六级 · 2025年12月大学英语六级真题（第3套）

历年真题

满分 695.8 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 55 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）

54.（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 do we learn about the man from the conversation?

A. He has distinguished himself in foreign service.

B. He is his country's ambassador to Winopia.

C. He is currently an electrical engineer.

D. He craves attention from the media.

2. What does the man say the government of Winopia is probably undergoing?

A. A government reshuffle.
B. A fundamental reform.
C. Some sort of political reorientation.
D. Some sort of crisis of legitimacy.

3. According to the man, how does one get a career in foreign relations?

A. All diplomats have more or less similar stories to tell.
B. It is a prerequisite to get some practice in diplomacy.
C. Different people can take different paths.
D. It is a must to first obtain a law degree.

4. What do the speakers mainly discuss by the end of the conversation?

A. Key skills required of a diplomat.
B. The making of an expert diplomat.
C. Diplomatic discourse and rhetoric.
D. Contributions by diplomatic envoys.

Questions 5 to 8

5. Why does the man suggest they call it a day?

A. They have got their work done.
B. They both look tired
C. They can meet again tomorrow anyway.
D. They are both anxious to go home.

6. What does the woman say is a little tough?

A. The board members' insufficient support.
B. Two months devoted to the same contract.
C. Working two months without any progress.
D. The man's long concentration on the project.

7. What does the man say the woman must be in thinking they'll finish by next week?

A. Unprofessional.
B. Inspirational.
C. Exceptional.
D. Delusional.

8. What does the entire managerial hierarchy want to see according to the woman?

A. Fewer rectifications of the contract.
B. More support from the board members.
C. The early implementation of the project.
D. The alignment of all sections of the contract. 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. When can it be hard to know whom to believe?

A. When two employees propose contrary solutions to their dispute.
B. When two employees are directed by their respective manager.
C. When two people behave in an apparently clashing manner.
D. When two people tell different stories of the same event.

10. What does the speaker definitely recall about the dispute mentioned as an example?

A. How it got resolved.
B. How it happened.
C. What it was about.
D. When it was settled.

11. What did the speaker and his counterpart do when the two employees gave different accounts of the same event?

A. They intervened promptly lest their dispute escalate.
B. They tried to ascertain the actual facts of the matter.
C. They assumed the best about them and moved on.
D. They persuaded them to put their conflict aside.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What do an increasing number of Americans do according to the passage?

A. Dine out daily. B. Budget sensibly. C. Enjoy cooking. D. Shop at groceries.

13. What does Eddie Yoon think cooking is akin to?

A. Shopping.
B. Sewing.
C. Entertaining oneself.
D. Fashion designing.

14. What will Americans be able to do by making their own lunch?

A. Satisfy their taste.
B. Cut down expenses.
C. Eat more healthily.
D. Cultivate new hobbies.

15. What does the passage say signifies a host of challenges for America's grocery industry?

A. People's intense focus on convenience.
B. People's deteriorating family finances.
C. People's strong aversion to junk foods.
D. People's increasing dislike of cooking.

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 is the number-one reason a bag ends up lost according to this talk?

A. Its owner's flight is delayed because of bad weather.
B. Airlines cannot find its owner without an ID tag on it.
C. Airline staff have not correctly coded its destination tag.
D. Its owner has forgot to pick it up from the baggage claim.

17. What may happen to your baggage even when there are sophisticated automated systems?

A. Its tag may get torn off on the conveyor belt.
B. Its tag may get stuck in the sorting machine.
C. It may be sent to a wrong destination.
D. It may be picked up by someone else.

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

A. Purchase irretrievably lost things at auction.
B. Contact the airport staff to find our missing bag.
C. Get the airline agent's phone number before boarding.
D. Avoid packing valuable items in our checked baggage.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the speaker say about using one's smartphone during a face-to- face conversation?

A. It can be behaviorally hazardous.
B. It can be especially disappointing.
C. It can be socially harmful.
D. It can be really embarrassing.

20. How did the participants in the new study respond regarding phone use during social interactions?

A. They considered it inevitable.
B. They held a negative view towards it.
C. They were concerned with its effects.
D. They saw it as a sign of social evolution.

21. What does the speaker say can result from the common behavior of using phones during face-to-face conversations?

A. Elaborate forms of social contact.
B. Ill effects on one's sense of pride.
C. Poor relationships with others.
D. Vicious cycles of detachment.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker say travelers commonly complain about?

A. The ill treatment they get as tourists.
B. The nonprofessional business they see.
C. The impersonal accommodations.
D. The many adventures on their way.

23. What is said about Bed and Breakfast arrangements?

A. They have been the classic way to visit Europe.
B. They attract tourists with location and decoration.
C. They have long been competing with chain hotels.
D. They are in fact a completely new idea in America.

24. What is the first thing you have to consider if you want to start a B&B business?

A. Your financial status.
B. Your family's consent.
C. Your property.
D. Your personality.

25. What does the speaker say potential B&B hosts must be realistic about?

A. Costs for starting the business.
B. The number of guests to receive.
C. The facilities to provide.
D. Opportunities for income.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. affix	B. correlate	C. deviate
D. domains	E. influential	F. inherently
G. laymen	H. multiple	I. properties
J. reality	K. reciprocally	L. specimen
M. spectrum	N. synonym	O. unanimous

It's best to think of an accent as a distinct, systematic and rule-governed way of speaking. Accent is not a ___26___ for dialect, but it's related. Dialect is an umbrella term for the way a community pronounces words, creates words, and orders words; accent refers to that first part only. Many ___27___ presume that there is a single standard way of speaking in each country, with one single standard accent, and that this perceived standard is ___28___ the best form of speech, but linguists( ) often point out that the concept of a standard accent is better understood as an ideal rather than a ___29___ . In other words, no one speaks "standard English"; rather, it is an imagined way of using language that exists only in grammar and style books. One reason linguists agree there is no one true standard is that, through the years, there have been ___30___ supposed standards, depending on time and place. The standard for English in British newsreels( ) from the 1950s, for example, differs greatly from the standard found on American national news broadcasts today. In fact, there has never been a single standard that's been fully agreed upon — and broadcast outlets across the ___31___ have never consistently held to those standards anyway. Even so, this idea of a standard accent is ___32___ and many workplace and educational environments perpetuate the idea that accents that ___33___ from the current standard are less appropriate, or even inappropriate. Scholars have found that southern US accent features are more accepted in ___34___ such as government, law and service-oriented workplaces, but less accepted in the technology sector. The acceptability of nonstandard accents may ___35___ with differences in class and culture, with newer or higher prestige industries expecting more standard speech in the workplace.

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 red and green automatic traffic light system originated in an American city. _____

37. Residents of an American city tend to share the opinion that time saved on the road justifies the cost of upgrading its traffic light system. _____

38. Mass production of cars made it possible for ordinary people to buy them. _____

39. Pedestrian crossings came into being only in the mid-twentieth century. _____

40. People raced to address increasing traffic problems along with the expansion of cities and traffic. _____

41. When the warning yellow light was introduced, driving became safer and traffic accidents reduced. _____

42. The signal system on the railroad served as the basis for the first traffic light. _____

43. Even though a green light signals "go", attention should be paid to traffic on either side in case some driver is being careless or ignoring a red light. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

55. 节俭 (frugality) 是中华民族的传统美德。在中国古代,生产力低下,先人们深知劳动成果来之不易,因而秉持节俭的理念。到了物质极大丰富的今天,中国人民依然坚持节俭的生活方式,体现了理性消费的生活理念和对劳动的尊重。近年来,中国政府持续加强节约型社会的建设,倡导"光盘行动",减少食物浪费,提倡简约低碳的生活方式,推进资源循环利用,反对过度消费。节约型社会的建设有力地推动了中国经济的高质量发展。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Mindfulness has been shown to have a number of meaningful health benefits — it can help reduce anxiety and promote healing in those suffering from chronic illness. The practice is based on an insight first described in ancient Buddhist texts that human beings have the capacity to observe experience without being caught up in it. This means simply that it is possible to observe ourselves having a craving, or a happy thought, or even a scary emotion, without reacting in the moment in a way that amplifies the feeling or sends the mind spiraling off into thinking about old memories or anticipating events. This practice of mindfulness can help calm the mind and the body as we learn not to react to experience with likes and dislikes or judgments of good and bad. It does not make us cold or indifferent but more fully present. One of the challenges of practicing mindfulness in our contemporary world is that there has been a profound transformation in human attention. The artist Jenny Odell argues that in our "attention economy" human attention has been transformed into a commodity that big corporations buy and sell. This economy rests on a technological revolution of mobile phones and social media that makes it possible for corporations to target our attention with their content at every moment. The devices most people use are a perpetual diversion from the present moment. The result is that it can feel as though our ability to focus, and be fully present, has been stolen. But mindfulness can help us resist the attention economy and relish the things that make life special, like being together with those we love. Most mindfulness research focuses on the individual benefits of the practice, but some scholars assert that we can not only practice mindfulness for ourselves but also practice it for others. It can help us build stronger, healthier relationships. The sad truth is that living in the attention economy, most of us have become bad listeners. However, just as it is possible to watch ourselves having an experience without reacting, it's possible to watch another person have an experience without getting tied up in reactivity and judgment. The gift of mindfulness is a practice of listening with compassion to others describe their experiences. To give this gift means putting away your phone, turning off social media, and setting aside other common distractions. It means practicing being fully present in another person's presence and listening to them with complete attention without judgment, while resisting the urge to make the interaction about you. If we judge the value of gifts based on their price, this gift may seem worthless, but in a distracted world, it is a precious one.

44. What do we learn from the passage about practicing mindfulness?

A. It triggers our mind to reflect on past experiences or anticipate future events.

B. It focuses our attention on the present moment without making judgments.

C. It concentrates our mind on our personal feelings, happy or scary.

D. It helps our mind to stay calm when facing judgments from others.

45. What do we see in today's "attention economy" according to Jenny Odell?

A. Focus on technological advances continuously updates products and services.

B. People's attention is turned into something that can be bought and sold.

C. Businesses profit from selling mobile phones and revolutionizing social media.

D. People tend to purchase products and services without careful thinking.

46. What happens with the prevalent use of mobile phones or social media?

A. They keep distracting users from the here and now.

B. They render users incapable of resisting temptation.

C. They rob users of their ability to observe experience.

D. They tempt users to endorse the attention economy.

47. What benefit can practicing mindfulness bring to us according to some scholars?

A. It prevents us from making arbitrary judgments about others.

B. It shifts our attention from material things to spiritual pursuits.

C. It is conducive to our forging better interpersonal relationships.

D. It is helpful in regaining our ability to enjoy what we have in life.

48. What does the author suggest we do in another person's presence?

A. Share each other's experience frankly and compassionately.

B. Pay full attention to establishing close relationships with them.

C. Be attentive listeners while refraining from making judgments.

D. Remind them of the distraction from mobile phones and social media.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

The other day I had to log into a service I hadn't used before. Since I was a new user, the website decided that it needed to check I wasn't a robot and so set me a Captcha test to determine whether the user is a person or a machine. I was presented with an image of a roadside scene over which was laid a grid. My "challenge" was to click on each cell in the grid that contained a traffic sign. I did so, a bit irritated. Then I was presented with another image and another grid — also with a request to identify road signs. Like a lamb, I complied, after which the website accepted my input. And then I realised what I had been doing was adding to a dataset for training the machine-learning software that guides self-driving cars. So, to gain access to an automated service that will benefit financially from my input, I first have to do some unpaid labor to help improve the performance of autonomous vehicles. Neat, eh? But note also the delicious additional irony that the Captcha is described as an "automated Turing test". The Turing test was conceived, you may recall, as a way of enabling humans to determine whether a machine could respond in such a way that one couldn't tell whether it was a human or a robot. So we have wandered into a world in which machines make us do tricks to prove that we are humans! The strangest aspect of this unparalleled shift is how under-discussed it has been. The metaphor of the boiling frog comes to mind. Have we become so subtly conditioned by digital technology that we don't see what's been happening to us? Have we been conditioned to accept a world governed by "smart" tech, trading convenience to the point where we become a bit like machines ourselves? In a recent startling and thoughtful book, two scholars — Brett Frischmann, a law professor, and Evan Selinger, a philosopher — argue that the answer to that question is "yes". And they're right. There's nothing technophobic about that. We shape our tools and then our tools shape us. Technology is supposed to provide tools that serve human ends. But, as the machine-learning Captcha demonstrates, a significant proportion of digital tech now sees (and uses) humans as means to ends that are not ours. In the process, they reduce us to the status of cheery rats running on treadmills( ) designed by people who do not have our interests at heart. So back to the frog metaphor. Are we smart enough to jump out before it's too late? You don't even have to Google it to know the answer.

49. How did the author respond to the Captcha test?

A. He clicked on the cells randomly.
B. He accepted the challenge readily.
C. He completed it confidently.
D. He worked on it submissively.

50. What is ironic about the Captcha test?

A. A machine can respond to the test as well as humans do.

B. A machine can outperform humans in object identification.

C. A test designed to test machines is now used by machines to test humans.

D. A test conceived to tell a human from a robot can now do tricks humans can't.

51. Why does the author use the metaphor of the boiling frog?

A. To show that humans are unwilling to trade convenience for control by smart tech.

B. To show that humans are unaware of the potential danger brought by smart tech.

C. To question whether humans are conditioned to accept digital tech.

D. To question whether humans are as vulnerable as the boiling frog.

52. Why does the author think that Brett Frischmann and Evan Selinger are right?

A. A large part of digital tech is now making use of humans to meet its own ends.

B. Humans are now fast locked in a race against digital tech to control the world.

C. Digital tech can serve human needs in ways previously thought impossible.

D. Digital tech is now doing thinking while humans are doing repetitive work.

53. What does the author imply by asking "Are we smart enough to jump out before it's too late?" at the end of the passage?

A. It is not sensible to expect digital tech to take humans' interest to heart.

B. It is hard to say whether technology or humans will get the upper hand.

C. We may have to search the web to get the answer to the question.

D. We may not awake in time to the danger digital tech poses to us.

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

54. Living in an increasingly competitive world, college students should better prepare themselves to confront
various challenges. This preparation is no longer optional but essential, for those who wait passively will
inevitably be left behind.
To begin with, students ought to equip themselves with solid knowledge and practical skills rather than merely
chasing high marks. For instance, in today's fierce job market, employers value candidates who can communicate, cooperate and solve real problems. What is more, developing a resilient mindset matters just as
much. I still remember failing my first internship interview; instead of giving up, I reflected on my weaknesses, practised repeatedly, and finally secured a position the next semester. That experience taught me
that challenges are conquered by those who keep improving.
Therefore, it is high time that college students stopped drifting and started planning ahead. By strengthening
both our abilities and our willpower, we can turn the pressure of competition into a driving force and stride
confidently into the future.

55. Frugality is a traditional virtue of the Chinese nation. In ancient China, productivity was low, and our ancestors knew well that the fruits of labor did not come easily, so they upheld the idea of frugality.
Today, when material wealth is abundant, the Chinese people still maintain a frugal lifestyle, reflecting
their concept of rational consumption and their respect for labor. In recent years, the Chinese government
has been strengthening the building of a resource-conserving society by advocating the "Clear Your Plate" campaign to reduce food waste, promoting a simple and low-carbon lifestyle, advancing the recycling of resources, and opposing excessive consumption. This building of a resource-conserving society has strongly promoted the high-quality development of China's economy.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位对话开头对男士身份的介绍 → 识别‘distinguished career diplomats’与‘foreign service’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：同义替换　细节定位

2. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'government of Winopia' → 听取其后描述 'undergoing some sort of crisis of legitimacy' → 匹配选项D的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】C

定位男士回答‘how does one get a career’的段落 → 识别其核心观点‘many different paths’并排除其个人经历的干扰 → 匹配选项C的概括性表述

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

4. 【答案】A

识别对话结构（开场寒暄→时事提问→职业经历→技能讨论） → 定位结尾核心话题（What would you say are the key skills...） → 同义替换（key skills required of a diplomat） → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

5. 【答案】B

定位男士建议停止工作的直接原因 → 识别‘signs of weariness’与‘look tired’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：同义替换　细节定位

6. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'a little tough' → 听到女士说 'Two months working on nothing but the same contract is a little tough' → 同义替换为 'Two months devoted to the same contract' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'must be' → 听到男士说 'Ha, you must be delusional' → 直接对应选项 'Delusional' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　词汇辨析

8. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'entire managerial hierarchy' → 听到女士说 'the entire managerial hierarchy wants to see this project implemented as soon as possible' → 同义替换为 'The early implementation of the project' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'hard to know whom to believe' → 听到原文 'When two people have different versions of the same event, it can be hard to know whom to believe' → 同义替换为 'tell different stories of the same event' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'definitely recall' → 听到原文 'I no longer even recall what the dispute was about, but I definitely recall the resolution' → 直接对应选项 'How it got resolved' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】C

定位关键事件（两人对同一事件有不同说法）→ 匹配解决方案（假设善意并继续前进）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】A

定位关键趋势（享受烹饪的人数在减少）→ 推断其对立面（外出就餐成为日常）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　反向推断

13. 【答案】B

定位关键人物观点（Eddie Yoon asserts）→ 匹配类比对象（akin to sewing）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】B

定位具体事例（自己做午餐）→ 提取对比数据（花费更少）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数据对比

15. 【答案】D

定位关键信号词（signifies a host of challenges）→ 匹配主语（growing aversion to spending time in the kitchen）→ 同义替换（dislike of cooking）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】B

定位信号词 'number-one reason' → 同义替换 'has no ID tag' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

17. 【答案】A

定位信号词 'Even so' → 捕捉转折后细节 'tag from being torn off' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　转折信号词捕捉

18. 【答案】D

定位结尾建议 'So never pack anything of real value' → 同义替换 'Avoid packing valuable items' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

19. 【答案】C

定位信号词 'socially harmful' → 直接匹配选项C → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　原词匹配

20. 【答案】B

定位信号词 'participants had a negative view' → 同义替换 'held a negative view towards it' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

21. 【答案】D

定位关键句 'It can leave people less satisfied... generate feelings of resentment and jealousy' → 推断这些负面情绪会导致人际关系恶化 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果推断

22. 【答案】C

定位关键句 'a common complaint of travelers is the impersonal accommodations they find' → 直接匹配选项C → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】A

定位关键句 'For decades, B&Bs have been the classic way to visit Europe' → 直接匹配选项A → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】C

定位关键句 'The first consideration is your property' → 直接匹配选项C → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】D

定位关键句 'The final consideration is a fina...'（推断为 financial one） → 结合上下文讨论经营民宿的现实因素 → 推断出需要对收入机会有现实认识 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　语境推断

26. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前‘not a ... for dialect’结构 → 分析‘for’介词搭配与‘but it’s related’转折逻辑 → 选择表示‘替代品’或‘同义词’的名词

27 空 定位空格后‘presume that there is a single standard’ → 分析主语需为‘人’且与‘presume’（假设）搭配 → 选择表示‘人’的复数名词

28 空 定位空格前‘this perceived standard is ... the best form of speech’ → 分析‘is’系动词后需副词修饰‘the best’ → 选择表示‘无疑地’或‘绝对地’的副词

29 空 定位空格前‘an ideal rather than a ...’ → 分析‘rather than’对比结构，需与‘ideal’（理想）形成对比 → 选择表示‘现实’或‘事实’的名词

30 空 定位空格后‘supposed standards, depending on time and place’ → 分析‘depending on’表示变化性 → 选择表示‘不同的’或‘多样的’的形容词

31 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（转折与对比） → 分析空格处需要表达“与...不同”的含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的动词

32 空 定位空格前的转折词‘Even so’ → 推断空格处需表达‘根深蒂固、难以改变’的含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词

33 空 定位空格后的介词‘from’ → 分析空格处需要表达‘与...不同’的动词 → 从选项中筛选符合‘动词+from’搭配的词

34 空 定位空格后的举例（government, law and service-oriented workplaces） → 推断空格处需表达‘领域、行业’的名词 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的名词

35 空 定位空格后的介词‘with’及后文解释（differences in class and culture） → 推断空格处需要表达‘随...变化而变化’的动词 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的动词

考点：介词搭配 for　转折逻辑 but　主语指人　动词搭配 presume　系表结构　副词修饰最高级　对比结构 rather than　抽象概念对比　形容词修饰名词　语境逻辑变化　语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配

27. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前‘not a ... for dialect’结构 → 分析‘for’介词搭配与‘but it’s related’转折逻辑 → 选择表示‘替代品’或‘同义词’的名词

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34 空 定位空格后的举例（government, law and service-oriented workplaces） → 推断空格处需表达‘领域、行业’的名词 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的名词

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28. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前‘not a ... for dialect’结构 → 分析‘for’介词搭配与‘but it’s related’转折逻辑 → 选择表示‘替代品’或‘同义词’的名词

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29. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前‘not a ... for dialect’结构 → 分析‘for’介词搭配与‘but it’s related’转折逻辑 → 选择表示‘替代品’或‘同义词’的名词

27 空 定位空格后‘presume that there is a single standard’ → 分析主语需为‘人’且与‘presume’（假设）搭配 → 选择表示‘人’的复数名词

28 空 定位空格前‘this perceived standard is ... the best form of speech’ → 分析‘is’系动词后需副词修饰‘the best’ → 选择表示‘无疑地’或‘绝对地’的副词

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30. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前‘not a ... for dialect’结构 → 分析‘for’介词搭配与‘but it’s related’转折逻辑 → 选择表示‘替代品’或‘同义词’的名词

27 空 定位空格后‘presume that there is a single standard’ → 分析主语需为‘人’且与‘presume’（假设）搭配 → 选择表示‘人’的复数名词

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34 空 定位空格后的举例（government, law and service-oriented workplaces） → 推断空格处需表达‘领域、行业’的名词 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的名词

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31. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前‘not a ... for dialect’结构 → 分析‘for’介词搭配与‘but it’s related’转折逻辑 → 选择表示‘替代品’或‘同义词’的名词

27 空 定位空格后‘presume that there is a single standard’ → 分析主语需为‘人’且与‘presume’（假设）搭配 → 选择表示‘人’的复数名词

28 空 定位空格前‘this perceived standard is ... the best form of speech’ → 分析‘is’系动词后需副词修饰‘the best’ → 选择表示‘无疑地’或‘绝对地’的副词

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32. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前‘not a ... for dialect’结构 → 分析‘for’介词搭配与‘but it’s related’转折逻辑 → 选择表示‘替代品’或‘同义词’的名词

27 空 定位空格后‘presume that there is a single standard’ → 分析主语需为‘人’且与‘presume’（假设）搭配 → 选择表示‘人’的复数名词

28 空 定位空格前‘this perceived standard is ... the best form of speech’ → 分析‘is’系动词后需副词修饰‘the best’ → 选择表示‘无疑地’或‘绝对地’的副词

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33. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前‘not a ... for dialect’结构 → 分析‘for’介词搭配与‘but it’s related’转折逻辑 → 选择表示‘替代品’或‘同义词’的名词
27 空 定位空格后‘presume that there is a single standard’→ 分析主语需为‘人’且与‘presume’（假设）搭配 → 选择表示‘人’的复数名词
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34. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前‘not a ... for dialect’结构 → 分析‘for’介词搭配与‘but it’s related’转折逻辑 → 选择表示‘替代品’或‘同义词’的名词
27 空 定位空格后‘presume that there is a single standard’→ 分析主语需为‘人’且与‘presume’（假设）搭配 → 选择表示‘人’的复数名词
28 空 定位空格前‘this perceived standard is ... the best form of speech’→ 分析‘is’系动词后需副词修饰‘the best’→ 选择表示‘无疑地’或‘绝对地’的副词
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35. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前‘not a ... for dialect’结构 → 分析‘for’介词搭配与‘but it’s related’转折逻辑 → 选择表示‘替代品’或‘同义词’的名词
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28 空 定位空格前‘this perceived standard is ... the best form of speech’ → 分析‘is’系动词后需副词修饰‘the best’ → 选择表示‘无疑地’或‘绝对地’的副词
29 空 定位空格前‘an ideal rather than a ...’ → 分析‘rather than’对比结构，需与‘ideal’（理想）形成对比 → 选择表示‘现实’或‘事实’的名词
30 空 定位空格后‘supposed standards, depending on time and place’ → 分析‘depending on’表示变化性 → 选择表示‘不同的’或‘多样的’的形容词
31 空 定位空格前后的逻辑关系（转折与对比） → 分析空格处需要表达“与...不同”的含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的动词
32 空 定位空格前的转折词‘Even so’ → 推断空格处需表达‘根深蒂固、难以改变’的含义 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的形容词
33 空 定位空格后的介词‘from’ → 分析空格处需要表达‘与...不同’的动词 → 从选项中筛选符合‘动词+from’搭配的词
34 空 定位空格后的举例（government, law and service-oriented workplaces） → 推断空格处需表达‘领域、行业’的名词 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的名词
35 空 定位空格后的介词‘with’及后文解释（differences in class and culture） → 推断空格处需要表达‘随...变化而变化’的动词 → 从选项中筛选符合语境的动词

考点：介词搭配 for 转折逻辑 but 主语指人 动词搭配 presume 系表结构 副词修饰最高级 对比结构 rather than 抽象概念对比 形容词修饰名词 语境逻辑变化 语境选词 近义词辨析 固定搭配

36. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'flashing yellow arrow' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落Q（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）
37. 定位题干关键词 'red and green automatic traffic light system' 和 'originated in an American city' → 在语篇中寻找起源信息 → 匹配段落I（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）
38. 定位题干关键词 'Residents of an American city' 和 'time saved on the road justifies the cost' → 在语篇段落A中定位 'Ask a resident of the city and they are likely to agree that saving time on the road is well worth it' → 同义替换 'justifies the cost' 对应 'well worth it'
39. 定位题干关键词 'Mass production of cars' 和 'ordinary people to buy them' → 在语篇中寻找相关信息 → 匹配段落J（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）
40. 定位题干关键词 'What a traffic light means is almost the same everywhere' → 在语篇中寻找关于信号灯含义普遍性的描述 → 匹配段落R（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）
41. 定位题干关键词 'pedestrian crossings' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应信息 → 根据段落大意与时间线索进行推理

→ 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'raced to address' 'expansion of cities' → 在语篇中寻找与城市扩张和交通问题应对相关的信息 → 根据段落大意进行匹配 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'warning yellow light' 'safer' 'accidents reduced' → 在语篇中寻找与黄灯引入及其效果相关的信息 → 根据段落大意进行匹配 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'signal system on the railroad' 'basis for the first traffic light' → 在语篇B段中找到 'adapted from the railroad signal system' → 进行同义替换匹配 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'green light' 'go' 'attention' 'careless' 'ignoring a red light' → 在语篇中寻找与绿灯通行注意事项相关的信息 → 根据段落大意进行匹配 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　细节定位　信息缺失判断　信息匹配　因果关系判断　安全建议识别

37. 【答案】A
36. 定位题干关键词 'flashing yellow arrow' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落Q（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　细节定位　信息缺失判断　信息匹配　因果关系判断　安全建议识别

38. 【答案】J
36. 定位题干关键词 'flashing yellow arrow' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落Q（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）
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40. 定位题干关键词 'What a traffic light means is almost the same everywhere' → 在语篇中寻找关于信号灯含义普遍性的描述 → 匹配段落R（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　细节定位　信息缺失判断　信息匹配　因果关系判断　安全建议识别

39. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'flashing yellow arrow' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落Q（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）
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40. 【答案】F

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义替换 'justifies the cost' 对应 'well worth it'
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41. 【答案】K
36. 定位题干关键词 'flashing yellow arrow' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落Q（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）
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42. 【答案】B
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中寻找起源信息 → 匹配段落I（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）
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43. 【答案】N
36. 定位题干关键词 'flashing yellow arrow' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落Q（未提供，但根据题型逻辑推断）
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45. 定位题干关键词 'green light' 'go' 'attention' 'careless' 'ignoring a red light' → 在语篇中寻找与绿灯通行注意事项相关的信息 → 根据段落大意进行匹配 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　细节定位　信息缺失判断　信息匹配　因果关系判断　安全建议识别

44. 【答案】B

定位正向描述句 → 提取核心特征（观察而不卷入、不反应） → 同义替换为 ‘专注于当下而不做评判’

考点：细节定位　同义改写

45. 【答案】B

定位Jenny Odell的观点句 → 提取核心定义（注意力被转化为可买卖的商品） → 同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义改写

46. 【答案】A

定位描述手机/社交媒体影响的句子 → 提取核心影响（持续转移对当下的注意力） → 同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义改写

47. 【答案】C

定位 ‘some scholars assert’ 后的观点句 → 提取核心益处（为他人练习，建立更强健的关系） → 同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义改写

48. 【答案】C

定位 ‘in another person's presence’ 相关描述 → 提取行为建议（观察他人体验而不陷入反应和评判） → 同义替换为 ‘专注倾听而不做评判’

考点：细节定位　同义改写

49. 【答案】D

定位作者描述完成Captcha测试过程的句子 → 提取关键动作与态度词（如 ‘Like a lamb, I complied’ ） → 推断其行为模式与心理状态

考点：细节定位　态度推断

50. 【答案】C

定位文中明确提及 ‘irony’ 的句子 → 理解图灵测试的原始目的与当前用途的对比 → 概括讽刺的核心

考点：细节定位　概念对比　讽刺理解

51. 【答案】B

定位 ‘boiling frog’ 隐喻出现的位置 → 分析其前后文关于人类被技术 ‘subtly conditioned’ （微妙地条件化）的论述 → 推断隐喻的类比目的

考点：隐喻理解　上下文推理　作者意图

52. 【答案】A

定位作者评价两位学者观点 ‘right’ 的句子 → 追溯其指代的前文核心论点（关于人类被技术工具化） → 匹配选项

考点：指代追踪　论点概括　细节匹配

53. 【答案】D

定位结尾的修辞性问句 → 结合全文关于人类被技术 ‘conditioned’ （条件化）且 ‘under-discussed’ （讨论不足）的论述 → 推断问句的言外之意

考点：修辞问句理解　全文主旨把握　作者态度推断

54. 【答案】Living in an increasingly competitive world,…

考生需围绕给定主题句，通过谋篇布局、运用多样句式和恰当词汇展开论述，完成一篇结构完整的短文。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

55. 【答案】Frugality is a traditional virtue of the…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文句子，运用定语从句、非谓语动词等复杂句式，并准确使用固定搭配（如take on, advocate for）进行表达。

考点：定语从句　非谓语动词　固定搭配　句式变化