六级 · 2025年12月大学英语六级真题（第2套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
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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 does the woman say about the food at the canteen?

A. It is absurdly expensive.

B. It is appropriately priced.

C. It brings shame on the university.

D. It caters to students and teachers.

2. How does the woman feel about the canteen's sweet things or fancy delicacies?

A. They never really appeal to her.
B. They are never actually good value.
C. They are within students' budgets.
D. They always come at a high speed.

3. What does the man say is one of the best things about the canteen?

A. The food.
B. The space.
C. The speed.
D. The environment.

4. What did the canteen undergo a few years ago?

A. A complete refurnishing.
B. A ruinous burning down.
C. A substantial expansion.
D. A massive renovation.

Questions 5 to 8

5. According to the woman, what view about today's young people is not really justified?

A. They have a poor work ethic.
B. They don't get along with managers.
C. They are struggling in the workplace.
D. They aren't as varied as their predecessors.

6. What does the man say is important for managers to get along better with young workers?

A. Learning about the way they adhere to their own values.
B. Recognizing how they try to strike a work-life balance.
C. Knowing how they struggle to connect with managers.
D. Understanding the way they seek career advancement.

7. How do young people measure their productivity levels according to the man?

A. In terms of the number of hours spent.
B. By the amount of work they perform.
C. In terms of the work done in 8 hours.
D. By the quality of the work they do.

8. What companies does the man think would appeal to young workers?

A. Those whose culture facilitates their advancement.
B. Those allowing them to do projects of their choice.
C. Those whose values align with their own.
D. Those refraining from discrediting their perspectives. 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 a new study suggest about restaurants including vegetarian sections on their menus?

A. They may unconsciously help customers choose greener dishes.

B. They may unintentionally encourage customers to eat meat.

C. They raise customers' environmental awareness.

D. They enable customers to eat in a healthy way.

10. How was the study carried out on 750 participants?

A. By inviting them to taste different kinds of food.

B. By observing the eating behavior of strict vegetarians.

C. By comparing participants eating vegetarian food frequently with those doing so rarely.

D. By requiring participants to choose a meal as if they were feasting at a family gathering.

11. How do altered menu designs affect frequent eaters of vegetarian food?

A. They are less likely to choose a vegetarian dish.

B. They find vegetarian dishes become more appealing.

C. They tend to consume larger portions of unhealthy food.

D. They are less likely to choose dishes recommended by chefs.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the passage say about Nottingham Trent University and the Chinese Academy of Sciences?

A. They have found a solution to the global problem of air pollution.

B. They have managed to freeze polluting particles to around –18 °C.

C. They have been seeking a way to prevent pollutants from penetrating indoors.

D. They have been cooperating closely on developing a new type of air-conditioner.

13. What do we learn from the passage about existing technologies to purify indoor air?

A. They can be costly and inefficient.

B. They are constantly being perfected.

C. They are by-products of health research.

D. They can save over 40,000 lives each year.

14. What do people tend to do when outdoor air quality is poor?

A. They keep their windows closed.

B. They spend a lot more time indoors.

C. They make more use of air-conditioners.

D. They try various ways to purify indoor air.

15. What did Professor Gang Pan of the Chinese Academy of Sciences say about their study?

A. It shows the importance of eliminating indoor pollution.

B. It may change the way of future environmental research.

C. It demonstrates the fruitful cooperation between UK and Chinese scientists.

D. It may make household appliances serve an additional air cleaner function. 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 do we learn about the well-known mirror test?

A. It distinguishes different species of animals.

B. It reflects distinct traits in animal behavior.

C. It demonstrates animals' ability to recognize themselves.

D. It gauges the level of intelligence of various animal species.

17. What does the study by the speaker's team show about the fish they experimented with?

A. It meets few of the behavioral criteria set in the mirror test.

B. It behaves similarly to animals capable of self-recognition.

C. It removes marks from itself to show self-awareness.

D. It matches children over 18 months in intelligence.

18. What does the speaker say about the results of their research?

A. They have conclusively established the criteria of animal intelligence.

B. They have advanced the concept of self-awareness to a higher level.

C. They incorporate more perspectives than one.

D. They raise more questions than answers.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What finding from the new study might come as a huge surprise?

A. Small children are even more keen on screens than their elders.

B. Both parents and children preferred to read electronic books.

C. Parents differed from children in reading behavior.

D. Children reading electronic books learned more.

20. What do we learn about previous studies of young children reading electronic books?

A. They came to conflicting conclusions.

B. They were based on small samples.

C. They yielded unanticipated findings.

D. They were focused on younger kids.

21. What extra features should be included in electronic books to bolster children's learning?

A. Those that prove simple enough for them to comprehend.
B. Those that produce both audio and visual effects on them.
C. Those that draw their attention to the educational content.
D. Those that contribute to their increased interest in reading.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What should we do with the unfavorable decisions we've made?

A. Regret having wasted much time in making them.
B. Think how different we could have made them.
C. Keep ourselves from regretting them.
D. Live with them for the time being.

23. What does the speaker say about every single decision we've ever made?

A. It has made us the person we are now.
B. It has been made with a lot of thinking.
C. It stems from our valuable knowledge.
D. It benefits us greatly one way or another.

24. What is life full of according to the speaker?

A. Challenging things to do.
B. Beautiful things to share.
C. Choices to make.
D. Lessons to learn.

25. What is said to be of real importance when we make poor decisions in life?

A. Foreseeing the possibility for regret later.
B. Making proper use of the lessons learned.
C. Perfecting the decision-making strategies.
D. Seeing them as obstacles to moving forward.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. accompanying	B. cognitive	C. domains
D. entertaining	E. evoking	F. hybrid
G. impetus	H. intuitive	I. once
J. oversee	K. redundant	L. stances
M. surpass	N. tentatively	O. vanish

We humans love to believe we are special, but science and technology have repeatedly proved this conviction wrong. People ___26___ thought that humans were the only animals to use tools, to form teams or to propagate culture, but science has shown that other animals do each of these things. Meanwhile, technology has quashed , one by one, claims that ___27___ tasks require a human brain. The first adding machine was invented in 1623. This past year, a computer-generated work won an art contest. I believe the moment when computers meet and ___28___ human intelligence is on the horizon. How will human intelligence and creativity be valued when machines become smarter and more creative than the brightest people? There will likely be a spectrum. In some ___29___ , people still value humans doing things, even if a computer can do it better. It's been a quarter of a century since a computer beat world champion Garry Kasparov, but human chess hasn't gone away. In other fields, human skill will seem costly and ___30___ . Take illustration for example: most readers don't care whether the graphic ___31___ a magazine article was drawn by a person or a computer — they just want it to be relevant, new and perhaps ___32___ . And, of course, this question isn't black or white. Many fields will be a ___33___ , where some humans find a lucky place, but most of the work is done by computers, like in manufacturing today, where much of the work is accomplished by robots, but some humans must be there to ___34___ the machines. If history is any guide, it's almost certain that advances in AI will cause more jobs to ___35___ , that creative workers with human-only skills will become richer but fewer in number, and that those who own creative technology will become the new ultra-rich.

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. Feeling like they have more control over something or someone than they do, people get more committed to their pursuit when they should give up. _____

37. If you regard yourself as one who never quits, you may end up trapped in your course of action. _____

38. One of the author's clients found it hard to give up a design project, in which she had put in a lot of time and effort. _____

39. The author suggests that one should direct their thoughts to the gains of quitting timely so as to move on. _____

40. When making a decision, you'd better ask for opinions of those who have less stake in your decision. _____

41. For people associating their identity with their commitments, quitting can feel like their identity is threatened. _____

42. People who regard highly the quality of making wise decisions do not feel good when they make a bad one. _____

43. The wisest leaders learn to distinguish between giving up too soon and sticking with something irrationally. _____

44. When people are thinking of an endeavor, they should dig out reliable data that tells them how likely they are to succeed. _____

45. Having a clear view of what's in your control and what's not is vital to making a good decision regarding whether to give up or stick it out. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 中华民族崇尚自强自立的精神,这一精神深植于中国文化之中,是民族生存与发展的重要支撑。改革开放以来,中国在自强自立的征程上,持续加大科研投入,在信息技术、人工智能、航天工程等领域不断取得新突破。5G 网络覆盖全国,远程医疗发展迅速,电子支付的使用全球领先,嫦娥探月工程展现了航天领域引人注目的发展。自强自主精神成为推动国家现代化进程的强大动力,激励着中国人民为实现民族复兴(rejuvenation) 的中国梦不断奋进。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

As interdependent beings we cannot thrive independent of others. We like to work with people who are like- minded, with whom we share a common interest, or who also believe in a cause we are serious about. This is evident in how we have organized ourselves into various collective groups such as nations, regions, communities, organizations, and families. Does the group you belong to have a strong collective consciousness or shared beliefs? Is there interdependence among its members? Do you consider this group a significant part of your existence? If your answers are affirmative, then you are experiencing a micro version of solidarity. What is solidarity? Its simplest definition in the dictionary is: "... a unifying opinion, feeling, purpose or interest among a group of people." In this increasingly diverse society we live in, solidarity takes on a complex and multifaceted character as it forms bonds of interdependence among unique individuals living in a fast-changing environment and working within a complex division of labor. One facet of solidarity fits well with the principles of communitarianism( ). In this setting, individuals give up their own interests to serve the common good. However, its strict adherence to social cohesiveness and exclusiveness restricts expression and practice of individual differences and preferences. Consequently, individuality and autonomy are sacrificed to maintain the unity of the group. Solidarity is also viewed as a reaction to the extreme emphasis on individualism and freedom of choice. It goes against the liberal idea of unrestricted individuals who see society as a hindrance to their freedom to make choices and to act according to what is good for them regardless of how these will affect others. But despite its many facets, social theorists have viewed solidarity as a key factor in bringing about order and progress in society. They believe that for human society to survive as it becomes more diverse, more new bonds need to be formed based on the differences. In the light of this, they regard a genuine solidarity as more than just shallow relationships based on common interests. Solidarity is not just a product of strategic calculations of how much it will benefit the self. It is not an exclusive class founded on the you-and-me-against- the-world principle. Rather, it is inclusive and is not forced. Acting out of solidarity means supporting and standing up for each other — in recognition that one's fate is in the fate of the other. It is a bond characterized by cooperative practices and strengthened by the concern for the well-being of others or the common good. It fights for the protection of human dignity and listens to and acts on the cries of the most vulnerable.

46. What does the author say about human beings?

A. They cannot prosper without cooperating with each other.

B. They share a common interest and believe in a just cause.

C. They think and behave alike in different social groups.

D. They cannot gain independence without fighting for it.

47. What do we learn about solidarity in an increasingly diverse society?

A. It gives rise to a complicated division of labor.

B. It involves many aspects with great complexity.

C. It brings individuals together as environment changes.

D. It embraces the characteristics of different individuals.

48. What would we witness in the setting of communitarianism?

A. Ruling of social norms and ridding of individuality.

B. Emphasis on the adherence to individual differences.

C. Sacrifice of personal interests for the common good.

D. Elimination of individualism and personal choices.

49. What does solidarity entail according to the passage?

A. A limit to personal differences.

B. An opposition to individualism.

C. A hindrance to social advancement.

D. An inevitable end to liberal pursuits.

50. What do social theorists think of solidarity?

A. It is especially relevant to the most vulnerable.

B. It is most effective in protecting human dignity.

C. It is essential to progress and order in society.

D. It is indispensable to avoiding shallow relationships.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

People who repeatedly give unwanted advice can be well-meaning and genuinely want to help. Others might do this out of a sense of self-worth around the ability to influence others. One study found that people with a high tendency to seek power were more likely to give advice than those with an opposite tendency. Under the guise of unselfishness, people may be driven to give you unwanted advice because it makes them feel powerful or in control. They may not be fully aware of this drive, however. These people may also display a problematic degree of emotional vulnerability, becoming upset very quickly, and taking a long time to calm down. It is possible that their emotions were only validated in childhood when they were at their loudest, encouraging them to adopt responses to discomfort that are excessive in most situations. When someone is giving advice in order to make themselves feel more powerful, there is underlying anxiety to their behavior that recipients of the advice tend to notice. It can be tempting in this situation to react harshly to the advice giver and to accuse them of being manipulative, but this approach might produce an undesired result. If the act of giving advice is contributing actively to someone's feelings of self-worth, an outright( ) rejection may be perceived as a threat, activating their fight-or-flight response, possibly causing them to double down on their validation-seeking behavior, or leading to a larger conflict. The key is to validate without over-identifying. You can let them know that you have heard them and appreciate where they are coming from without taking on the potentially damaging narrative that you could not have gotten by without their help. You had better say something like, "Thanks for the idea. I have my own plan for handling this, but I really appreciate your perspective and will take it into consideration. Can I let you know when I need help in the future?" If you have trouble setting boundaries tactfully, prioritize working on your own ability to self-regulate. As uncomfortable as it may be to continuously receive, if you can respond with compassion, the situation will likely defuse much faster. Though it is usually not the intended outcome of giving unsolicited advice, many who receive it often feel stressed, offended, or simply annoyed by unwanted suggestions. Setting a boundary in this regard, if you feel you need one, is perfectly reasonable and something that can bring you increased emotional safety. It is best to set boundaries in a way that takes into account the individual's underlying reasons for doing what they are doing to avoid unnecessary conflict and more stress.

51. What is the finding of one study about people who keep giving unsolicited advice?

A. They turn out to be well-meaning.
B. They are genuinely kind-hearted.
C. They are capable of influencing others.
D. They are inclined to crave for power.

52. What is the problem with people who are driven to give you unsolicited advice?

A. They may be quick to upset others.
B. They may be emotionally vulnerable.
C. They want their voice to be the loudest.
D. They respond to discomfort excessively.

53. What is the advice receiver tempted to do when noticing the advice giver's underlying anxiety?

A. Reveal the undesired result of their approach.
B. Refuse their advice in an undisguised manner.
C. Bring their real motives to the surface.
D. Accuse them of trying to control others.

54. How is the advice giver likely to react to the rejection of their advice?

A. They may regard it as a threat.
B. They may modify their behavior.
C. They get ready for a larger conflict.
D. They begin to doubt their self-worth.

55. What should the advice receiver do to avoid unnecessary conflict?

A. Concede the advice is perfectly reasonable.
B. Give their reasons for not taking the advice.
C. Understand why the advice giver offers the advice.
D. Explain their chosen way of handling the situation.

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

56. It is believed that teachers can exert a profound influence on their students' academic pursuit and personal development. Having spent years in classrooms, I firmly agree that a dedicated teacher shapes not only what we learn but also who we become.

On the one hand, teachers guide our academic growth. My high-school chemistry teacher, Mr. Li, turned a subject I once dreaded into my favourite one. By designing vivid experiments and patiently answering my endless questions, he inspired me to pursue science and eventually major in it at university. On the other hand, teachers mould our character. Through his fairness and honesty, Mr. Li taught me to value integrity over easy shortcuts, a lesson that still steers my decisions today.

In conclusion, a good teacher enlightens the mind and cultivates the heart at the same time. Their influence, though quiet and gradual, reaches far beyond examinations and often lasts a whole lifetime.

57. The Chinese nation values the spirit of self-reliance and self-improvement, which is deeply rooted in Chinese culture and serves as a vital support for the survival and development of the nation. Since the reform and opening-up, China has continued to increase its investment in scientific research on its journey toward self-reliance, and has kept making new breakthroughs in such fields as information technology, artificial intelligence and aerospace engineering. For example, 5G networks now cover the whole country, telemedicine is developing rapidly, and electronic payment is used more widely than anywhere else in the world; the Chang'e lunar exploration program also demonstrates remarkable progress in China's aerospace field. The spirit of self-reliance and self-improvement has become a powerful driving force behind the country's modernization, inspiring the Chinese people to keep forging ahead toward the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位女士对食物价格的评价 → 识别其与男士观点的对比 → 同义替换'perfectly appropriate'为'appropriately priced' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　观点对比　同义替换

2. 【答案】A

定位女士关于甜点和精致美食的陈述 → 识别其'never eat them'和'never really crave'的表述 → 同义替换为'never really appeal to her' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　语境理解　同义替换

3. 【答案】C

定位男士明确陈述'one of the best things about the canteen' → 直接捕捉其后的名词'the speed' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信号词捕捉

4. 【答案】D

定位女士提及食堂几年前发生的变化 → 识别关键词'renovation' → 同义替换为'massive renovation' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】A

定位女士提出的观点'young people today have a poor work ethic' → 识别其后紧跟的评价'That's not really justified' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　观点态度判断

6. 【答案】B

定位男士建议 → 识别并列结构（It's essential... It's also really important...） → 匹配同义替换（recognize the way... balance work life with personal life → strike a work-life balance）

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】D

定位男士关于生产力衡量的论述 → 识别转折词（Instead） → 捕捉核心对比（not by the number of hours... by the quality of the work）

考点：细节定位　转折信号词

8. 【答案】C

定位男士关于公司吸引力的论述 → 识别必要条件（must feel the need...） → 匹配同义替换（values align with their own → whose values align with their own）

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】B

定位研究结论句 → 识别核心发现（unintentionally encouraging customers to eat meat） → 匹配同义替换（unintentionally → unintentionally）

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】C

定位研究方法描述 → 识别参与者分组（half... frequently... half... rarely） → 匹配核心方法（comparing participants...）

考点：细节定位　方法概括

11. 【答案】A

定位研究对象（频繁素食者）→ 捕捉菜单设计对其选择的直接影响（降低65%）→ 同义替换为 ‘更不可能选择素食菜肴’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】C

定位两家机构的研究目标（防止室外污染渗入室内）→ 识别选项C的同义改写（seeking a way to prevent pollutants from penetrating indoors）

考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】A

定位关于现有室内空气净化技术的描述（inefficient, expensive or produce harmful by-products）→ 同义替换为 ‘costly and inefficient’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】B

定位条件句（When outdoor air quality is poor）→ 捕捉主句行为（people tend to spend even more time indoors）→ 同义替换为 ‘spend a lot more time indoors’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】D

定位潘刚教授的直接引语 → 提取其研究意义（makes it possible to add an air cleaner option to household appliances）→ 同义替换为 ‘may make household appliances serve an additional air cleaning function’

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

16. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词'mirror test' → 听到'This is a test that demonstrates self-recognition in animals' → 同义替换为'recognize themselves' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'study'和'fish' → 听到'behaviors they show are so functionally similar to those of other species that have passed the test' → 同义替换为'behaves similarly' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词'results' → 听到'Results from our research raise more questions than answers' → 直接匹配选项D → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

19. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词'huge surprise' → 听到'the following additional findings might: ... the children who read the electronic books learned more' → 同义替换为选项D → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词'previous studies' → 听到'But there's also work suggesting that children sometimes invest less mental effort... and that parents talk less...' → 与前文'electronic books support story comprehension and vocabulary gains'形成对比 → 推理出结论存在矛盾 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　对比推理

21. 【答案】C

定位研究结论（电子书学习效果更好）→ 关联原因（更投入）→ 排除仅描述特征的选项 → 选择指向教育内容的选项

考点：细节定位　因果推理　同义替换

22. 【答案】C

定位核心论点（不要后悔）→ 识别作者态度（向前看）→ 匹配选项中“避免后悔”的表述

考点：主旨概括　观点态度　同义替换

23. 【答案】A

定位关键句（每个决定都塑造了今天的你）→ 识别同义替换（made you the person you are now）

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】D

定位关键句（生活充满了需要学习的教训）→ 直接匹配选项D

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

25. 【答案】B

定位关键句（重要的是如何利用学到的教训）→ 识别同义替换（making proper use of the lessons learned）

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

26. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格后宾语从句内容（人类曾认为自己是唯一使用工具等的动物）→ 结合转折词but与后文科学证明其错误 → 推断此处需表达“过去普遍认为”的副词

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29 空 定位空格前‘In some’与后文‘people still value humans doing things’ → 结合‘spectrum’（光谱）与后文‘In other fields’的对比 → 推断此处需表达‘领域/方面’的名词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

27. 【答案】B
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

28. 【答案】M
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

29. 【答案】C

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

30. 【答案】K

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

31. 【答案】A

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

32. 【答案】D

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

33. 【答案】F

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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 动词搭配

34. 【答案】J
26 空 定位空格后宾语从句内容（人类曾认为自己是唯一使用工具等的动物）→结合转折词but与后文科学证明其错误→推断此处需表达“过去普遍认为”的副词
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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 动词搭配

35. 【答案】O
26 空 定位空格后宾语从句内容（人类曾认为自己是唯一使用工具等的动物）→结合转折词but与后文科学证明其错误→推断此处需表达“过去普遍认为”的副词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

36. 【答案】F
36. 定位题干核心概念（控制感、承诺、放弃） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（over-invest, persist, sunk-cost delusion） → 匹配段落[D]中关于沉没成本谬误导致过度投入的描述
37. 定位题干核心概念（从不放弃的人、陷入困境） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（susceptible to this bias, persist, should be halted） → 匹配段落[D]中关于“如果你认为放弃‘不是你的风格’，你可能特别容易受此偏见影响”的描述
38. 定位题干核心概念（客户、设计项目、投入大量时间精力） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（client, project, invested time, effort） → 匹配段落[J]中关于客户案例的描述
39. 定位题干核心概念（建议、转移思考、放弃的收益） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（offset this bias, refocus your thinking on the gains） → 匹配段落[E]中关于“为了抵消这种偏见，刻意将你的思考重新聚焦于收益”的建议
40. 定位题干核心概念（决策、征求他人意见、利益相关较少） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（ask for opinions, less stake） → 匹配段落[M]中关于“向利益相关较少的人征求意见”的建议
41. 定位题干关键词 'identity' 与 'commitments' → 在段落[D]中找到 'persist in an endeavor we have already invested time, effort, or money into' 与 'If quitting is "not your thing"' 的对应 → 推断出身份认同与承诺投入的关联
42. 定位题干关键词 'quality of making wise decisions' 与 'feel good' → 在段落[C]中找到 'smartest leaders learn to discern' 与 'don't want to quit' 的对比 → 推断出明智决策者对错误决定的负面感受
43. 定位题干关键词 'wisest leaders' 与 'distinguish' → 在段落[C]中直接找到 'smartest leaders learn to discern the difference between quitting too soon and holding onto something that they shouldn't' → 同义替换得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'reliable data' 与 'how likely they are to succeed' → 在全文中寻找数据或概率相关表述 → 发现段落[E]建议 'refocus your thinking on the gains' 但未提及数据 → 推断题干建议在文中无依据
45. 定位题干关键词 'clear view' 与 'what's in your control' → 在段落[E]中找到 'refocus your thinking on the gains' 与 'objectively weigh the alternatives' → 推断出控制感与客观评估的关联
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37. 【答案】K
36. 定位题干核心概念（控制感、承诺、放弃） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（over-invest, persist, sunk-cost delusion） → 匹配段落[D]中关于沉没成本谬误导致过度投入的描述
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39. 【答案】E

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40. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干核心概念（控制感、承诺、放弃） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（over-invest, persist, sunk-cost delusion） → 匹配段落[D]中关于沉没成本谬误导致过度投入的描述
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41. 【答案】I

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45. 定位题干关键词 'clear view' 与 'what's in your control' → 在段落[E]中找到 'refocus your thinking on the gains' 与 'objectively weigh the alternatives' → 推断出控制感与客观评估的关联

考点：沉没成本谬误　过度投入　控制感错觉　易受影响　陷入困境　客户案例　设计项目　投入时间精力　抵消偏见　聚焦收益　权衡选择　决策建议　外部意见　利益相关　身份认同与承诺投入　明智决策者的特质　对错误决定的态度　领导者智慧　区分放弃与坚持　决策依据　数据与概率　控制感　客观评估

43. 【答案】C
36. 定位题干核心概念（控制感、承诺、放弃） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（over-invest, persist, sunk-cost delusion） → 匹配段落[D]中关于沉没成本谬误导致过度投入的描述
37. 定位题干核心概念（从不放弃的人、陷入困境） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（susceptible to this bias, persist, should be halted） → 匹配段落[D]中关于“如果你认为放弃‘不是你的风格’，你可能特别容易受此偏见影响”的描述
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39. 定位题干核心概念（建议、转移思考、放弃的收益） → 在语篇中寻找同义表述（offset this bias, refocus your thinking on the gains） → 匹配段落[E]中关于“为了抵消这种偏见，刻意将你的思考重新聚焦于收益”的建议
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44. 【答案】N

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45. 【答案】H

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46. 【答案】A

定位首句 → 同义替换 'cannot thrive independent of others' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

47. 【答案】B

定位 'increasingly diverse society' → 同义替换 'complex and multifaceted character' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

48. 【答案】C

定位 'communitarianism' → 同义替换 'give up their own interests to serve the common good' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

49. 【答案】B

定位 'solidarity is also viewed as a reaction to...' → 同义替换 'goes against the liberal idea of unrestricted individuals' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

50. 【答案】C

定位 'social theorists have viewed...' → 同义替换 'key factor in bringing about order and progress' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

51. 【答案】D

定位研究发现 → 识别同义替换（high tendency to seek power → inclined to crave for power） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】B

定位问题描述 → 识别同义替换（problematic degree of emotional vulnerability → emotionally vulnerable） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】D

定位建议接收者的反应 → 识别同义替换（accuse them of being manipulative → accuse them of trying to control others） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】A

定位建议给予者对拒绝的反应 → 识别同义替换（perceived as a threat → regard it as a threat） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】C

定位避免冲突的建议 → 识别同义替换（validate without over-identifying / appreciate where they are coming from → understand why...） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

56. 【答案】It is believed that teachers can exert a…

考生需围绕给定主题句展开论述，构建清晰的篇章结构（引言-主体-结论），并运用多样化的句式（如定语从句、复合句）和恰当的衔接手段来组织论点、例证和个人经历。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　定语从句

57. 【答案】The Chinese nation values the spirit of…

考生需准确翻译包含定语从句、动词搭配和复杂句式的中文段落，确保句式多样性和逻辑连贯性。

考点：深植于中国文化之中（定语从句）　持续加大科研投入（动词搭配）　自强自主精神成为...强大动力（句式变化）