区域配置水资源的宏大水利工程。历经数十年的规划与筹备,工程于2002年开工建设,分为东、中、西三条线路,总长4350公里,惠及人口将超过4亿。自2014年通水以来,工程向北方调水累计已超500亿立方米,为北方地区的人民提供了可靠的水资源,同时也极大地改善了这一地区的生态环境,促进了经济的可持续健康发展。

## 六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Simulators are most often utilized within industries such as nuclear power, aviation and surgery where failure results in disastrous consequences. To maximize the value from a simulation learning experience, participants should immediately and directly apply their learning to a specific intervention within their organization. Most organizations aspire to deploy significant change programs, only to find them nearly impossible to implement. That is largely because successful change requires more than a vision, it requires a workforce that not only doesn't resist change, but embraces it. To achieve success, an organization must build a transformation program that will allow change to be rapidly pulled across its departments and throughout its layers. Regardless of the level of senior management commitment, unless key thought leaders at all levels embrace the change, the initiative will wither and die. To create this kind of widespread passion, learning leaders must expose the workforce to what could be, which will enable them to rethink their mental models, enable them to break free from their deep-rooted paradigms and embrace the opportunity to learn. Allowing participants to enter a simulated environment provides them with the opportunity to experience alternative realities which can prompt them to rethink their current beliefs. Behavioral change is not easy for most adults. Lectures, training programs and workshops can explain the intellectual elements of transformation, but they are seldom effective at getting to the behavioral aspects that lie at the heart of a significant change initiative. Further, under normal working conditions, managers rarely see the full effect of their employee development efforts. As such, an intervention like a simulation can provide the stimulus for change. An effective simulation can be better than experience as a learning tool because it accelerates time, compresses space, and unlike reality, is specifically designed to maximize participant learning. Simulations provide an immersive learning experience where skills, processes and knowledge all can be highlighted in a way reality cannot. The ability to explore, experiment and repeatedly apply new knowledge in unlimited, risk-free models is what makes simulation one of the most productive forms of learning. Well-designed simulations can enable individuals and groups to develop a deep level of understanding about how their decisions and intuitive responses to business stimuli affect their fellow participants and the organization as a whole. To reap the benefits, however, simulations must feel like reality. At the end of the successful simulation, participants must declare "this is us." If they don't, they will view the experience as a game, which can be difficult to apply on the job, or worse, irrelevant to everyday work tasks. To maximize benefits from simulation, participants should immediately apply the learning from the experience to forge a smooth link between learning and doing.

46. What do we learn about successful changes in organizations?

A. They can be immediately implemented with great ease.

B. They are usually led by organization leaders of vision.

C. They call for enthusiastic support from the workforce.

D. They often result from simulation learning experiences.

47. What should learning leaders do to arouse learners' passion for change?

A. Allow them to see what could possibly be achieved.

B. Help them break free from their old paradigms.

C. Encourage them to rethink their thought models.

D. Stimulate them to embrace fresh opportunities.

48. What does the passage say about lectures, training programs and workshops?

A. They are generally incapable of changing workers' behaviors on the job.

B. They are interventions different from simulations in creating stimuli for change.

C. They aim at transforming the behaviors of the workers in an organization.

D. They help managers achieve the full effect of employee development efforts.

49. What makes simulation one of the most fruitful forms of learning?

A. Its capability of saving time by accelerating the immersive learning experience.

B. Its potential for learners to examine their skills, knowledge and learning process.

C. Its capability of providing all participants with a practical learning experience.

D. Its potential for learners to explore, experiment and practice without any risk.

50. What should participants do in a simulation to reap the greatest benefits possible?

A. Take the experience as a mere game.

B. Apply promptly what they learn to their jobs.

C. Develop a deep level of understanding.

D. Strive to connect closely with their leaders.

## 七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

GDP growth is not a good indicator of how well a country is performing, and should not be the primary goal of governments. Unlimited growth is not sustainable, and economic thinking is moving toward the idea that we should aim for sustainability in our economic models. But while a sustainable economy is vital to our future, it is a means to an end, not an end in itself. The idea that governments should focus on happiness has its critics. There are concerns about how happiness can be measured. Is happiness not a fleeting and subjective psychological state? Don't different people experience different levels of happiness? Even on the broadest interpretation of 'happiness' as prosperity or 'life satisfaction', people want different things. Of course, governments cannot impose life satisfaction on citizens. But our happiness relies on collaborative efforts as a society. A government's obligation lies in creating conditions that promote prosperity. And there is good reason to suppose that such conditions exist, are globally applicable, and are discoverable through research. In a recently published article, philosopher Julian Baggini suggests we should focus on 'real wealth' for citizens, which does not depend on GDP growth. Access is key: people do not need to own, but rather access things that enable them to live well. Technological advances and changes in social behavior enable us to make more efficient use of the assets that we already have. And focusing on access to the resources people need to live better lives could help reduce inequality. As far as it goes, this has much in common with proposals tabled by 'happiness' advocates. But it sets the bar far too low for what governments can and should be doing for their citizens. For example, it's not clear how a 'real wealth' economy would remedy the epidemic of mental ill-health that plagues our society. In Western countries, at least—poor mental health is more detrimental to wellbeing than poverty. Over and above a vastly improved provision of therapeutic mental healthcare, there are preventative measures for improving mental health that governments could and should adopt. The WHO recommends establishing institutions that facilitate community participation—educational programs and interventions that provide skills for promoting mental wellbeing. It says a lot, however, that the WHO feels the need to appeal to the economic benefits of improving mental health to persuade governments that the cost of taking proposed measures is justified. As long as the economy is their priority, governments need go no further than ensuring citizens' continued productivity. To demand that governments set the 'happiness' of citizens as their highest priority is to demand that they view citizens as ends in themselves.

51. What does the passage say is the more recent thinking of economic growth?

A. It should be made sustainable.

B. It is vital to the future of humanity.

C. It should be governments' chief concern.

D. It is an indicator of government performance.

52. Why are some people opposed to the idea that governments should focus on happiness?

A. Governments cannot impose happiness on citizens.

B. People's happiness is built upon their own endeavor.

C. Happiness means different things to different people.

D. Happiness depends on sustainable economic growth.

53. What does philosopher Julian Baggini suggest governments do in a recently published article?

A. Try to reduce inequality between the rich and the poor.

B. Provide people with access to resources for a better life.

C. Change people's behaviors to put social wealth to better use.

D. Make use of advanced technologies to improve people's lives.

54. Why does the WHO feel the need to appeal to the economic benefits of improving mental health to justify its recommendations?

A. Mental health programs cannot be executed without GDP growth.

B. Psychological interventions are conducive to people's wellbeing.

C. Poor mental health is detrimental to a nation's economic system.

D. Governments still take economic development as their priority.

55. What message does the author try to convey at the end of the passage?

A. Governments' goal should be prosperity-driven.

B. Governments' goal should be people-oriented.

C. Governments should consider citizens' views in decision-making.

D. Governments should set sustained productivity as their top priority.

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

56. With the increasing application of AI technology, there is a growing concern that it may negatively impact
human creativity. In my view, this worry is well-grounded, for excessive reliance on AI can gradually dull our
capacity to think and create independently.
The reason is straightforward. Creativity is a muscle that strengthens only through active practice. When we
ask AI to generate essays, ideas, or solutions at the click of a button, we skip the very struggle that sparks
original thinking. Take my own experience as an example. Last semester, I turned to an AI tool whenever an
assignment felt difficult. Although the drafts came quickly, I soon realized that my mind had grown lazy: I
could no longer brainstorm freely, and my writing lost its personal voice.
Therefore, the concern deserves our serious attention. AI should serve as a helpful assistant rather than a
replacement for our own minds. Only by keeping our thinking active can we ensure that technology enriches,
rather than erodes, human creativity.

57. Since ancient times, China's water resources have been unevenly distributed, with water scarce in
the north but abundant in the south. To effectively address the severe water shortage in the north, the
Chinese government launched the South-to-North Water Diversion Project. It is a massive cross-regional
water conservancy project for allocating water resources. After decades of planning and preparation, the
project began construction in 2002. Divided into eastern, central and western routes with a total length of
4,350 kilometers, it is expected to benefit more than 400 million people. Since the water supply began in
2014, the project has diverted over 50 billion cubic meters of water to the north, providing reliable water

resources for people in the region, while greatly improving the local ecological environment and promoting sustainable and healthy economic development.

# 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】B

26 空 定位空格前 ‘significant’ 与空格后 ‘for all the policies’ → 分析 ‘have significant ... for’ 固定搭配 → 结合 ‘女性参与立法决策的数量’ 对 ‘政策’ 的影响 → 选择表示 ‘影响/意义’ 的名词

27 空 定位空格前 ‘policies that governments’ → 分析政府与政策的关系 → 选择表示 ‘制定/实施’ 的动词

28 空 定位空格前 ‘pay’ 与空格后 ‘and gender-based violence’ → 分析并列结构中 ‘pay ...’ 与 ‘gender-based violence’ 同为影响女性的政策议题 → 选择 ‘pay’ 的固定搭配名词

29 空 定位空格前 ‘it’ 指代 ‘Having more women in Congress’ → 分析 ‘it ... women's sense that government cares’ → 选择表示 ‘增强/确认’ 的动词

30 空 定位空格前 ‘a particularly’ 与空格后 ‘problem in the United States’ → 结合前文 ‘全球女性代表不足’ 与后文 ‘美国排名第73位’ → 选择表示 ‘严重/突出’ 的形容词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格与宾语 'recruiting women' 的动宾搭配 → 结合 'as a whole' 与 'not just for one election cycle' 的语境，选择表示 '承担、着手' 的动词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析 'similar' 修饰的名词，该名词需与 'raise money' 和 'win' 的政治竞选语境相关 → 选

择表示 '资历、背景' 的词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格在句中的语法功能（伴随状语或方式状语） → 结合 'run' 和 'on Republican tickets' 的语境，选择表示 '尤其、特别' 的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格与 'recruiting women' 的动宾搭配 → 结合 'as a whole' 和 'not just for one election cycle' 的语境，选择表示 '优先考虑、重视' 的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格修饰 'way' 的形容词 → 结合 'not just for one election cycle' 的对比，选择表示 '持续的、长期的' 的形容词

考点：固定搭配 have significance for　语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配 pay equity　并列结构语境　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词（此处为副词修饰动词短语）

27. 【答案】E
26 空 定位空格前‘significant’与空格后‘for all the policies’ → 分析‘have significant ... for’固定搭配 → 结合‘女性参与立法决策的数量’对‘政策’的影响 → 选择表示‘影响/意义’的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘policies that governments’ → 分析政府与政策的关系 → 选择表示‘制定/实施’的动词
28 空 定位空格前‘pay’与空格后‘and gender-based violence’ → 分析并列结构中‘pay ...’与‘gender-based violence’同为影响女性的政策议题 → 选择‘pay’的固定搭配名词
29 空 定位空格前‘it’指代‘Having more women in Congress’ → 分析‘it ... women's sense that government cares’ → 选择表示‘增强/确认’的动词
30 空 定位空格前‘a particularly’与空格后‘problem in the United States’ → 结合前文‘全球女性代表不足’与后文‘美国排名第73位’ → 选择表示‘严重/突出’的形容词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格与宾语 'recruiting women' 的动宾搭配 → 结合 'as a whole' 与 'not just for one election cycle' 的语境，选择表示 '承担、着手' 的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析 'similar' 修饰的名词，该名词需与 'raise money' 和 'win' 的政治竞选语境相关 → 选择表示 '资历、背景' 的词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格在句中的语法功能（伴随状语或方式状语） → 结合 'run' 和 'on Republican tickets' 的语境，选择表示 '尤其、特别' 的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格与 'recruiting women' 的动宾搭配 → 结合 'as a whole' 和 'not just for one election cycle' 的语境，选择表示 '优先考虑、重视' 的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格修饰 'way' 的形容词 → 结合 'not just for one election cycle' 的对比，选择表示 '持续的、长期的' 的形容词

考点：固定搭配 have significance for　语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配 pay equity　并列结构语境　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词（此处为副词修饰动词短语）

28. 【答案】F
26 空 定位空格前‘significant’与空格后‘for all the policies’ → 分析‘have significant ... for’固定搭配 → 结合‘女性参与立法决策的数量’对‘政策’的影响 → 选择表示‘影响/意义’的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘policies that governments’ → 分析政府与政策的关系 → 选择表示‘制定/实施’的动词
28 空 定位空格前‘pay’与空格后‘and gender-based violence’ → 分析并列结构中‘pay ...’与‘gender-based violence’同为影响女性的政策议题 → 选择‘pay’的固定搭配名词
29 空 定位空格前‘it’指代‘Having more women in Congress’ → 分析‘it ... women's sense that government cares’ → 选择表示‘增强/确认’的动词
30 空 定位空格前‘a particularly’与空格后‘problem in the United States’ → 结合前文‘全球女性代表不足’与后文‘美国排名第73位’ → 选择表示‘严重/突出’的形容词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格与宾语 'recruiting women' 的动宾搭配 → 结合 'as a whole' 与 'not just for one election cycle' 的语境，选择表示 '承担、着手' 的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析 'similar' 修饰的名词，该名词需与 'raise money' 和 'win' 的政治竞选语境相关 → 选

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33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格在句中的语法功能（伴随状语或方式状语） → 结合 'run' 和 'on Republican tickets' 的语境，选择表示 '尤其、特别' 的副词
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考点：固定搭配 have significance for　语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配 pay equity　并列结构语境　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词（此处为副词修饰动词短语）

29. 【答案】A
26 空 定位空格前‘significant’与空格后‘for all the policies’ → 分析‘have significant ... for’固定搭配 → 结合‘女性参与立法决策的数量’对‘政策’的影响 → 选择表示‘影响/意义’的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘policies that governments’ → 分析政府与政策的关系 → 选择表示‘制定/实施’的动词
28 空 定位空格前‘pay’与空格后‘and gender-based violence’ → 分析并列结构中‘pay ...’与‘gender-based violence’同为影响女性的政策议题 → 选择‘pay’的固定搭配名词
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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格与宾语 'recruiting women' 的动宾搭配 → 结合 'as a whole' 与 'not just for one election cycle' 的语境，选择表示 '承担、着手' 的动词
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考点：固定搭配 have significance for　语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配 pay equity　并列结构语境　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词（此处为副词修饰动词短语）

30. 【答案】I
26 空 定位空格前‘significant’与空格后‘for all the policies’ → 分析‘have significant ... for’固定搭配 → 结合‘女性参与立法决策的数量’对‘政策’的影响 → 选择表示‘影响/意义’的名词
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31. 【答案】D
26 空 定位空格前‘significant’与空格后‘for all the policies’ → 分析‘have significant ... for’固定搭配 → 结合‘女性参与立法决策的数量’对‘政策’的影响 → 选择表示‘影响/意义’的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘policies that governments’ → 分析政府与政策的关系 → 选择表示‘制定/实施’的动词
28 空 定位空格前‘pay’与空格后‘and gender-based violence’ → 分析并列结构中‘pay ...’与‘gender-based violence’同为影响女性的政策议题 → 选择‘pay’的固定搭配名词
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30 空 定位空格前‘a particularly’与空格后‘problem in the United States’ → 结合前文‘全球女性代表不足’与后文‘美国排名第73位’ → 选择表示‘严重/突出’的形容词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格与宾语 'recruiting women' 的动宾搭配 → 结合 'as a whole' 与 'not just for one election cycle' 的语境，选择表示 '承担、着手' 的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析 'similar' 修饰的名词，该名词需与 'raise money' 和 'win' 的政治竞选语境相关 → 选择表示 '资历、背景' 的词
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32. 【答案】C
26 空 定位空格前‘significant’与空格后‘for all the policies’ → 分析‘have significant ... for’固定搭配 → 结合‘女性参与立法决策的数量’对‘政策’的影响 → 选择表示‘影响/意义’的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘policies that governments’ → 分析政府与政策的关系 → 选择表示‘制定/实施’的动词
28 空 定位空格前‘pay’与空格后‘and gender-based violence’ → 分析并列结构中‘pay ...’与‘gender-based violence’同为影响女性的政策议题 → 选择‘pay’的固定搭配名词
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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格与宾语 'recruiting women' 的动宾搭配 → 结合 'as a whole' 与 'not just for one election cycle' 的语境，选择表示 '承担、着手' 的动词
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考点：固定搭配 have significance for　语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配 pay equity　并列结构语境　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词（此处为副词修饰动词短语）

33. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前‘significant’与空格后‘for all the policies’ → 分析‘have significant ... for’固定搭配 → 结合‘女性参与立法决策的数量’对‘政策’的影响 → 选择表示‘影响/意义’的名词
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28 空 定位空格前‘pay’与空格后‘and gender-based violence’ → 分析并列结构中‘pay ...’与‘gender-based violence’同为影响女性的政策议题 → 选择‘pay’的固定搭配名词
29 空 定位空格前‘it’指代‘Having more women in Congress’ → 分析‘it ... women's sense that government cares’ → 选择表示‘增强/确认’的动词
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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格与宾语 'recruiting women' 的动宾搭配 → 结合 'as a whole' 与 'not just for one election cycle' 的语境，选择表示 '承担、着手' 的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析 'similar' 修饰的名词，该名词需与 'raise money' 和 'win' 的政治竞选语境相关 → 选择表示 '资历、背景' 的词
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考点：固定搭配 have significance for　语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配 pay equity　并列结构语境　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词（此处为副词修饰动词短语）

34. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前‘significant’与空格后‘for all the policies’ → 分析‘have significant ... for’固定搭配 → 结合‘女性参与立法决策的数量’对‘政策’的影响 → 选择表示‘影响/意义’的名词
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格修饰 'way' 的形容词 → 结合 'not just for one election cycle' 的对比，选择表示 '持续的、长期的' 的形容词

考点：固定搭配 have significance for　语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配 pay equity　并列结构语境　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词（此处为副词修饰动词短语）

35. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前‘significant’与空格后‘for all the policies’ → 分析‘have significant ... for’固定搭配 → 结合‘女性参与立法决策的数量’对‘政策’的影响 → 选择表示‘影响/意义’的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘policies that governments’ → 分析政府与政策的关系 → 选择表示‘制定/实施’的动词
28 空 定位空格前‘pay’与空格后‘and gender-based violence’ → 分析并列结构中‘pay ...’与‘gender-based violence’同为影响女性的政策议题 → 选择‘pay’的固定搭配名词
29 空 定位空格前‘it’指代‘Having more women in Congress’ → 分析‘it ... women's sense that government cares’ → 选择表示‘增强/确认’的动词
30 空 定位空格前‘a particularly’与空格后‘problem in the United States’ → 结合前文‘全球女性代表不足’与后文‘美国排名第73位’ → 选择表示‘严重/突出’的形容词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格与宾语 'recruiting women' 的动宾搭配 → 结合 'as a whole' 与 'not just for one election cycle' 的语境，选择表示 '承担、着手' 的动词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析 'similar' 修饰的名词，该名词需与 'raise money' 和 'win' 的政治竞选语境相关 → 选择表示 '资历、背景' 的词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格在句中的语法功能（伴随状语或方式状语） → 结合 'run' 和 'on Republican tickets' 的语境，选择表示 '尤其、特别' 的副词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格与 'recruiting women' 的动宾搭配 → 结合 'as a whole' 和 'not just for one election cycle' 的语境，选择表示 '优先考虑、重视' 的动词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析空格修饰 'way' 的形容词 → 结合 'not just for one election cycle' 的对比，选择表示 '持续的、长期的' 的形容词

考点：固定搭配 have significance for　语境选词　动词搭配　固定搭配 pay equity　并列结构语境　近义词辨析　动词搭配 take on　非谓语动词（此处为副词修饰动词短语）

36. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词'socially isolated'和'harmful to the elderly' → 在段落[C]中找到'Abundant research shows the harms of social isolation'及'countries that have rapidly ageing populations' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词'artists'和'think and observe' → 在段落[F]中找到'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply' → 推理出独处对创作（如艺术）的必要性
38. 定位题干关键词'writer'和'forced to play with others was a penalty' → 在段落[B]中找到作者Anneli Rufus的引述'To me a punishment was being ordered to play games with my cousin Louis'及'Being there behind a locked door was a treat' → 直接匹配
39. 定位题干关键词'creative'和'unsociable' → 在段落[E]中找到'For those of us who just prefer plenty of alone time, emerging research suggests some good news: there are upsides to being alone—for both our work lives and our emotional well-being' → 推理出独处（unsociable）与创造力（work lives）的联系
40. 定位题干关键词'plot our own course' → 在段落[F]中找到'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply'及'In a world increasingly focused on speed and competitiveness, solitude is …' → 推理出

独处是规划自身道路（plot our own course）的必要条件
41. 定位题干关键词 'solitude can be beneficial' → 在段落E中找到同义表述 'there are upsides to being alone—for both our work lives and our emotional well-being' → 匹配段落E
42. 定位题干核心观点 'cultivate a few steady relationships than to busy themselves socialising' → 在段落F中找到对应论述 'Solitude is a time for reflection... In a world increasingly focused on speed and competitiveness, solitude is …' → 推断出独处（而非忙于社交）有助于深度思考，从而支持培养少量稳定关系的观点 → 匹配段落F
43. 定位题干核心观点 'Allowing your mind to wander freely is conducive to sharpening your focus' → 在段落F中找到对应论述 'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply' → 推断出自由思考（让思绪漫游）有助于长期提升专注力 → 匹配段落F
44. 定位题干关键词 'Research conducted on artists and scientists' → 在段落G中找到对应论述 'Research on artists and scientists has found that creative people are less interested in hanging out with others' → 匹配段落G
45. 定位题干关键词 'According to Feist' → 在段落N中找到对应论述 'Feist says that without solitude, it is difficult to know yourself' → 匹配段落N

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位　细节支撑

37. 【答案】H
36. 定位题干关键词'socially isolated'和'harmful to the elderly' → 在段落[C]中找到'Abundant research shows the harms of social isolation'及'countries that have rapidly ageing populations' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词'artists'和'think and observe' → 在段落[F]中找到'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply' → 推理出独处对创作（如艺术）的必要性
38. 定位题干关键词'writer'和'forced to play with others was a penalty' → 在段落[B]中找到作者Anneli Rufus的引述'To me a punishment was being ordered to play games with my cousin Louis'及'Being there behind a locked door was a treat' → 直接匹配
39. 定位题干关键词'creative'和'unsociable' → 在段落[E]中找到'For those of us who just prefer plenty of alone time, emerging research suggests some good news: there are upsides to being alone—for both our work lives and our emotional well-being' → 推理出独处（unsociable）与创造力（work lives）的联系
40. 定位题干关键词'plot our own course' → 在段落[F]中找到'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply'及'In a world increasingly focused on speed and competitiveness, solitude is …' → 推理出独处是规划自身道路（plot our own course）的必要条件
41. 定位题干关键词 'solitude can be beneficial' → 在段落E中找到同义表述 'there are upsides to being alone—for both our work lives and our emotional well-being' → 匹配段落E
42. 定位题干核心观点 'cultivate a few steady relationships than to busy themselves socialising' → 在段落F中找到对应论述 'Solitude is a time for reflection... In a world increasingly focused on speed and competitiveness, solitude is …' → 推断出独处（而非忙于社交）有助于深度思考，从而支持培养少量稳定关系的观点 → 匹配段落F
43. 定位题干核心观点 'Allowing your mind to wander freely is conducive to sharpening your focus' → 在段落F中找到对应论述 'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply' → 推断出自由思考（让思绪漫游）有助于长期提升专注力 → 匹配段落F
44. 定位题干关键词 'Research conducted on artists and scientists' → 在段落G中找到对应论述 'Research on artists and scientists has found that creative people are less interested in hanging out with others' → 匹配段落G
45. 定位题干关键词 'According to Feist' → 在段落N中找到对应论述 'Feist says that without solitude, it is difficult to know yourself' → 匹配段落N

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位　细节支撑

38. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词'socially isolated'和'harmful to the elderly' → 在段落[C]中找到'Abundant research shows the harms of social isolation'及'countries that have rapidly ageing populations' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词'artists'和'think and observe' → 在段落[F]中找到'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply' → 推理出独处对创作（如艺术）的必要性
38. 定位题干关键词'writer'和'forced to play with others was a penalty' → 在段落[B]中找到作者Anneli Rufus的引述'To me a punishment was being ordered to play games with my cousin Louis'及'Being there behind a locked door was a treat' → 直接匹配
39. 定位题干关键词'creative'和'unsociable' → 在段落[E]中找到'For those of us who just prefer plenty of alone time, emerging research suggests some good news: there are upsides to being alone—for both our work lives and our emotional well-being' → 推理出独处（unsociable）与创造力（work lives）的联系
40. 定位题干关键词'plot our own course' → 在段落[F]中找到'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply'及'In a world increasingly focused on speed and competitiveness, solitude is …' → 推理出独处是规划自身道路（plot our own course）的必要条件
41. 定位题干关键词 'solitude can be beneficial' → 在段落E中找到同义表述 'there are upsides to being alone—for both our work lives and our emotional well-being' → 匹配段落E
42. 定位题干核心观点 'cultivate a few steady relationships than to busy themselves socialising' → 在段落F中找到对应论述 'Solitude is a time for reflection... In a world increasingly focused on speed and competitiveness, solitude is …' → 推断出独处（而非忙于社交）有助于深度思考，从而支持培养少量稳定关系的观点 → 匹配段落F
43. 定位题干核心观点 'Allowing your mind to wander freely is conducive to sharpening your focus' → 在段落F中找到对应论述 'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply' → 推断出自由思考（让思绪漫游）有助于长期提升专注力 → 匹配段落F
44. 定位题干关键词 'Research conducted on artists and scientists' → 在段落G中找到对应论述 'Research on artists and scientists has found that creative people are less interested in hanging out with others' → 匹配段落G
45. 定位题干关键词 'According to Feist' → 在段落N中找到对应论述 'Feist says that without solitude, it is difficult to know yourself' → 匹配段落N

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位　细节支撑

39. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词'socially isolated'和'harmful to the elderly' → 在段落[C]中找到'Abundant research shows the harms of social isolation'及'countries that have rapidly ageing populations' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词'artists'和'think and observe' → 在段落[F]中找到'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply' → 推理出独处对创作（如艺术）的必要性
38. 定位题干关键词'writer'和'forced to play with others was a penalty' → 在段落[B]中找到作者Anneli Rufus的引述'To me a punishment was being ordered to play games with my cousin Louis'及'Being there behind a locked door was a treat' → 直接匹配
39. 定位题干关键词'creative'和'unsociable' → 在段落[E]中找到'For those of us who just prefer plenty of alone time, emerging research suggests some good news: there are upsides to being alone—for both our work lives and our emotional well-being' → 推理出独处（unsociable）与创造力（work lives）的联系
40. 定位题干关键词'plot our own course' → 在段落[F]中找到'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply'及'In a world increasingly focused on speed and competitiveness, solitude is …' → 推理出独处是规划自身道路（plot our own course）的必要条件
41. 定位题干关键词 'solitude can be beneficial' → 在段落E中找到同义表述 'there are upsides to being alone—for both our work lives and our emotional well-being' → 匹配段落E

42. 定位题干核心观点 'cultivate a few steady relationships than to busy themselves socialising' → 在段落F中找到对应论述 'Solitude is a time for reflection... In a world increasingly focused on speed and competitiveness, solitude is …' → 推断出独处（而非忙于社交）有助于深度思考，从而支持培养少量稳定关系的观点 → 匹配段落F
43. 定位题干核心观点 'Allowing your mind to wander freely is conducive to sharpening your focus' → 在段落F中找到对应论述 'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply' → 推断出自由思考（让思绪漫游）有助于长期提升专注力 → 匹配段落F
44. 定位题干关键词 'Research conducted on artists and scientists' → 在段落G中找到对应论述 'Research on artists and scientists has found that creative people are less interested in hanging out with others' → 匹配段落G
45. 定位题干关键词 'According to Feist' → 在段落N中找到对应论述 'Feist says that without solitude, it is difficult to know yourself' → 匹配段落N

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位　细节支撑

40. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干关键词'socially isolated'和'harmful to the elderly' → 在段落[C]中找到'Abundant research shows the harms of social isolation'及'countries that have rapidly ageing populations' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词'artists'和'think and observe' → 在段落[F]中找到'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply' → 推理出独处对创作（如艺术）的必要性
38. 定位题干关键词'writer'和'forced to play with others was a penalty' → 在段落[B]中找到作者Anneli Rufus的引述'To me a punishment was being ordered to play games with my cousin Louis'及'Being there behind a locked door was a treat' → 直接匹配
39. 定位题干关键词'creative'和'unsociable' → 在段落[E]中找到'For those of us who just prefer plenty of alone time, emerging research suggests some good news: there are upsides to being alone—for both our work lives and our emotional well-being' → 推理出独处（unsociable）与创造力（work lives）的联系
40. 定位题干关键词'plot our own course' → 在段落[F]中找到'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply'及'In a world increasingly focused on speed and competitiveness, solitude is …' → 推理出独处是规划自身道路（plot our own course）的必要条件
41. 定位题干关键词 'solitude can be beneficial' → 在段落E中找到同义表述 'there are upsides to being alone—for both our work lives and our emotional well-being' → 匹配段落E
42. 定位题干核心观点 'cultivate a few steady relationships than to busy themselves socialising' → 在段落F中找到对应论述 'Solitude is a time for reflection... In a world increasingly focused on speed and competitiveness, solitude is …' → 推断出独处（而非忙于社交）有助于深度思考，从而支持培养少量稳定关系的观点 → 匹配段落F
43. 定位题干核心观点 'Allowing your mind to wander freely is conducive to sharpening your focus' → 在段落F中找到对应论述 'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply' → 推断出自由思考（让思绪漫游）有助于长期提升专注力 → 匹配段落F
44. 定位题干关键词 'Research conducted on artists and scientists' → 在段落G中找到对应论述 'Research on artists and scientists has found that creative people are less interested in hanging out with others' → 匹配段落G
45. 定位题干关键词 'According to Feist' → 在段落N中找到对应论述 'Feist says that without solitude, it is difficult to know yourself' → 匹配段落N

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位　细节支撑

41. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词'socially isolated'和'harmful to the elderly' → 在段落[C]中找到'Abundant research shows the harms of social isolation'及'countries that have rapidly ageing populations' → 同义替换匹配

37. 定位题干关键词'artists'和'think and observe' → 在段落[F]中找到'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply' → 推理出独处对创作（如艺术）的必要性
38. 定位题干关键词'writer'和'forced to play with others was a penalty' → 在段落[B]中找到作者Anneli Rufus的引述'To me a punishment was being ordered to play games with my cousin Louis'及'Being there behind a locked door was a treat' → 直接匹配
39. 定位题干关键词'creative'和'unsociable' → 在段落[E]中找到'For those of us who just prefer plenty of alone time, emerging research suggests some good news: there are upsides to being alone—for both our work lives and our emotional well-being' → 推理出独处（unsociable）与创造力（work lives）的联系
40. 定位题干关键词'plot our own course' → 在段落[F]中找到'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply'及'In a world increasingly focused on speed and competitiveness, solitude is …' → 推理出独处是规划自身道路（plot our own course）的必要条件
41. 定位题干关键词 'solitude can be beneficial' → 在段落E中找到同义表述 'there are upsides to being alone—for both our work lives and our emotional well-being' → 匹配段落E
42. 定位题干核心观点 'cultivate a few steady relationships than to busy themselves socialising' → 在段落F中找到对应论述 'Solitude is a time for reflection... In a world increasingly focused on speed and competitiveness, solitude is …' → 推断出独处（而非忙于社交）有助于深度思考，从而支持培养少量稳定关系的观点 → 匹配段落F
43. 定位题干核心观点 'Allowing your mind to wander freely is conducive to sharpening your focus' → 在段落F中找到对应论述 'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply' → 推断出自由思考（让思绪漫游）有助于长期提升专注力 → 匹配段落F
44. 定位题干关键词 'Research conducted on artists and scientists' → 在段落G中找到对应论述 'Research on artists and scientists has found that creative people are less interested in hanging out with others' → 匹配段落G
45. 定位题干关键词 'According to Feist' → 在段落N中找到对应论述 'Feist says that without solitude, it is difficult to know yourself' → 匹配段落N

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位　细节支撑

42. 【答案】O

36. 定位题干关键词'socially isolated'和'harmful to the elderly' → 在段落[C]中找到'Abundant research shows the harms of social isolation'及'countries that have rapidly ageing populations' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词'artists'和'think and observe' → 在段落[F]中找到'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply' → 推理出独处对创作（如艺术）的必要性
38. 定位题干关键词'writer'和'forced to play with others was a penalty' → 在段落[B]中找到作者Anneli Rufus的引述'To me a punishment was being ordered to play games with my cousin Louis'及'Being there behind a locked door was a treat' → 直接匹配
39. 定位题干关键词'creative'和'unsociable' → 在段落[E]中找到'For those of us who just prefer plenty of alone time, emerging research suggests some good news: there are upsides to being alone—for both our work lives and our emotional well-being' → 推理出独处（unsociable）与创造力（work lives）的联系
40. 定位题干关键词'plot our own course' → 在段落[F]中找到'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply'及'In a world increasingly focused on speed and competitiveness, solitude is …' → 推理出独处是规划自身道路（plot our own course）的必要条件
41. 定位题干关键词 'solitude can be beneficial' → 在段落E中找到同义表述 'there are upsides to being alone—for both our work lives and our emotional well-being' → 匹配段落E
42. 定位题干核心观点 'cultivate a few steady relationships than to busy themselves socialising' → 在段落F中找到对应论述 'Solitude is a time for reflection... In a world increasingly focused on speed and competitiveness, solitude is …' → 推断出独处（而非忙于社交）有助于深度思考，从而支持培养少量稳定关系的观点 → 匹配段落F

43. 定位题干核心观点 'Allowing your mind to wander freely is conducive to sharpening your focus' → 在段落F中找到对应论述 'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply' → 推断出自由思考（让思绪漫游）有助于长期提升专注力 → 匹配段落F
44. 定位题干关键词 'Research conducted on artists and scientists' → 在段落G中找到对应论述 'Research on artists and scientists has found that creative people are less interested in hanging out with others' → 匹配段落G
45. 定位题干关键词 'According to Feist' → 在段落N中找到对应论述 'Feist says that without solitude, it is difficult to know yourself' → 匹配段落N

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位　细节支撑

43. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词'socially isolated'和'harmful to the elderly' → 在段落[C]中找到'Abundant research shows the harms of social isolation'及'countries that have rapidly ageing populations' → 同义替换匹配
37. 定位题干关键词'artists'和'think and observe' → 在段落[F]中找到'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply' → 推理出独处对创作（如艺术）的必要性
38. 定位题干关键词'writer'和'forced to play with others was a penalty' → 在段落[B]中找到作者Anneli Rufus的引述'To me a punishment was being ordered to play games with my cousin Louis'及'Being there behind a locked door was a treat' → 直接匹配
39. 定位题干关键词'creative'和'unsociable' → 在段落[E]中找到'For those of us who just prefer plenty of alone time, emerging research suggests some good news: there are upsides to being alone—for both our work lives and our emotional well-being' → 推理出独处（unsociable）与创造力（work lives）的联系
40. 定位题干关键词'plot our own course' → 在段落[F]中找到'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply'及'In a world increasingly focused on speed and competitiveness, solitude is …' → 推理出独处是规划自身道路（plot our own course）的必要条件
41. 定位题干关键词 'solitude can be beneficial' → 在段落E中找到同义表述 'there are upsides to being alone—for both our work lives and our emotional well-being' → 匹配段落E
42. 定位题干核心观点 'cultivate a few steady relationships than to busy themselves socialising' → 在段落F中找到对应论述 'Solitude is a time for reflection... In a world increasingly focused on speed and competitiveness, solitude is …' → 推断出独处（而非忙于社交）有助于深度思考，从而支持培养少量稳定关系的观点 → 匹配段落F
43. 定位题干核心观点 'Allowing your mind to wander freely is conducive to sharpening your focus' → 在段落F中找到对应论述 'Solitude is a time for reflection, for thinking about things more deeply' → 推断出自由思考（让思绪漫游）有助于长期提升专注力 → 匹配段落F
44. 定位题干关键词 'Research conducted on artists and scientists' → 在段落G中找到对应论述 'Research on artists and scientists has found that creative people are less interested in hanging out with others' → 匹配段落G
45. 定位题干关键词 'According to Feist' → 在段落N中找到对应论述 'Feist says that without solitude, it is difficult to know yourself' → 匹配段落N
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位　细节支撑

44. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词'socially isolated'和'harmful to the elderly' → 在段落[C]中找到'Abundant research shows the harms of social isolation'及'countries that have rapidly ageing populations' → 同义替换匹配
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位　细节支撑

45. 【答案】N

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位　细节支撑

46. 【答案】C

定位关键句 'successful change requires... a workforce that... embraces it' → 同义替换 'embraces it' 为 'enthusiastic support' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位关键句 'learning leaders must expose the workforce to what could be' → 同义替换 'expose... to what could be' 为 'Allow them to see what could possibly be achieved' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】A

定位关键句 'Lectures... are seldom effective at getting to the behavioral aspects' → 推理 'seldom effective at behavioral aspects' 意味着 'generally incapable of changing workers' behaviors' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

49. 【答案】D

定位关键句 'The ability to explore, experiment and repeat...' → 同义替换 'explore, experiment and repeat' 为 'explore, experiment and practice' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】B

定位关键句 'participants should immediately and directly apply their learning to a specific intervention' → 同义替换 'immediately and directly apply' 为 'Apply promptly' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

51. 【答案】A

定位原文关于经济增长的最新观点 → 识别 ‘moving toward the idea that we should aim for sustainability’ → 同义替换为 ‘should be made sustainable’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位 ‘The idea that governments should focus on happiness has its critics’ → 识别其后列举的反对理由 → 匹配 ‘people want different things’

考点：细节定位　原因匹配

53. 【答案】B

定位 ‘Julian Baggini suggests we should focus on ‘real wealth’ ... Access is key’ → 推理其核心建议为提供获取资源的途径 → 同义替换为 ‘Provide people with access to resources’

考点：细节定位　推理概括

54. 【答案】D

定位WHO建议部分 → 结合前文‘governments still take economic development as their priority’的隐含背景 → 推断WHO诉诸经济利益是为了迎合政府当前的优先事项

考点：推理判断　背景关联

55. 【答案】B

综合全文主旨（批判GDP，讨论幸福与真实财富） → 定位结尾段落对政府责任的强调 → 推断作者最终呼吁政府目标应以人为本

考点：主旨概括　推理判断

56. 【答案】With the increasing application of AI…

考生需围绕AI对人类创造力的潜在负面影响展开论述，通过构建包含定语从句、状语从句等复杂句式，并运用恰当的词汇搭配与语境选词来组织论点、例证和个人经历，形成结构清晰、语言多样的短文。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　定语从句　语境选词

57. 【答案】Since ancient times, China's water resources…

准确翻译长句，处理定语从句、专有名词及动词搭配，保持句式多样性和逻辑连贯。

考点：南水北调工程(the South-to-North Water Diversion Project)　跨区域配置水资源　历经数十年的规划与筹备　惠及人口　提供了可靠的水资源　改善了生态环境　促进了经济的可持续健康发展