考研 · 2021年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语（二）真题

历年真题

满分 105 分 · 时长 180 分钟 · 共 48 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
807 361
yingyu8.cn/an/807361

一、完形填空（共 20 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 10 分）

It's not difficult to set targets for staff. It is much harder, ___1___ , to understand their negative consequences. Most work-related behaviors have multiple components. ___2___ one and the others become distorted. Travel on a London bus and you'll ___3___ see how this works with drivers. Watch people get on and show their tickets. Are they carefully inspected? Never. Do people get on without paying? Of course! Are there inspectors to ___4___ that people have paid? Possibly, but very few. And people who run for the bus? They are ___5___ . How about jumping lights? Buses do so almost as frequently as cyclists. Why? Because the target is ___6___ . People complained that buses were late and infrequent. ___7___ , the number of buses and bus lanes was increased, and drivers were ___8___ or punished according to the time they took. And drivers hit these targets. But they ___9___ hit cyclists. If the target was changed to ___10___ , you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing. If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more ___11___ drivers who obeyed traffic laws. But both these criteria would be at the expense of time. There is another ___12___ : people became immensely inventive in hitting targets. Have you ___13___ that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time? Tailwinds? Of course not! Airlines have simply changed the time a ___14___ is meant to take. A one-hour flight is now billed as a two-hour flight. The ___15___ of the story is simple. Most jobs are multidimensional, with multiple criteria. Choose one criterion and you may well ___16___ others. Everything can be done faster and made cheaper, but there is a ___17___ . Setting targets can and does have unforeseen negative consequences. This is not an argument against target-setting. But it is an argument for exploring consequences first. All good targets should have multiple criteria ___18___ critical factors such as time, money, quality and customer feedback. The trick is not only to ___19___ just one or even two dimensions of the objective, but also to understand how to help people better ___20___ the objective.

1. A. therefore B. however C. again D. moreover
2. A. Emphasize B. Identify C. Assess D. Explain
3. A. nearly B. curiously C. eagerly D. quickly
4. A. claim B. prove C. check D. recall
5. A. threatened B. ignored C. mocked D. blamed
6. A. punctuality B. hospitality C. competition D. innovation
7. A. Yet B. So C. Besides D. Still
8. A. hired B. trained C. rewarded D. grouped
9. A. only B. rather C. once D. also
10. A. comfort B. revenue C. efficiency D. security
11. A. friendly B. quiet C. cautious D. diligent
12. A. purpose B. problem C. prejudice D. policy

13. A. reported B. revealed C. admitted D. noticed

14. A. break B. trip C. departure D. transfer

15. A. moral B. background C. style D. form

16. A. interpret B. criticize C. sacrifice D. tolerate

17. A. task B. secret C. product D. cost

18. A. leading to B. calling for C. relating to D. accounting for

19. A. specify B. predict C. restore D. create

20. A. modify B. review C. present D. achieve

二、阅读 Part B 新题型（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

41. You may decide it's best to hold off on voicing your opinion. Maybe you haven't finished thinking the problem through, or you want to get a clearer sense of what the group thinks. If you think other people are going to disagree, too, you might want to gather your army first. People can contribute experience or information to your thinking—all the things that would make the disagreement stronger or more valid. It's also a good idea to delay the conversation if you are in a meeting or other public space. Discussing the issue in private will make the powerful person feel less threatened. _____

42. Before you share your thoughts, think about what the powerful person cares about—it may be the credibility of their team or getting a project done on time. You're more likely to be heard if you can connect your disagreement to a higher purpose. When you do speak up, don't assume the link will be clear. You'll want to state it overtly, contextualizing your statements so that you're seen not as a disagreeable subordinate but as a colleague who's trying to advance a common objective. The discussion will then become more like a chess game than a boxing match. _____

43. This step may sound overly deferential, but it's a smart way to give the powerful person psychological safety and control. You can say something like, "I know we seem to be moving toward a first-quarter commitment here. I have reasons to think that won't work. I'd like to lay out my reasoning. Would that be OK?" This gives the person a choice, allowing him to verbally opt in. And, assuming he says yes, it will make you feel more confident about voicing your disagreement. _____

44. You might feel your heart racing or your face turning red, but do whatever you can to remain neutral in both your words and actions. When your body language communicates reluctance or anxiety, it undercuts the message. It sends a mixed message, and your counterpart gets to choose what signals to read. Deep breaths can help, as can speaking more slowly and deliberately. When we feel panicky, we tend to talk louder and faster. Simply slowing the pace and talking in an even tone helps the other person cool down and does the same for you. It also makes you seem confident, even if you aren't. _____

45. Emphasize that you're only offering your opinion, not gospel truth. It may be a well-informed, well-researched opinion, but it's still an opinion, so talk tentatively and slightly understate your confidence. Instead of saying: "If we set an end-of-quarter deadline, we will never make it," say, "This is just my opinion, but I don't see how we will make that deadline." Having asserted your opinion (as a position, not as a fact), demonstrate equal curiosity about other views. Remind the person that this is your point of view, and then invite critique. Be open to hearing other opinions. _____

三、英译汉（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

46. We tend to think that friends and family members are our biggest sources of connection, laughter, and warmth. While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn't expect. In one series of studies, researchers instructed Chicago-area commuters using public transportation to strike up a conversation with someone near them. On average, participants who followed this instruction felt better than those who had been told to stand or sit in silence. The researchers also argued that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, it is often due to a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us. Much of the time, however, this belief is false. As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk —and may even be flattered to receive your attention.

四、写作 Part A（共 1 小题，每小题 10 分，共 10 分）

47.（词数 100-130 · 10 分）

五、写作 Part B（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

48.（词数 150-195 · 20 分）

六、RA1（每小题 2 分）

"Reskilling" is something that sounds like a buzzword but is actually a requirement if we plan to have a future where a lot of would-be workers do not get left behind. We know we are moving into a period where the jobs in demand will change rapidly, as will the requirements of the jobs that remain. Research by the World Economic Forum finds that on average 42 per cent of the "core skills" within job roles will change by 2022. That is a very short timeline. The question of who should pay for reskilling is a thorny one. For individual companies, the temptation is always to let go of workers whose skills are no longer in demand and replace them with those whose skills are. That does not always happen. AT&T is often given as the gold standard of a company who decided to do a massive reskilling program rather than go with a fire-and-hire strategy. Other companies including Amazon and Disney had also pledged to create their own plans. When the skills mismatch is in the broader economy though, the focus usually turns to government to handle. Efforts in Canada and elsewhere have been arguably languid at best, and have given us a situation where we frequently hear of employers begging for workers, even at times and in regions where unemployment is high. With the pandemic, unemployment is very high indeed. In February, at 3.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively, unemployment rates in Canada and the United States were at generational lows and worker shortages were everywhere. As of May, those rates had spiked up to 13.3 per cent and 13.7 per cent, and although many worker shortages had disappeared, not all had done so. In the medical field, to take an obvious example, the pandemic meant that there were still clear shortages of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel. Of course, it is not like you can take an unemployed waiter and train him to be a doctor in a few weeks, no matter who pays for it. But even if you cannot close that gap, maybe you can close others, and doing so would be to the benefit of all concerned. That seems to be the case in Sweden: When forced to furlough 90 per cent of their cabin staff, Scandinavian Airlines decided to start up a short retraining program that reskilled the laid-off workers to support hospital staff. The effort was a collective one and involved other companies as well as a Swedish university.

21. Research by the World Economic Forum suggests____.

A. an increase in full-time employment
B. an urgent demand for new job skills
C. a steady growth of job opportunities
D. a controversy about the "core skills"

22. AT&T is cited to show____.

A. an alternative to the fire-and-hire strategy
B. an immediate need for government support
C. the importance of staff appraisal standards
D. the characteristics of reskilling programs

23. Efforts to resolve the skills mismatch in Canada____.

A. have driven up labour costs
B. have proved to be inconsistent
C. have met with fierce opposition
D. have appeared to be insufficient

24. We can learn from Paragraph 3 that there was____.

A. a call for policy adjustment
B. a change in hiring practices
C. a lack of medical workers
D. a sign of economic recovery

25. Scandinavian Airlines decided to____.

A. create job vacancies for the unemployed
B. prepare their laid-off workers for other jobs
C. retrain their cabin staff for better services
D. finance their staff's college education

七、RA2（每小题 2 分）

With the global population predicted to hit close to 10 billion by 2050, and forecasts that agricultural production in some regions will need to nearly double to keep pace, food security is increasingly making headlines. In the UK, it has become a big talking point recently too, for a rather particular reason: Brexit. Brexit is seen by some as an opportunity to reverse a recent trend towards the UK importing food. The country produces only about 60 per cent of the food it eats, down from almost three-quarters in the late 1980s. A move back to self-sufficiency, the argument goes, would boost the farming industry, political sovereignty and even the nation's health. Sounds great—but how feasible is this vision? According to a report on UK food production from the University of Leeds, UK, 85 per cent of the country's total land area is associated with meat and dairy production. That supplies 80 per cent of what is consumed, so even covering the whole country in livestock farms wouldn't allow us to cover all our meat and dairy needs. There are many caveats to those figures, but they are still grave. To become much more self-sufficient, the UK would need to drastically reduce its consumption of animal foods, and probably also farm more intensively —meaning fewer green fields and more factory-style production. But switching to a mainly plant-based diet wouldn't help. There is a good reason why the UK is dominated by animal husbandry: most of its terrain doesn't have the right soil or climate to grow crops on a commercial basis. Just 25 per cent of the country's land is suitable for crop-growing, most of which is already occupied by arable fields. Even if we converted all the suitable land to fields of fruit and veg—which would involve taking out all the nature reserves and removing thousands of people from their homes—we would achieve only a 30 per cent boost in crop production. Just 23 per cent of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the UK are currently home-grown, so even with the most extreme measures we could meet only 30 per cent of our fresh produce needs. That is before we look for the space to grow the grains, sugars, seeds and oils that provide us with the vast bulk of our current calorie intake.

26. Some people argue that food self-sufficiency in the UK would____.

A. be hindered by its population growth
B. contribute to the nation's well-being
C. become a priority of the government
D. pose a challenge to its farming industry

27. The report by the University of Leeds shows that in the UK____.

A. farmland has been inefficiently utilized
B. factory-style production needs reforming
C. most land is used for meat and dairy production
D. more green fields will be converted for farming

28. Crop-growing in the UK is restricted due to____.

A. its farming technology
B. its dietary tradition
C. its natural conditions
D. its commercial interests

29. It can be learned from the last paragraph that British people____.

A. rely largely on imports for fresh produce
B. enjoy a steady rise in fruit consumption
C. are seeking effective ways to cut calorie intake
D. are trying to grow new varieties of grains

30. The author's attitude to food self-sufficiency in the UK is____.

A. defensive B. doubtful C. tolerant D. optimistic

八、RA3（每小题 2 分）

When Microsoft bought task management app Wunderlist and mobile calendar Sunrise in 2015, it picked two newcomers that were attracting considerable buzz in Silicon Valley. Microsoft's own Office dominates the market for "productivity" software, but the start-ups represented a new wave of technology designed from the ground up for the smartphone world. Both apps, however, were later scrapped, after Microsoft said it had used their best features in its own products. Their teams of engineers stayed on, making them two of the many "acqui-hires" that the biggest companies have used to feed their great hunger for tech talent. To Microsoft's critics, the fates of Wunderlist and Sunrise are examples of a remorseless drive by Big Tech to chew up any innovative companies that lie in their path. "They bought the seedlings and closed them down," complained Paul Arnold, a partner at San Francisco-based Switch Ventures, putting an end to businesses that might one day turn into competitors. Microsoft declined to comment. Like other start-up investors, Mr. Arnold's own business often depends on selling start-ups to larger tech companies, though he admits to mixed feelings about the result: "I think these things are good for me, if I put my selfish hat on. But are they good for the American economy? I don't know." The US Federal Trade Commission says it wants to find the answer to that question. This week, it asked the five most valuable US tech companies for information about their many small acquisitions over the past decade. Although only a research project at this stage, the request has raised the prospect of regulators wading into early-stage tech markets that until now have been beyond their reach. Given their combined market value of more than $5.5 trillion, rifling through such small deals—many of them much less prominent than Wunderlist and Sunrise—might seem beside the point. Between them, the five biggest tech companies have spent an average of only $3.4 billion a year on sub-$1 billion acquisitions over the past five years—a drop in the ocean compared with their massive financial reserves, and the more than $130 billion of venture capital that was invested in the US last year. However, critics say the big companies use such deals to buy their most threatening potential competitors before their businesses have a chance to gain momentum, in some cases as part of a "buy and kill" tactic to simply close them down.

31. What is true about Wunderlist and Sunrise after their acquisitions?

A. Their engineers were retained.
B. Their market values declined.
C. Their tech features improved.
D. Their products were re-priced.

32. Microsoft's critics believe that the big tech companies tend to____.

A. exaggerate their product quality
B. eliminate their potential competitors
C. treat new tech talent unfairly
D. ignore public opinions

33. Paul Arnold is concerned that small acquisitions might____.

A. weaken big tech companies
B. worsen market competition
C. harm the national economy
D. discourage start-up investors

34. The US Federal Trade Commission intends to____.

A. limit Big Tech's expansion
B. encourage research collaboration
C. examine small acquisitions
D. supervise start-ups' operation

35. For the five biggest tech companies, their small acquisitions have____.

A. brought little financial pressure
B. raised few management challenges
C. set an example for future deals
D. generated considerable profits

九、RA4（每小题 2 分）

We're fairly good at judging people based on first impressions, thin slices of experience ranging from a glimpse of a photo to five-minute interaction, and deliberation can be not only extraneous but intrusive. In one study of the ability she called "thin slicing," the late psychologist Nalini Ambady asked participants to watch silent 10-second video clips of professors and to rate the instructor's overall effectiveness. Their ratings correlated strongly with students' end-of-semester ratings. Another set of participants had to count backward from 1,000 by nines as they watched the clips, occupying their conscious working memory. Their ratings were just as accurate, demonstrating the intuitive nature of the social processing. Critically, another group was asked to spend a minute writing down reasons for their judgment, before giving the rating. Accuracy dropped dramatically. Ambady suspected that deliberation focused them on vivid but misleading cues, such as certain gestures or utterances, rather than letting the complex interplay of subtle signals form a holistic impression. She found similar interference when participants watched 15-second clips of pairs of people and judged whether they were strangers, friends, or dating partners. Other research shows we're better at detecting deception from thin slices when we rely on intuition instead of reflection. "It's as if you're driving a stick shift," says Judith Hall, a psychologist at Northeastern University, "and if you start thinking about it too much, you can't remember what you're doing. But if you go on automatic pilot, you're fine. Much of our social life is like that." Thinking too much can also harm our ability to form preferences. College students' ratings of strawberry jams and college courses aligned better with experts' opinions when the students weren't asked to analyze their rationale. And people made car-buying decisions that were both objectively better and more personally satisfying when asked to focus on their feelings rather than on details, but only if the decision was complex—when they had a lot of information to process. Intuition's special powers are unleashed only in certain circumstances. In one study, participants completed a battery of eight tasks, including four that tapped reflective thinking (discerning rules, comprehending vocabulary) and four that tapped intuition and creativity (generating new products or figures of speech). Then they rated the degree to which they had used intuition ("gut feelings," "hunches," "my heart"). Use of their gut hurt their performance on the first four tasks, as expected, and helped them on the rest. Sometimes the heart is smarter than the head.

36. Nalini Ambady's study deals with____.

A. the power of people's memory
B. the reliability of first impressions
C. Instructor-student interaction
D. people's ability to influence others

37. In Ambady's study, rating accuracy dropped when participants____.

A. focused on specific details
B. gave the rating in limited time
C. watched shorter video clips
D. discussed with one another

38. Judith Hall mentions driving to show that____.

A. reflection can be distracting
B. memory may be selective
C. social skills must be cultivated
D. deception is difficult to detect

39. When you are making complex decisions, it is advisable to____.

A. collect enough data
B. list your preferences
C. seek expert advice
D. follow your feelings

40. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

A. Generating new products takes time.
B. Intuition may affect reflective tasks.
C. Vocabulary comprehension needs creativity.
D. Objective thinking may boost intuitiveness.

—— 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. D	4. C	5. B	6. A	7. B	8. C	9. D	10. B
11. C	12. B	13. D	14. B	15. A	16. C	17. D	18. C	19. A	20. D
21. B	22. A	23. D	24. C	25. B	26. B	27. C	28. C	29. A	30. B
31. A	32. B	33. C	34. C	35. A	36. B	37. A	38. A	39. D	40. B
41. C	42. F	43. G	44. A	45. B					

46. 我们往往认为，朋友和家人是我们获得联系、欢笑与温暖的最大来源。尽管这或许确是事实，研究人员最近还发现，与陌生人互动实际上能带来我们未曾预料到的情绪提升和归属感。在一系列研究中，研究人员指示芝加哥地区乘坐公共交通的通勤者与身边某人展开交谈。平均而言，遵循这一指示的参与者比那些被要求安静站立或就坐的人感觉更好。研究人员还指出，当我们回避与陌生人的随意交流时，往往是因为一种不必要的焦虑，以为对方可能不想和我们说话。然而，很多时候这种想法是错误的。结果表明，许多人实际上非常愿意交谈——甚至可能会因为得到你的关注而感到受宠若惊。

47. Dear Jack,
I am writing to warmly invite you to join an online meeting that our student union is organizing. As an
international student, your perspective would be truly valuable to us.
The meeting will be held on Saturday, July 10th, from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. via the Zoom platform. You can enter
using the link and password I will send to your email later. This time we will focus on how to help international
students adapt to campus life, so please feel free to share your ideas.
Looking forward to your reply. Yours, Li Ming

48. The bar chart illustrates the ways residents of a certain city choose to take physical exercise. As is clearly
shown, exercising alone ranks first, accounting for 54.3%, closely followed by working out with friends at
47.7%. By contrast, far fewer people prefer to exercise with family members (23.9%) or to join group activities, which stands at the bottom with only 15.8%.
Several factors may account for this preference. On the one hand, exercising alone offers maximum flexibility,
allowing busy urban dwellers to arrange their own schedules freely. On the other hand, the fast pace of modern
life leaves people with limited time to coordinate with family or organize collective sports.
In my view, although individual exercise is convenient, its dominance is not entirely healthy. Group activities
help build teamwork and strengthen social bonds. Therefore, communities should organize more collective
events to encourage residents to exercise together.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

1 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句说设定目标不难，后句说理解其负面后果更难，构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连接词

2 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前句说行为有多个组成部分，后句说其他部分会扭曲 → 需要一个表示强调或聚焦的动词 → 选择Emphasize

3 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机行为的具体例子 → 需要一个表示'快速'或'立即'的副词来描述观察的便捷性 → 选择quickly

4 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述乘客上车出示车票但未被仔细检查 → 需要一个表示'检查'或'核实'的动词 → 选择check

5 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机因目标而闯红灯等行为 → 后文说如果目标改为安全，司机会更遵守交通规则 → 需要一个表示'被忽视'或'被忽略'的动词 → 选择ignored

6 空 定位空格前文‘the target is’ → 分析后文‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 推断目标与‘准时’相关 → 选择punctuality

7 空 定位空格前句‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 分析后句‘the number of buses and bus lanes was increased’ → 判断前后为因果关系 → 选择So

8 空 定位空格前文‘drivers were ___ or punished according to the time they took’ → 分析‘or’连接并列结构 → 推断与‘punished’（惩罚）相反的应为奖励 → 选择rewarded

9 空 定位空格前文‘And drivers hit these targets’ → 分析后文‘But they ___ hit cyclists’ → 判断‘But’表示转折，且后文为负面结果 → 推断应为‘也’撞到骑车人 → 选择also

10 空 定位空格前文‘If the target was changed to ___’ → 分析后文‘you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing’ → 推断目标与‘收入/定价’相关 → 选择revenue

11 空 定位空格所在句（If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more ___ drivers who obeyed traffic laws.） → 根据“obeyed traffic laws”推断司机特质 → 选择与“遵守交规”语义最匹配的形容词

12 空 定位空格所在句（There is another ___ : people became immensely inventive in hitting targets.） → 根据冒号后解释（人们变得极具创造性地达成目标）推断空格词义 → 选择能概括此现象的名词

13 空 定位空格所在句（Have you ___ that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time?） → 根据问句语气（Have you...?）和后文解释（航空公司调整了时间）推断动词 → 选择表示“察觉/注意到”的动词

14 空 定位空格所在句（Airlines have simply changed the time a ___ is meant to take.） → 根据前文“leave on a flight”和“arrive on time”推断空格词 → 选择表示“航班行程”的名词

15 空 定位空格所在句（The ___ of the story is simple.） → 根据固定搭配“The moral of the story”和后文总结性内容推断 → 选择表示“寓意/教训”的名词

16 空 定位空格前文‘Choose one criterion and you may well’ → 根据‘at the expense of time’等负面后果推断 → 选择表示‘牺牲’的动词

17 空 定位空格前文‘Everything can be done faster and made cheaper, but there is a’ → 根据全文‘negative consequences’主题推断 → 选择表示‘代价’的名词

18 空 定位空格前文‘Most work-related behaviors have multiple components.’ → 根据‘the others become distorted’推断 → 选择表示‘聚焦于’或‘关联于’的动词短语

19 空 定位空格前文‘Are there inspectors to’ → 根据‘that people have paid’推断 → 选择表示‘确保’或‘核实’的动词

20 空 定位空格前文‘And drivers hit these targets. But they’ → 根据‘hit cyclists’等负面后果推断 → 选择表

示‘实现’或‘达成’的动词

考点：转折逻辑关系　连接词语境辨析　动词词义辨析　语境逻辑推理　副词词义辨析　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　推理判断　固定搭配（通用）

2. 【答案】A

1 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句说设定目标不难，后句说理解其负面后果更难，构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连接词

2 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前句说行为有多个组成部分，后句说其他部分会扭曲 → 需要一个表示强调或聚焦的动词 → 选择Emphasize

3 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机行为的具体例子 → 需要一个表示'快速'或'立即'的副词来描述观察的便捷性 → 选择quickly

4 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述乘客上车出示车票但未被仔细检查 → 需要一个表示'检查'或'核实'的动词 → 选择check

5 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机因目标而闯红灯等行为 → 后文说如果目标改为安全，司机会更遵守交通规则 → 需要一个表示'被忽视'或'被忽略'的动词 → 选择ignored

6 空 定位空格前文‘the target is’ → 分析后文‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 推断目标与‘准时’相关 → 选择punctuality

7 空 定位空格前句‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 分析后句‘the number of buses and bus lanes was increased’ → 判断前后为因果关系 → 选择So

8 空 定位空格前文‘drivers were ___ or punished according to the time they took’ → 分析‘or’连接并列结构 → 推断与‘punished’（惩罚）相反的应为奖励 → 选择rewarded

9 空 定位空格前文‘And drivers hit these targets’ → 分析后文‘But they ___ hit cyclists’ → 判断‘But’表示转折，且后文为负面结果 → 推断应为‘也’撞到骑车人 → 选择also

10 空 定位空格前文‘If the target was changed to ___’ → 分析后文‘you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing’ → 推断目标与‘收入/定价’相关 → 选择revenue

11 空 定位空格所在句（If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more ___ drivers who obeyed traffic laws.） → 根据“obeyed traffic laws”推断司机特质 → 选择与“遵守交规”语义最匹配的形容词

12 空 定位空格所在句（There is another ___ : people became immensely inventive in hitting targets.） → 根据冒号后解释（人们变得极具创造性地达成目标）推断空格词义 → 选择能概括此现象的名词

13 空 定位空格所在句（Have you ___ that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time?） → 根据问句语气（Have you...?）和后文解释（航空公司调整了时间）推断动词 → 选择表示“察觉/注意到”的动词

14 空 定位空格所在句（Airlines have simply changed the time a ___ is meant to take.） → 根据前文“leave on a flight”和“arrive on time”推断空格词 → 选择表示“航班行程”的名词

15 空 定位空格所在句（The ___ of the story is simple.） → 根据固定搭配“The moral of the story”和后文总结性内容推断 → 选择表示“寓意/教训”的名词

16 空 定位空格前文‘Choose one criterion and you may well’ → 根据‘at the expense of time’等负面后果推断 → 选择表示‘牺牲’的动词

17 空 定位空格前文‘Everything can be done faster and made cheaper, but there is a’ → 根据全文‘negative consequences’主题推断 → 选择表示‘代价’的名词

18 空 定位空格前文‘Most work-related behaviors have multiple components.’ → 根据‘the others become distorted’推断 → 选择表示‘聚焦于’或‘关联于’的动词短语

19 空 定位空格前文‘Are there inspectors to’ → 根据‘that people have paid’推断 → 选择表示‘确保’或‘核实’的动词

20 空 定位空格前文‘And drivers hit these targets. But they’ → 根据‘hit cyclists’等负面后果推断 → 选择表示‘实现’或‘达成’的动词

考点：转折逻辑关系　连接词语境辨析　动词词义辨析　语境逻辑推理　副词词义辨析　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　推理判断　固定搭配（通用）

3. 【答案】D

1 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句说设定目标不难，后句说理解其负面后果更难，构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连接词

2 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前句说行为有多个组成部分，后句说其他部分会扭曲 → 需要一个表示强调或聚焦的动词 → 选择Emphasize

3 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机行为的具体例子 → 需要一个表示'快速'或'立即'的副词来描述观察的便捷性 → 选择quickly

4 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述乘客上车出示车票但未被仔细检查 → 需要一个表示'检查'或'核实'的动词 → 选择check

5 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机因目标而闯红灯等行为 → 后文说如果目标改为安全，司机会更遵守交通规则 → 需要一个表示'被忽视'或'被忽略'的动词 → 选择ignored

6 空 定位空格前文‘the target is’ → 分析后文‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 推断目标与‘准时’相关 → 选择punctuality

7 空 定位空格前句‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 分析后句‘the number of buses and bus lanes was increased’ → 判断前后为因果关系 → 选择So

8 空 定位空格前文‘drivers were ___ or punished according to the time they took’ → 分析‘or’连接并列结构 → 推断与‘punished’（惩罚）相反的应为奖励 → 选择rewarded

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10 空 定位空格前文‘If the target was changed to ___’ → 分析后文‘you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing’ → 推断目标与‘收入/定价’相关 → 选择revenue

11 空 定位空格所在句（If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more ___ drivers who obeyed traffic laws.） → 根据“obeyed traffic laws”推断司机特质 → 选择与“遵守交规”语义最匹配的形容词

12 空 定位空格所在句（There is another ___ : people became immensely inventive in hitting targets.） → 根据冒号后解释（人们变得极具创造性地达成目标）推断空格词义 → 选择能概括此现象的名词

13 空 定位空格所在句（Have you ___ that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time?） → 根据问句语气（Have you...?）和后文解释（航空公司调整了时间）推断动词 → 选择表示“察觉/注意到”的动词

14 空 定位空格所在句（Airlines have simply changed the time a ___ is meant to take.） → 根据前文“leave on a flight”和“arrive on time”推断空格词 → 选择表示“航班行程”的名词

15 空 定位空格所在句（The ___ of the story is simple.） → 根据固定搭配“The moral of the story”和后文总结性内容推断 → 选择表示“寓意/教训”的名词

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18 空 定位空格前文‘Most work-related behaviors have multiple components.’ → 根据‘the others become distorted’推断 → 选择表示‘聚焦于’或‘关联于’的动词短语

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考点：转折逻辑关系　连接词语境辨析　动词词义辨析　语境逻辑推理　副词词义辨析　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从

句　逻辑衔接词　推理判断　固定搭配（通用）

4. 【答案】C

1 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句说设定目标不难，后句说理解其负面后果更难，构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连接词

2 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前句说行为有多个组成部分，后句说其他部分会扭曲 → 需要一个表示强调或聚焦的动词 → 选择Emphasize

3 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机行为的具体例子 → 需要一个表示'快速'或'立即'的副词来描述观察的便捷性 → 选择quickly

4 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述乘客上车出示车票但未被仔细检查 → 需要一个表示'检查'或'核实'的动词 → 选择check

5 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机因目标而闯红灯等行为 → 后文说如果目标改为安全，司机会更遵守交通规则 → 需要一个表示'被忽视'或'被忽略'的动词 → 选择ignored

6 空 定位空格前文‘the target is’ → 分析后文‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 推断目标与‘准时’相关 → 选择punctuality

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8 空 定位空格前文‘drivers were ___ or punished according to the time they took’ → 分析‘or’连接并列结构 → 推断与‘punished’（惩罚）相反的应为奖励 → 选择rewarded

9 空 定位空格前文‘And drivers hit these targets’ → 分析后文‘But they ___ hit cyclists’ → 判断‘But’表示转折，且后文为负面结果 → 推断应为‘也’撞到骑车人 → 选择also

10 空 定位空格前文‘If the target was changed to ___’ → 分析后文‘you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing’ → 推断目标与‘收入/定价’相关 → 选择revenue

11 空 定位空格所在句（If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more ___ drivers who obeyed traffic laws.） → 根据“obeyed traffic laws”推断司机特质 → 选择与“遵守交规”语义最匹配的形容词

12 空 定位空格所在句（There is another ___ : people became immensely inventive in hitting targets.） → 根据冒号后解释（人们变得极具创造性地达成目标）推断空格词义 → 选择能概括此现象的名词

13 空 定位空格所在句（Have you ___ that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time?） → 根据问句语气（Have you...?）和后文解释（航空公司调整了时间）推断动词 → 选择表示“察觉/注意到”的动词

14 空 定位空格所在句（Airlines have simply changed the time a ___ is meant to take.） → 根据前文“leave on a flight”和“arrive on time”推断空格词 → 选择表示“航班行程”的名词

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18 空 定位空格前文‘Most work-related behaviors have multiple components.’ → 根据‘the others become distorted’推断 → 选择表示‘聚焦于’或‘关联于’的动词短语

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考点：转折逻辑关系　连接词语境辨析　动词词义辨析　语境逻辑推理　副词词义辨析　语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　推理判断　固定搭配（通用）

5. 【答案】B

1 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句说设定目标不难，后句说理解其负面后果更难，构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连接词

2 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前句说行为有多个组成部分，后句说其他部分会扭曲 → 需要一个表示强调或聚焦的动词 → 选择Emphasize

3 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机行为的具体例子 → 需要一个表示'快速'或'立即'的副词来描述观察的便捷性 → 选择quickly

4 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述乘客上车出示车票但未被仔细检查 → 需要一个表示'检查'或'核实'的动词 → 选择check

5 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机因目标而闯红灯等行为 → 后文说如果目标改为安全，司机会更遵守交通规则 → 需要一个表示'被忽视'或'被忽略'的动词 → 选择ignored

6 空 定位空格前文‘the target is’ → 分析后文‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 推断目标与‘准时’相关 → 选择punctuality

7 空 定位空格前句‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 分析后句‘the number of buses and bus lanes was increased’ → 判断前后为因果关系 → 选择So

8 空 定位空格前文‘drivers were ___ or punished according to the time they took’ → 分析‘or’连接并列结构 → 推断与‘punished’（惩罚）相反的应为奖励 → 选择rewarded

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10 空 定位空格前文‘If the target was changed to ___’ → 分析后文‘you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing’ → 推断目标与‘收入/定价’相关 → 选择revenue

11 空 定位空格所在句（If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more ___ drivers who obeyed traffic laws.） → 根据“obeyed traffic laws”推断司机特质 → 选择与“遵守交规”语义最匹配的形容词

12 空 定位空格所在句（There is another ___ : people became immensely inventive in hitting targets.） → 根据冒号后解释（人们变得极具创造性地达成目标）推断空格词义 → 选择能概括此现象的名词

13 空 定位空格所在句（Have you ___ that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time?） → 根据问句语气（Have you...?）和后文解释（航空公司调整了时间）推断动词 → 选择表示“察觉/注意到”的动词

14 空 定位空格所在句（Airlines have simply changed the time a ___ is meant to take.） → 根据前文“leave on a flight”和“arrive on time”推断空格词 → 选择表示“航班行程”的名词

15 空 定位空格所在句（The ___ of the story is simple.） → 根据固定搭配“The moral of the story”和后文总结性内容推断 → 选择表示“寓意/教训”的名词

16 空 定位空格前文‘Choose one criterion and you may well’ → 根据‘at the expense of time’等负面后果推断 → 选择表示‘牺牲’的动词

17 空 定位空格前文‘Everything can be done faster and made cheaper, but there is a’ → 根据全文‘negative consequences’主题推断 → 选择表示‘代价’的名词

18 空 定位空格前文‘Most work-related behaviors have multiple components.’ → 根据‘the others become distorted’推断 → 选择表示‘聚焦于’或‘关联于’的动词短语

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考点：转折逻辑关系 连接词语境辨析 动词词义辨析 语境逻辑推理 副词词义辨析 语境选词 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词 推理判断 固定搭配（通用）

6. 【答案】A

1 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句说设定目标不难，后句说理解其负面后果更难，构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连接词

2 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前句说行为有多个组成部分，后句说其他部分会扭曲 → 需要一个表示强调或聚焦的动词 → 选择Emphasize

3 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机行为的具体例子 → 需要一个表示'快速'或'立即'的副词来描述观察的便捷性 → 选择quickly

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8 空 定位空格前文‘drivers were ___ or punished according to the time they took’ → 分析‘or’连接并列结构 → 推断与‘punished’（惩罚）相反的应为奖励 → 选择rewarded

9 空 定位空格前文‘And drivers hit these targets’ → 分析后文‘But they ___ hit cyclists’ → 判断‘But’表示转折，且后文为负面结果 → 推断应为‘也’撞到骑车人 → 选择also

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12 空 定位空格所在句（There is another ___ : people became immensely inventive in hitting targets.） → 根据冒号后解释（人们变得极具创造性地达成目标）推断空格词义 → 选择能概括此现象的名词

13 空 定位空格所在句（Have you ___ that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time?） → 根据问句语气（Have you...?）和后文解释（航空公司调整了时间）推断动词 → 选择表示“察觉/注意到”的动词

14 空 定位空格所在句（Airlines have simply changed the time a ___ is meant to take.） → 根据前文“leave on a flight”和“arrive on time”推断空格词 → 选择表示“航班行程”的名词

15 空 定位空格所在句（The ___ of the story is simple.） → 根据固定搭配“The moral of the story”和后文总结性内容推断 → 选择表示“寓意/教训”的名词

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考点：转折逻辑关系 连接词语境辨析 动词词义辨析 语境逻辑推理 副词词义辨析 语境选词 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词 推理判断 固定搭配（通用）

7. 【答案】B

1 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句说设定目标不难，后句说理解其负面后果更难，构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连接词

2 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前句说行为有多个组成部分，后句说其他部分会扭曲 → 需要一个表示强调或聚焦的动词 → 选择Emphasize

3 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机行为的具体例子 → 需要一个表示'快速'或'立即'的副词来描述观察的便捷性 → 选择quickly

4 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述乘客上车出示车票但未被仔细检查 → 需要一个表示'检查'或'核实'的动词 → 选择check

5 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机因目标而闯红灯等行为 → 后文说如果目标改为安全，司机会更遵守交通规则 → 需要一个表示'被忽视'或'被忽略'的动词 → 选择ignored

6 空 定位空格前文‘the target is’ → 分析后文‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 推断目标与‘准时’相关 → 选择punctuality

7 空 定位空格前句‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 分析后句‘the number of buses and bus lanes was increased’ → 判断前后为因果关系 → 选择So

8 空 定位空格前文‘drivers were ___ or punished according to the time they took’ → 分析‘or’连接并列结构 → 推断与‘punished’（惩罚）相反的应为奖励 → 选择rewarded

9 空 定位空格前文‘And drivers hit these targets’ → 分析后文‘But they ___ hit cyclists’ → 判断‘But’表示转折，且后文为负面结果 → 推断应为‘也’撞到骑车人 → 选择also

10 空 定位空格前文‘If the target was changed to ___’ → 分析后文‘you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing’ → 推断目标与‘收入/定价’相关 → 选择revenue

11 空 定位空格所在句（If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more ___ drivers who obeyed traffic laws.） → 根据“obeyed traffic laws”推断司机特质 → 选择与“遵守交规”语义最匹配的形容词

12 空 定位空格所在句（There is another ___ : people became immensely inventive in hitting targets.） → 根据冒号后解释（人们变得极具创造性地达成目标）推断空格词义 → 选择能概括此现象的名词

13 空 定位空格所在句（Have you ___ that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time?） → 根据问句语气（Have you...?）和后文解释（航空公司调整了时间）推断动词 → 选择表示“察觉/注意到”的动词

14 空 定位空格所在句（Airlines have simply changed the time a ___ is meant to take.） → 根据前文“leave on a flight”和“arrive on time”推断空格词 → 选择表示“航班行程”的名词

15 空 定位空格所在句（The ___ of the story is simple.） → 根据固定搭配“The moral of the story”和后文总结性内容推断 → 选择表示“寓意/教训”的名词

16 空 定位空格前文‘Choose one criterion and you may well’ → 根据‘at the expense of time’等负面后果推断 → 选择表示‘牺牲’的动词

17 空 定位空格前文‘Everything can be done faster and made cheaper, but there is a’ → 根据全文‘negative consequences’主题推断 → 选择表示‘代价’的名词

18 空 定位空格前文‘Most work-related behaviors have multiple components.’ → 根据‘the others become distorted’推断 → 选择表示‘聚焦于’或‘关联于’的动词短语

19 空 定位空格前文‘Are there inspectors to’ → 根据‘that people have paid’推断 → 选择表示‘确保’或‘核实’的动词

20 空 定位空格前文‘And drivers hit these targets. But they’ → 根据‘hit cyclists’等负面后果推断 → 选择表示‘实现’或‘达成’的动词

考点：转折逻辑关系 连接词语境辨析 动词词义辨析 语境逻辑推理 副词词义辨析 语境选词 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词 推理判断 固定搭配（通用）

8. 【答案】C

1 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句说设定目标不难，后句说理解其负面后果更难，构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连接词

2 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前句说行为有多个组成部分，后句说其他部分会扭曲 → 需要一个表示强调或聚焦的动词 → 选择Emphasize

3 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机行为的具体例子 → 需要一个表示'快速'或'立即'的副词来描述观察的便捷性 → 选择quickly

4 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述乘客上车出示车票但未被仔细检查 → 需要一个表示'检查'或'核实'的动词 → 选择check

5 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机因目标而闯红灯等行为 → 后文说如果目标改为安全，司机会更遵守交通规则 → 需要一个表示'被忽视'或'被忽略'的动词 → 选择ignored

6 空 定位空格前文‘the target is’ → 分析后文‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 推断目标与‘准时’相关 → 选择punctuality

7 空 定位空格前句‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 分析后句‘the number of buses and bus lanes was increased’ → 判断前后为因果关系 → 选择So

8 空 定位空格前文‘drivers were ___ or punished according to the time they took’ → 分析‘or’连接并列结构 → 推断与‘punished’（惩罚）相反的应为奖励 → 选择rewarded

9 空 定位空格前文‘And drivers hit these targets’ → 分析后文‘But they ___ hit cyclists’ → 判断‘But’表示转折，且后文为负面结果 → 推断应为‘也’撞到骑车人 → 选择also

10 空 定位空格前文‘If the target was changed to ___’ → 分析后文‘you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing’ → 推断目标与‘收入/定价’相关 → 选择revenue

11 空 定位空格所在句（If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more ___ drivers who obeyed traffic laws.） → 根据“obeyed traffic laws”推断司机特质 → 选择与“遵守交规”语义最匹配的形容词

12 空 定位空格所在句（There is another ___ : people became immensely inventive in hitting targets.） → 根据冒号后解释（人们变得极具创造性地达成目标）推断空格词义 → 选择能概括此现象的名词

13 空 定位空格所在句（Have you ___ that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time?） → 根据问句语气（Have you...?）和后文解释（航空公司调整了时间）推断动词 → 选择表示“察觉/注意到”的动词

14 空 定位空格所在句（Airlines have simply changed the time a ___ is meant to take.） → 根据前文“leave on a flight”和“arrive on time”推断空格词 → 选择表示“航班行程”的名词

15 空 定位空格所在句（The ___ of the story is simple.） → 根据固定搭配“The moral of the story”和后文总结性内容推断 → 选择表示“寓意/教训”的名词

16 空 定位空格前文‘Choose one criterion and you may well’ → 根据‘at the expense of time’等负面后果推断 → 选择表示‘牺牲’的动词

17 空 定位空格前文‘Everything can be done faster and made cheaper, but there is a’ → 根据全文‘negative consequences’主题推断 → 选择表示‘代价’的名词

18 空 定位空格前文‘Most work-related behaviors have multiple components.’ → 根据‘the others become distorted’推断 → 选择表示‘聚焦于’或‘关联于’的动词短语

19 空 定位空格前文‘Are there inspectors to’ → 根据‘that people have paid’推断 → 选择表示‘确保’或‘核实’的动词

20 空 定位空格前文‘And drivers hit these targets. But they’ → 根据‘hit cyclists’等负面后果推断 → 选择表示‘实现’或‘达成’的动词

考点：转折逻辑关系 连接词语境辨析 动词词义辨析 语境逻辑推理 副词词义辨析 语境选词 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词 推理判断 固定搭配（通用）

9. 【答案】D

1 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句说设定目标不难，后句说理解其负面后果更难，构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连接词

2 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前句说行为有多个组成部分，后句说其他部分会扭曲 → 需要一个表示强调或聚焦的动词 → 选择Emphasize

3 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机行为的具体例子 → 需要一个表示'快速'或'立即'的副词来描述观察的便捷性 → 选择quickly

4 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述乘客上车出示车票但未被仔细检查 → 需要一个表示'检查'或'核实'的动词 → 选择check

5 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机因目标而闯红灯等行为 → 后文说如果目标改为安全，司机会更遵守交通规则 → 需要一个表示'被忽视'或'被忽略'的动词 → 选择ignored

6 空 定位空格前文‘the target is’ → 分析后文‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 推断目标与‘准时’相关 → 选择punctuality

7 空 定位空格前句‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 分析后句‘the number of buses and bus lanes was increased’ → 判断前后为因果关系 → 选择So

8 空 定位空格前文‘drivers were ___ or punished according to the time they took’ → 分析‘or’连接并列结构 → 推断与‘punished’（惩罚）相反的应为奖励 → 选择rewarded

9 空 定位空格前文‘And drivers hit these targets’ → 分析后文‘But they ___ hit cyclists’ → 判断‘But’表示转折，且后文为负面结果 → 推断应为‘也’撞到骑车人 → 选择also

10 空 定位空格前文‘If the target was changed to ___’ → 分析后文‘you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing’ → 推断目标与‘收入/定价’相关 → 选择revenue

11 空 定位空格所在句（If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more ___ drivers who obeyed traffic laws.） → 根据“obeyed traffic laws”推断司机特质 → 选择与“遵守交规”语义最匹配的形容词

12 空 定位空格所在句（There is another ___ : people became immensely inventive in hitting targets.） → 根据冒号后解释（人们变得极具创造性地达成目标）推断空格词义 → 选择能概括此现象的名词

13 空 定位空格所在句（Have you ___ that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time?） → 根据问句语气（Have you...?）和后文解释（航空公司调整了时间）推断动词 → 选择表示“察觉/注意到”的动词

14 空 定位空格所在句（Airlines have simply changed the time a ___ is meant to take.） → 根据前文“leave on a flight”和“arrive on time”推断空格词 → 选择表示“航班行程”的名词

15 空 定位空格所在句（The ___ of the story is simple.） → 根据固定搭配“The moral of the story”和后文总结性内容推断 → 选择表示“寓意/教训”的名词

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考点：转折逻辑关系 连接词语境辨析 动词词义辨析 语境逻辑推理 副词词义辨析 语境选词 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词 推理判断 固定搭配（通用）

10. 【答案】B

1 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句说设定目标不难，后句说理解其负面后果更难，构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连接词

2 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前句说行为有多个组成部分，后句说其他部分会扭曲 → 需要一个表示强调或聚焦的动词 → 选择Emphasize

3 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机行为的具体例子 → 需要一个表示'快速'或'立即'的副词来描述观察的便捷性 → 选择quickly

4 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述乘客上车出示车票但未被仔细检查 → 需要一个表示'检查'或'核实'的动词 → 选择check

5 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机因目标而闯红灯等行为 → 后文说如果目标改为安全，司机会更遵守交通规则 → 需要一个表示'被忽视'或'被忽略'的动词 → 选择ignored

6 空 定位空格前文‘the target is’ → 分析后文‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 推断目标与‘准时’相关 → 选择punctuality

7 空 定位空格前句‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 分析后句‘the number of buses and bus lanes was increased’ → 判断前后为因果关系 → 选择So

8 空 定位空格前文‘drivers were ___ or punished according to the time they took’ → 分析‘or’连接并列结构 → 推断与‘punished’（惩罚）相反的应为奖励 → 选择rewarded

9 空 定位空格前文‘And drivers hit these targets’ → 分析后文‘But they ___ hit cyclists’ → 判断‘But’表示转折，且后文为负面结果 → 推断应为‘也’撞到骑车人 → 选择also

10 空 定位空格前文‘If the target was changed to ___’ → 分析后文‘you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing’ → 推断目标与‘收入/定价’相关 → 选择revenue

11 空 定位空格所在句（If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more ___ drivers who obeyed traffic laws.）→ 根据“obeyed traffic laws”推断司机特质 → 选择与“遵守交规”语义最匹配的形容词

12 空 定位空格所在句（There is another ___ : people became immensely inventive in hitting targets.）→ 根据冒号后解释（人们变得极具创造性地达成目标）推断空格词义 → 选择能概括此现象的名词

13 空 定位空格所在句（Have you ___ that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time?）→ 根据问句语气（Have you...?）和后文解释（航空公司调整了时间）推断动词 → 选择表示“察觉/注意到”的动词

14 空 定位空格所在句（Airlines have simply changed the time a ___ is meant to take.）→ 根据前文“leave on a flight”和“arrive on time”推断空格词 → 选择表示“航班行程”的名词

15 空 定位空格所在句（The ___ of the story is simple.）→ 根据固定搭配“The moral of the story”和后文总结性内容推断 → 选择表示“寓意/教训”的名词

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考点：转折逻辑关系 连接词语境辨析 动词词义辨析 语境逻辑推理 副词词义辨析 语境选词 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词 推理判断 固定搭配（通用）

11. 【答案】C

1 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句说设定目标不难，后句说理解其负面后果更难，构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连接词

2 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前句说行为有多个组成部分，后句说其他部分会扭曲 → 需要一个表示强调或聚焦的动词 → 选择Emphasize

3 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机行为的具体例子 → 需要一个表示'快速'或'立即'的副词来描述观察的便捷性 → 选择quickly

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6 空 定位空格前文‘the target is’ → 分析后文‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 推断目标与‘准时’相关 → 选择punctuality

7 空 定位空格前句‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 分析后句‘the number of buses and bus lanes was increased’ → 判断前后为因果关系 → 选择So

8 空 定位空格前文‘drivers were ___ or punished according to the time they took’ → 分析‘or’连接并列结构 → 推断与‘punished’（惩罚）相反的应为奖励 → 选择rewarded

9 空 定位空格前文‘And drivers hit these targets’ → 分析后文‘But they ___ hit cyclists’ → 判断‘But’表示转折，且后文为负面结果 → 推断应为‘也’撞到骑车人 → 选择also

10 空 定位空格前文‘If the target was changed to ___’ → 分析后文‘you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing’ → 推断目标与‘收入/定价’相关 → 选择revenue

11 空 定位空格所在句（If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more ___ drivers who obeyed traffic laws.）→ 根据“obeyed traffic laws”推断司机特质 → 选择与“遵守交规”语义最匹配的形容词

12 空 定位空格所在句（There is another ___ : people became immensely inventive in hitting targets.）→ 根据冒号后解释（人们变得极具创造性地达成目标）推断空格词义 → 选择能概括此现象的名词

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14 空 定位空格所在句（Airlines have simply changed the time a ___ is meant to take.）→ 根据前文“leave on a flight”和“arrive on time”推断空格词 → 选择表示“航班行程”的名词

15 空 定位空格所在句（The ___ of the story is simple.）→ 根据固定搭配“The moral of the story”和后文总结性内容推断 → 选择表示“寓意/教训”的名词

16 空 定位空格前文‘Choose one criterion and you may well’ → 根据‘at the expense of time’等负面后果推断 → 选择表示‘牺牲’的动词

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18 空 定位空格前文‘Most work-related behaviors have multiple components.’ → 根据‘the others become distorted’推断 → 选择表示‘聚焦于’或‘关联于’的动词短语

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考点：转折逻辑关系 连接词语境辨析 动词词义辨析 语境逻辑推理 副词词义辨析 语境选词 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词 推理判断 固定搭配（通用）

12. 【答案】B

1 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句说设定目标不难，后句说理解其负面后果更难，构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连接词

2 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前句说行为有多个组成部分，后句说其他部分会扭曲 → 需要一个表示强调或聚焦的动词 → 选择Emphasize

3 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机行为的具体例子 → 需要一个表示'快速'或'立即'的副词来描述观察的便捷性 → 选择quickly

4 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述乘客上车出示车票但未被仔细检查 → 需要一个表示'检查'或'核实'的动词 → 选择check

5 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机因目标而闯红灯等行为 → 后文说如果目标改为安全，司机会更遵守交通规则 → 需要一个表示'被忽视'或'被忽略'的动词 → 选择ignored

6 空 定位空格前文‘the target is’ → 分析后文‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 推断目标与‘准时’相关 → 选择punctuality

7 空 定位空格前句‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 分析后句‘the number of buses and bus lanes was increased’ → 判断前后为因果关系 → 选择So

8 空 定位空格前文‘drivers were ___ or punished according to the time they took’ → 分析‘or’连接并列结构 → 推断与‘punished’（惩罚）相反的应为奖励 → 选择rewarded

9 空 定位空格前文‘And drivers hit these targets’ → 分析后文‘But they ___ hit cyclists’ → 判断‘But’表示转折，且后文为负面结果 → 推断应为‘也’撞到骑车人 → 选择also

10 空 定位空格前文‘If the target was changed to ___’ → 分析后文‘you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing’ → 推断目标与‘收入/定价’相关 → 选择revenue

11 空 定位空格所在句（If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more ___ drivers who obeyed traffic laws.） → 根据“obeyed traffic laws”推断司机特质 → 选择与“遵守交规”语义最匹配的形容词

12 空 定位空格所在句（There is another ___ : people became immensely inventive in hitting targets.） → 根据冒号后解释（人们变得极具创造性地达成目标）推断空格词义 → 选择能概括此现象的名词

13 空 定位空格所在句（Have you ___ that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time?） → 根据问句语气（Have you...?）和后文解释（航空公司调整了时间）推断动词 → 选择表示“察觉/注意到”的动词

14 空 定位空格所在句（Airlines have simply changed the time a ___ is meant to take.） → 根据前文“leave on a flight”和“arrive on time”推断空格词 → 选择表示“航班行程”的名词

15 空 定位空格所在句（The ___ of the story is simple.） → 根据固定搭配“The moral of the story”和后文总结性内容推断 → 选择表示“寓意/教训”的名词

16 空 定位空格前文‘Choose one criterion and you may well’ → 根据‘at the expense of time’等负面后果推断 → 选择表示‘牺牲’的动词

17 空 定位空格前文‘Everything can be done faster and made cheaper, but there is a’ → 根据全文‘negative consequences’主题推断 → 选择表示‘代价’的名词

18 空 定位空格前文‘Most work-related behaviors have multiple components.’ → 根据‘the others become distorted’推断 → 选择表示‘聚焦于’或‘关联于’的动词短语

19 空 定位空格前文‘Are there inspectors to’ → 根据‘that people have paid’推断 → 选择表示‘确保’或‘核实’的动词

20 空 定位空格前文‘And drivers hit these targets. But they’ → 根据‘hit cyclists’等负面后果推断 → 选择表示‘实现’或‘达成’的动词

考点：转折逻辑关系 连接词语境辨析 动词词义辨析 语境逻辑推理 副词词义辨析 语境选词 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词 推理判断 固定搭配（通用）

13. 【答案】D

1 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句说设定目标不难，后句说理解其负面后果更难，构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连接词

2 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前句说行为有多个组成部分，后句说其他部分会扭曲 → 需要一个表示强调或聚焦的动词 → 选择Emphasize

3 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机行为的具体例子 → 需要一个表示'快速'或'立即'的副词来描述观察的便捷性 → 选择quickly

4 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述乘客上车出示车票但未被仔细检查 → 需要一个表示'检查'或'核实'的动词 → 选择check

5 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机因目标而闯红灯等行为 → 后文说如果目标改为安全，司机会更遵守交通规则 → 需要一个表示'被忽视'或'被忽略'的动词 → 选择ignored

6 空 定位空格前文‘the target is’ → 分析后文‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 推断目标与‘准时’相关 → 选择punctuality

7 空 定位空格前句‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 分析后句‘the number of buses and bus lanes was increased’ → 判断前后为因果关系 → 选择So

8 空 定位空格前文‘drivers were ___ or punished according to the time they took’ → 分析‘or’连接并列结构 → 推断与‘punished’（惩罚）相反的应为奖励 → 选择rewarded

9 空 定位空格前文‘And drivers hit these targets’ → 分析后文‘But they ___ hit cyclists’ → 判断‘But’表示转折，且后文为负面结果 → 推断应为‘也’撞到骑车人 → 选择also

10 空 定位空格前文‘If the target was changed to ___’ → 分析后文‘you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing’ → 推断目标与‘收入/定价’相关 → 选择revenue

11 空 定位空格所在句（If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more ___ drivers who obeyed traffic laws.） → 根据“obeyed traffic laws”推断司机特质 → 选择与“遵守交规”语义最匹配的形容词

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13 空 定位空格所在句（Have you ___ that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time?） → 根据问句语气（Have you...?）和后文解释（航空公司调整了时间）推断动词 → 选择表示“察觉/注意到”的动词

14 空 定位空格所在句（Airlines have simply changed the time a ___ is meant to take.） → 根据前文“leave on a flight”和“arrive on time”推断空格词 → 选择表示“航班行程”的名词

15 空 定位空格所在句（The ___ of the story is simple.） → 根据固定搭配“The moral of the story”和后文总结性内容推断 → 选择表示“寓意/教训”的名词

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18 空 定位空格前文‘Most work-related behaviors have multiple components.’ → 根据‘the others become distorted’推断 → 选择表示‘聚焦于’或‘关联于’的动词短语

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考点：转折逻辑关系 连接词语境辨析 动词词义辨析 语境逻辑推理 副词词义辨析 语境选词 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词 推理判断 固定搭配（通用）

14. 【答案】B

1 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句说设定目标不难，后句说理解其负面后果更难，构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连接词

2 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前句说行为有多个组成部分，后句说其他部分会扭曲 → 需要一个表示强调或聚焦的动词 → 选择Emphasize

3 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机行为的具体例子 → 需要一个表示'快速'或'立即'的副词来描述观察的便捷性 → 选择quickly

4 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述乘客上车出示车票但未被仔细检查 → 需要一个表示'检查'或'核实'的动词 → 选择check

5 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机因目标而闯红灯等行为 → 后文说如果目标改为安全，司机会更遵守交通规则 → 需要一个表示'被忽视'或'被忽略'的动词 → 选择ignored

6 空 定位空格前文‘the target is’ → 分析后文‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 推断目标与‘准时’相关 → 选择punctuality

7 空 定位空格前句‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 分析后句‘the number of buses and bus lanes was increased’ → 判断前后为因果关系 → 选择So

8 空 定位空格前文‘drivers were ___ or punished according to the time they took’ → 分析‘or’连接并列结构 → 推断与‘punished’（惩罚）相反的应为奖励 → 选择rewarded

9 空 定位空格前文‘And drivers hit these targets’ → 分析后文‘But they ___ hit cyclists’ → 判断‘But’表示转折，且后文为负面结果 → 推断应为‘也’撞到骑车人 → 选择also

10 空 定位空格前文‘If the target was changed to ___’ → 分析后文‘you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing’ → 推断目标与‘收入/定价’相关 → 选择revenue

11 空 定位空格所在句（If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more ___ drivers who obeyed traffic laws.） → 根据“obeyed traffic laws”推断司机特质 → 选择与“遵守交规”语义最匹配的形容词

12 空 定位空格所在句（There is another ___ : people became immensely inventive in hitting targets.） → 根据冒号后解释（人们变得极具创造性地达成目标）推断空格词义 → 选择能概括此现象的名词

13 空 定位空格所在句（Have you ___ that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time?） → 根据问句语气（Have you...?）和后文解释（航空公司调整了时间）推断动词 → 选择表示“察觉/注意到”的动词

14 空 定位空格所在句（Airlines have simply changed the time a ___ is meant to take.） → 根据前文“leave on a flight”和“arrive on time”推断空格词 → 选择表示“航班行程”的名词

15 空 定位空格所在句（The ___ of the story is simple.） → 根据固定搭配“The moral of the story”和后文总结性内容推断 → 选择表示“寓意/教训”的名词

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18 空 定位空格前文‘Most work-related behaviors have multiple components.’ → 根据‘the others become distorted’推断 → 选择表示‘聚焦于’或‘关联于’的动词短语

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考点：转折逻辑关系 连接词语境辨析 动词词义辨析 语境逻辑推理 副词词义辨析 语境选词 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词 推理判断 固定搭配（通用）

15. 【答案】A

1 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句说设定目标不难，后句说理解其负面后果更难，构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连接词

2 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前句说行为有多个组成部分，后句说其他部分会扭曲 → 需要一个表示强调或聚焦的动词 → 选择Emphasize

3 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机行为的具体例子 → 需要一个表示'快速'或'立即'的副词来描述观察的便捷性 → 选择quickly

4 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述乘客上车出示车票但未被仔细检查 → 需要一个表示'检查'或'核实'的动词 → 选择check

5 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机因目标而闯红灯等行为 → 后文说如果目标改为安全，司机会更遵守交通规则 → 需要一个表示'被忽视'或'被忽略'的动词 → 选择ignored

6 空 定位空格前文‘the target is’ → 分析后文‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 推断目标与‘准时’相关 → 选择punctuality

7 空 定位空格前句‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 分析后句‘the number of buses and bus lanes was increased’ → 判断前后为因果关系 → 选择So

8 空 定位空格前文‘drivers were ___ or punished according to the time they took’ → 分析‘or’连接并列结构 → 推断与‘punished’（惩罚）相反的应为奖励 → 选择rewarded

9 空 定位空格前文‘And drivers hit these targets’ → 分析后文‘But they ___ hit cyclists’ → 判断‘But’表示转折，且后文为负面结果 → 推断应为‘也’撞到骑车人 → 选择also

10 空 定位空格前文‘If the target was changed to ___’ → 分析后文‘you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing’ → 推断目标与‘收入/定价’相关 → 选择revenue

11 空 定位空格所在句（If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more ___ drivers who obeyed traffic laws.） → 根据“obeyed traffic laws”推断司机特质 → 选择与“遵守交规”语义最匹配的形容词

12 空 定位空格所在句（There is another ___ : people became immensely inventive in hitting targets.） → 根据冒号后解释（人们变得极具创造性地达成目标）推断空格词义 → 选择能概括此现象的名词

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14 空 定位空格所在句（Airlines have simply changed the time a ___ is meant to take.） → 根据前文“leave on a flight”和“arrive on time”推断空格词 → 选择表示“航班行程”的名词

15 空 定位空格所在句（The ___ of the story is simple.） → 根据固定搭配“The moral of the story”和后文总结性内容推断 → 选择表示“寓意/教训”的名词

16 空 定位空格前文‘Choose one criterion and you may well’ → 根据‘at the expense of time’等负面后果推断 → 选择表示‘牺牲’的动词

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考点：转折逻辑关系 连接词语境辨析 动词词义辨析 语境逻辑推理 副词词义辨析 语境选词 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词 推理判断 固定搭配（通用）

16. 【答案】C

1 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句说设定目标不难，后句说理解其负面后果更难，构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连接词

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7 空 定位空格前句‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 分析后句‘the number of buses and bus lanes was increased’ → 判断前后为因果关系 → 选择So

8 空 定位空格前文‘drivers were ___ or punished according to the time they took’ → 分析‘or’连接并列结构 → 推断与‘punished’（惩罚）相反的应为奖励 → 选择rewarded

9 空 定位空格前文‘And drivers hit these targets’ → 分析后文‘But they ___ hit cyclists’ → 判断‘But’表示转折，且后文为负面结果 → 推断应为‘也’撞到骑车人 → 选择also

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11 空 定位空格所在句（If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more ___ drivers who obeyed traffic laws.） → 根据“obeyed traffic laws”推断司机特质 → 选择与“遵守交规”语义最匹配的形容词

12 空 定位空格所在句（There is another ___ : people became immensely inventive in hitting targets.） → 根据冒号后解释（人们变得极具创造性地达成目标）推断空格词义 → 选择能概括此现象的名词

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考点：转折逻辑关系 连接词语境辨析 动词词义辨析 语境逻辑推理 副词词义辨析 语境选词 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词 推理判断 固定搭配（通用）

17. 【答案】D

1 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句说设定目标不难，后句说理解其负面后果更难，构成转折 → 选择表示转折的连接词

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3 空 分析空格所在句的语义 → 前文描述司机行为的具体例子 → 需要一个表示'快速'或'立即'的副词来描述观察的便捷性 → 选择quickly

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6 空 定位空格前文‘the target is’ → 分析后文‘People complained that buses were late and infrequent’ → 推断目标与‘准时’相关 → 选择punctuality

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21. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 → 匹配语篇中 ‘Research by the World Economic Forum finds that... 42 per cent of the ‘core skills’ ... will change’ → 同义替换为 ‘urgent demand for new job skills’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】A

定位AT&T → 分析其作为 ‘gold standard’ 的上下文 → 推断其作为 ‘reskilling program’ 而非 ‘fire-and-hire’ 的例证 → 同义替换为 ‘alternative to the fire-and-hire strategy’

考点：例证推理　指代衔接

23. 【答案】D

定位 ‘Efforts in Canada’ → 匹配语篇中 ‘arguably languid at best’ → 同义替换为 ‘appeared to be insufficient’

考点：细节定位　词义推断

24. 【答案】C

定位第三段 → 捕捉 ‘In the medical field... there were still clear shortages of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel’ → 直接对应 ‘a lack of medical workers’

考点：细节定位　事实匹配

25. 【答案】B

定位 ‘Scandinavian Airlines’ → 匹配语篇中 ‘furlough 90 per cent of their cabin staff... start up a short retrain’ → 同义替换为 ‘prepare their laid-off workers for other jobs’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】B

定位观点句 → 识别同义替换（well-being ↔ health） → 得出答案

考点：观点定位　同义替换

27. 【答案】C

定位报告数据 → 匹配原文事实（85%土地用于肉奶） → 得出答案

考点：事实定位　数据匹配

28. 【答案】C

定位限制原因句 → 提取核心原因（soil or climate） → 得出答案

考点：因果定位　原因提取

29. 【答案】A

定位末段数据 → 推理（仅23%自产） → 得出答案

考点：数据推理　同义替换

30. 【答案】B

定位作者评价句 → 识别语气词（grave, wouldn't help） → 得出答案

考点：态度识别　语气判断

31. 【答案】A

定位至描述收购后情况的段落 → 提取关键信息“teams of engineers stayed on” → 同义替换为“engineers were retained”

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

32. 【答案】B

定位至批评者观点段落 → 提取“chew up any innovative companies”和“bought the seedlings and closed them down” → 推断其核心是消除潜在竞争对手

考点：推理判断　观点态度

33. 【答案】C

定位至Paul Arnold的引言 → 提取其担忧“are they good for the American economy? I don't know.” → 推断其担忧的是对国民经济的潜在危害

考点：推理判断　观点态度

34. 【答案】C

定位至FTC行动段落 → 提取“asked... for information about their many small acquisitions” → 同义替换为“examine small acquisitions”

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

35. 【答案】A

定位至描述收购金额的段落 → 提取“a drop in the ocean compared with their massive financial reserves” → 推断其财务压力很小

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

36. 【答案】B

定位首段核心研究主题 → 提炼Ambady研究的核心概念'thin slicing'与第一印象的可靠性 → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　研究主题识别

37. 【答案】A

定位'Accuracy dropped dramatically'所在句 → 提取导致准确率下降的条件'writing down reasons for their judgment' → 同义替换为'focused on specific details' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

38. 【答案】A

定位Judith Hall的引言 → 分析类比'开车'与'思考太多'的关系 → 推断其意图说明反思/过度思考会干扰自动处理 → 得出答案

考点：类比推理　言外之意推断

39. 【答案】D

定位'complex decisions'相关段落 → 提取'focus on their feelings rather than on details'这一建议 → 同义替换为'follow your feelings' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

40. 【答案】B

定位最后一段 → 概括段落核心：直觉在特定条件下（如复杂决策）有特殊力量，但过度分析会损害判断 → 推断出'反思可能影响直觉任务' → 得出答案

考点：段落主旨概括　推理判断

41. 【答案】C

41. 本段首句提出“hold off on voicing your opinion”，随后解释原因：可能还没想清楚、想先了解群体看法、若预判他人也会反对可先“gather your army”，并建议在会议或公共场合推迟私下沟通。核心是判断是否暂缓表达异议。

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46. 【答案】我们往往认为，朋友和家人是我们获得联系、欢笑与温暖的最大来源。尽管这或许确是事实，研究人员最…

strike up a conversation 译为'展开交谈'; misplaced anxiety 译为'不必要的焦虑'; flattered 译为'受宠若惊'

考点：strike up a conversation 译为'展开交谈'　misplaced anxiety 译为'不必要的焦虑'　flattered 译为'受宠若惊'

47. 【答案】Dear Jack,
I am writing to warmly invite you…

根据邮件写作要求，构建包含邀请与细节说明的复合句式，并运用恰当的动词搭配。

考点：邮件格式与结构　邀请与说明的复合句式构建　动词搭配（如 take part in, take on a role）　SVO主干清晰表达

48. 【答案】The bar chart illustrates the ways residents…

考生需先准确解读图表数据（细节定位），再组织成结构清晰的短文（谋篇布局），并运用多样句式进行描述和评论。

考点：图表数据解读　文章结构组织　句式变化与复杂句构建