考研 · 2025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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一、完形填空（共 20 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 10 分）

There are many understandable reasons why you might find it difficult to ask for help when you need it. Psychologists have been interested in this ___1___ for decades, not least because people's widespread ___2___ to ask for help has led to some high-profile failures. Asking for help takes ___3___ . It involves communicating a need on your part—there's something you can't do. ___4___ you're broadcasting your own weaknesses, which can be ___5___ . You might worry about coming across as incompetent. You might have ___6___ about losing control of whatever it is you're asking for help with. ___7___ someone starts to help, perhaps they'll take over, or get credit for your earlier efforts. Yet another ___8___ that you might be worried about is being a nuisance or ___9___ the person you go to for help. If you struggle with low self-esteem, you might find it especially difficult to ___10___ for help because you have the added worry of the other person ___11___ your request. You might see such refusals as implying something ___12___ about the status of your relationship with them. To ___13___ these difficulties, try to remind yourself that everyone needs help sometimes. Nobody knows everything and can do everything all by themselves. And while you might ___14___ coming across as incompetent, there's actually research that shows that advice-seekers are ___15___ as more competent, not less. Perhaps most encouraging of all is a paper from 2022 by researchers at Stanford University that involved a mix of contrived help-seeking interactions and asking people to ___16___ times they'd sought help in the past. The findings showed that help-seekers generally underestimate how ___17___ other people will be to help and how good it'll make the help-giver feel (for most people, having the chance to help someone is highly ___18___). So, bear all this in mind the next time you need to ask for help. ___19___ take care over who you ask and when you ask them. And if someone can't help right now, avoid taking it personally. They might just be too ___20___ , or they might not feel confident about their ability to help.

1. A. illusion B. discussion C. tradition D. question
2. A. reluctance B. ambition C. tendency D. enthusiasm
3. A. attention B. talent C. courage D. patience
4. A. At any time B. In other words C. By all means D. On the contrary
5. A. unrealistic B. deceptive C. tiresome D. uncomfortable
6. A. doubts B. concerns C. suggestions D. secrets
7. A. Once B. Unless C. Although D. Before
8. A. theory B. choice C. factor D. context
9. A. overpraising B. outperforming C. reassessing D. inconveniencing
10. A. reach out B. settle down C. turn over D. look back
11. A. declining B. considering C. criticising D. evaluating

12. A. unnecessary B. negative C. strange D. impractical

13. A. explain B. identify C. predict D. overcome

14. A. deny B. forget C. miss D. fear

15. A. disguised B. perceived C. followed D. introduced

16. A. recall B. classify C. analyse D. compare

17. A. brave B. disappointed C. willing D. hesitant

18. A. relaxing B. surprising C. rewarding D. demanding

19. A. Thus B. Also C. Finally D. Instead

20. A. polite B. proud C. busy D. lazy

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

41. Great ideas don't stand alone. In other words, you can't mention your suggestion once and expect it to be adopted. To see a change, you'll need to champion your plan and sell its merits. In addition, you need to be willing to stand up to scrutiny and criticism and be prepared to explain your innovation in different ways for various audiences. _____

42. Sometimes it makes sense to go to your boss first. But other times, it's useful to build a coalition among your co-workers or other stakeholders. When it works, it works great—because you're ready for your stubborn supervisor's pushback with answers like, "Actually, I connected with a few people in our tech department to discuss how much time these kinds of website updates would take, and they suggested they have the bandwidth." _____

43. One of the biggest barriers to gaining buy-in occurs when the owner of an idea is viewed as argumentative, defensive, or close-minded. Because, let's be honest: No one likes a know-it-all. So, if people disagree with you, don't be indignant. Instead, listen to their concerns fully, try to understand their perspective, and include their concerns (and possible remedies) in future discussions. So, instead of saying, "Martha, our current slogan is confusing and should be updated," you could try, "Martha raises a great point that our current slogan has a long history for our stakeholders, but I wonder if we might be able to brainstorm a tagline that could build on that—and be clearer for new customers." _____

44. New ideas are the grandchildren of old ones. In other words, don't throw old solutions under the bus to make your improvement stand out. Remember that in light of whatever the problem the old system solved—or, maybe, has failed to solve in recent memory—it was a great idea at the time. Appreciating the older contributions as you suggest future innovations helps bolster the credibility of your idea. _____

45. When pitching a new idea, it's important to use the language of abundance instead of the language of deficit. Instead of saying what is wrong, broken, or suboptimal, talk about what is right, fixable, or ideal. For example, try, "I can see lots of applications for this new approach" rather than, "This innovation is the only way." Be optimistic but realistic, and you will stand out. _____

三、英译汉（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

46. You know the moment—the conversation slows, then there's a pause. It's awkward, and so awkward that some people will panic and say anything. Do we all find such silences so stressful? Researchers analysed the frequency and impact of gaps greater than 2 seconds during conversations, including an overview of previous studies which indicate that the fear of awkward silences can be so extreme that people avoid talking to strangers, even though doing so is likely to be an enjoyable experience. During conversations with short gaps, people feel more connected to their conversation partners. But such feelings of connection markedly dip when entering a long gap. Long gaps between strangers are likely to be followed by a change in topic. But the opposite seems to be true for conversations between friends. Long gaps there saw increased connection. Between friends, longer gaps seem to provide natural moments for reflection and expression.

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）

U.S. customers historically tipped people they assumed were earning most of their income via tips, such as restaurant servers earning less than the minimum wage. In the early 2010s, a wide range of businesses started processing purchases with iPads and other digital payment systems. These systems often prompted customers to tip for services that were not previously tipped. Today's tip requests are often not connected to the salary and service norms that used to determine when and how people tip. Customers in the past nearly always paid tips after receiving a service, such as at the conclusion of a restaurant meal, after getting a haircut or once a pizza was delivered. That timing could reward high-quality service and give workers an incentive to provide it. It's becoming more common for tips to be requested beforehand. And new tipping technology may even automatically add tips. The prevalence of digital payment devices has made it easier to ask customers for a tip. That helps explain why tip requests are creeping into new kinds of services. Customers now routinely see menus of suggested default options—often well above 20% of what they owe. The amounts have risen from 10% or less in the 1950s to 15% around the year 2000 to 20% or higher today. This increase is sometimes called tipflation—the expectation of ever-higher tip amounts. Tipping has always been a vital source of income for workers in historically tipped services, like restaurants, where the tipped minimum wage can be as low as US$2.13 an hour. Tip creep and tipflation are now further supplementing the income of many low-wage service workers. Notably, tipping primarily benefits some of these workers, such as waiters, but not others, such as cooks and dishwashers. To ensure that all employees were paid fair wages, some restaurants banned tipping and increased prices, but this movement toward no-tipping services has largely fizzled out. So, to increase employee wages without raising prices, more employers are succumbing to the temptations of tip creep and tipflation. However, many customers are frustrated because they feel they are being asked for too high of a tip, too often. And, as our research emphasizes, tipping now seems to be more coercive, less generous and often completely dissociated from service quality.

21. According to Paragraph 1, the practice of tipping in the U.S. _____.

A. was regarded as a sign of generosity
B. was considered essential for waiters
C. was a way of rewarding diligence
D. was optional in most businesses

22. Compared with tips in the past, today's tips _____.

A. are paid much less frequently
B. are less often requested in advance
C. have less to do with service quality
D. contribute less to workers' income

23. Tip requests are creeping into new kinds of services as a result of _____.

A. the advancement of technology
B. the desire for income increase
C. the diversification of business
D. the emergence of tipflation

24. The movement toward no-tipping services was intended to _____.

A. promote consumption
B. enrich income sources
C. maintain reasonable prices
D. guarantee income fairness

25. It can be learned from the last paragraph that tipping _____.

A. is becoming a burden for customers
B. helps encourage quality service
C. is vital to business development
D. reflects the need to reduce prices

七、RA2（每小题 2 分）

When it was established, the National Health Service (NHS) was visionary: offering high-quality, timely care to meet the dominant needs of the population it served. Nearly 75 years on, with the UK facing very different health challenges, it is clear that model is out of date. From life expectancy to cancer and infant mortality rates, we are lagging behind many of our peers. With more than 6.8 million on waitlists, healthcare is becoming increasingly inaccessible for those who cannot opt to pay for private treatment; and the cost of providing healthcare is increasingly squeezing out investment in other public services. As demand for healthcare continues to grow, pressures on the workforce—which is already near breaking point—will only become more acute. Many of the answers to the crisis in health and care are well rehearsed. We need to be much better at reducing and diverting demand on health services, rather than simply managing it. Much more needs to be invested in communities and primary care to reduce our reliance on hospitals. And capacity in social care needs to be greater, to support the growing number of people living with long-term conditions. Yet despite two decades of strategies and a number of major health reforms, we have failed to make meaningful progress on any of these aims. That is why the Reform think tank is launching a new programme of work entitled "Reimagining health", supported by ten former health ministers. Together, we are calling for a much more open and honest conversation about the future of health in the UK, and an "urgent rethink" of the hospital-centric model we retain. This must begin with the question of how we maximise the health of the nation, rather than "fix" the NHS. It is estimated, for example, that healthcare accounts for only about 20% of health outcomes. Much more important are the places we live, work and socialise—yet there is no clear cross-government strategy for improving these social determinants of health. Worse, when policies like the national obesity strategy are scrapped, taxpayers are left with the heavy price tag of treating the illnesses, like diabetes, that result. Reform wants to ask how power and resources should be distributed in our health system. What health functions should remain at the centre, and what should be given to local leaders, often responsible for services that create health, and with a much better understanding of the needs of their populations?

26. According to the first two paragraphs, the NHS _____.

A. is troubled by funding deficiencies
B. can hardly satisfy people's needs
C. can barely retain its current employees
D. is rivalled by private medical services

27. One answer to the crisis in health and care is to _____.

A. boost the efficiency of hospitals
B. lighten the burden on social care
C. increase resources for primary care
D. reduce the pressure on communities

28. "Reimagining health" is aimed to _____.

A. reinforce hospital management
B. readjust healthcare regulations
C. restructure the health system
D. resume suspended health reforms

29. To maximise the nation's health, the author suggests _____.

A. introducing relevant taxation policies
B. paying due attention to social factors
C. reevaluating major health outcomes
D. enhancing the quality of healthcare

30. It can be inferred that local leaders should _____.

A. exercise their power more reasonably
B. develop a stronger sense of responsibility
C. play a bigger role in the health system
D. understand people's health needs better

八、RA3（每小题 2 分）

Heat action plans, or HAPs, have been proliferating in India in the past few years. In general, an HAP spells out when and how officials should issue heat warnings and alert hospitals and other institutions. Nagpur's plan, for instance, calls for hospitals to set aside "cold wards" in the summer for treating heatstroke patients, and advises builders to give construction laborers a break from work on very hot days. But implementation of existing HAPs has been uneven, according to a report from the Centre for Policy Research. Many lack adequate funding, it found. And their triggering thresholds often are not customized to the local climate. In some areas, high daytime temperatures alone might serve as an adequate trigger for alerts. But in other places, nighttime temperatures or humidity might be as important a gauge of risk as daytime highs. Mumbai's April heatstroke deaths highlighted the need for more nuanced and localized warnings, researchers say. That day's high temperature of roughly 36°C was 1°C shy of the heat wave alert threshold for coastal cities set by national meteorological authorities. But the effects of the heat were amplified by humidity—an often neglected factor in heat alert systems—and the lack of shade at the late-morning outdoor ceremony. To help improve HAPs, urban planner Rajashree Kotharkar's team is working on a model plan that outlines best practices and could be adapted to local conditions. Among other things, she says, all cities should create a vulnerability map to help focus responses on the populations most at risk. Such mapping doesn't need to be complex, Kotharkar says. "A useful map can be created by looking at even a few key parameters." For example, neighborhoods with a large elderly population or informal dwellings that cope poorly with heat could get special warnings or be bolstered with cooling centers. The Nagpur project has already created a risk and vulnerability map, which enabled Kotharkar to tell officials which neighborhoods to focus on in the event of a heat wave this summer. HAPs shouldn't just include short-term emergency responses, researchers say, but also recommend medium- to long-term measures that could make communities cooler. In Nagpur, for example, Kotharkar's team has been able to advise city officials about where to plant trees to provide shade. HAPs could also guide efforts to retrofit homes or modify building regulations. "Reducing deaths in an emergency is a good target to have, but it's the lowest target," says climate researcher Chandni Singh.

31. According to Paragraph 1, Nagpur's plan proposes measures to _____.

A. tackle extreme weather
B. ensure construction quality
C. monitor emergency warnings
D. address excessive workloads

32. One problem with existing HAPs is that they _____.

A. prove too costly to be implemented
B. lack localized alert-issuing criteria
C. give delayed responses to heat waves
D. keep hospitals under great pressure

33. Mumbai's case shows that India's heat alert systems need to _____.

A. include other factors besides temperature
B. take subtle weather changes into account
C. prioritize potentially disastrous heat waves
D. draw further support from local authorities

34. Kotharkar holds that a vulnerability map can help _____.

A. prevent the harm of high humidity
B. target areas needing special attention
C. expand the Nagpur project's coverage
D. make relief plans for heat-stricken people

35. According to the last paragraph, researchers believe that HAPs should _____.

A. focus more on heatstroke treatment
B. apply for more government grants
C. invite wider public participation
D. serve a broader range of purposes

九、RA4（每小题 2 分）

Navigating beyond the organised pavements and parks of our urban spaces, desire paths are the unofficial footprints of a community, revealing the unspoken preferences, shared shortcuts and collective choices of humans. Often appearing as trodden dirt tracks through otherwise neat green spaces, these routes of collective disobedience cut corners, bisect lawns and cross hills, representing the natural capability of people (and animals) to go from point A to point B most effectively. Urban planners interpret desire paths as more than just convenient shortcuts; they offer valuable insights into the dynamics between planning and behaviour. Ohio State University allowed its students to navigate the Oval, a lawn in the centre of campus, freely, then proceeded to pave the desire paths, creating a web of effective routes students had established. Yet, reluctance persists among other planners to integrate desire paths into formal plans, citing concerns about safety, environmental impact, or primarily, aesthetics. A Reddit webpage devoted to the phenomenon, boasting nearly 50,000 members, showcases images of local desire paths adorned with signs instructing pedestrians to adhere to designated walkways, underscoring the rebellious nature inherent in these human-made tracks. This clash highlights an ongoing struggle between the organic, user-driven evolution of public spaces and the desire for a visually curated and controlled urban environment. The Wickquasgeck Trail is an example of a historical desire path, created by Native Americans to cross the forests of Manhattan and move between settlements quickly. This trail, when Dutch colonists arrived, was widened and made into one of the main trade roads across the island, known at the time as de Heere Straat, or Gentlemen's Street. Following the British assumption of control in New York, the street was renamed Broadway. Notably, Broadway stands out as one of the few areas in NYC that defies the grid-based system applied to the rest of the city, cutting a diagonal across parts of the city. In online spaces, desire paths have sparked a fascination that can approach obsession, with the Reddit page serving as a hub. Contributors offer a wide array of stories, from little-known new shortcuts to long-established alternate routes. Animal desire paths, such as ducks forging trails through frozen ponds or dogs carving direct routes in gardens, highlight the adaptability of these trails in both human and animal experiences. As desire paths criss- cross through both physical and virtual landscapes, they stand as a proof of the collective insistence on forging unconventional routes and embracing the spirit of communal choice.

36. According to Paragraph 1, desire paths are a result of _____.

A. the curiosity to explore surrounding hills
B. the necessity to preserve green spaces
C. the tendency to pursue convenience
D. the wish to find comfort in solitude

37. It can be inferred that Ohio State University _____.

A. intends to improve its desire paths
B. leads in the research on desire paths
C. guides the creation of its desire paths
D. takes a positive view of desire paths

38. The images on the Reddit webpage reflect _____.

A. conflicting opinions on the use of desire paths
B. the call to upgrade the designing of public spaces
C. the demand for proper planning of desire paths
D. growing concerns over the loss of public spaces

39. The example of the Wickquasgeck Trail illustrates _____.

A. the growth of New York City
B. the Dutch origin of desire paths
C. the importance of urban planning
D. the recognition of desire paths

40. It can be learned from the last paragraph that desire paths _____.

A. reveal humans' deep respect for nature
B. are crucial to humans' mental wellbeing
C. are a human imitation of animal behaviour
D. show a shared trait in humans and animals

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. D	2. A	3. C	4. B	5. D	6. B	7. A	8. C	9. D	10. A
11. A	12. B	13. D	14. D	15. B	16. A	17. C	18. C	19. B	20. C
21. B	22. C	23. A	24. D	25. A	26. B	27. C	28. C	29. B	30. C
31. A	32. B	33. A	34. B	35. D	36. C	37. D	38. A	39. D	40. D
41. F	42. C	43. G	44. B	45. A					

46. 你一定知道那种时刻——交谈渐缓，继而陷入停顿。这令人尴尬，甚至尴尬到有些人会慌乱地随口说点什么。我们大家都会觉得这种沉默如此令人紧张吗？研究人员分析了交谈中超过2秒的停顿出现的频率及其影响，其中包括对以往研究的综述，这些研究表明，对尴尬沉默的恐惧可能极端到让人避免与陌生人交谈，尽管这样做本可能是一次愉快的经历。在短停顿的交谈中，人们感到与交谈伙伴更亲近。但一旦进入长停顿，这种亲近感会明显下降。陌生人之间的长停顿之后往往会转换话题。但朋友之间的交谈似乎恰恰相反。那里的长停顿反而增进了亲近感。在朋友之间，较长的停顿似乎为反思与表达提供了自然的时机。

47. Dear John,
I hope this email finds you well. I am now planning a short play based on the classic Chinese novel Journey to
the West, and I want to tell you about it. The play retells how the Monkey King protects his master on the
journey west, showing courage and loyalty.
I am writing to invite you to take part in it. With your rich stage experience, you would be perfect for the role
of the Monkey King. We will start rehearsing next week. Could you please reply and let me know whether you
can join us?
Looking forward to your reply. Yours, Li Ming

48. The bar chart clearly illustrates the main leisure activities of the elderly in a certain community. As is shown,
watching TV ranks far ahead of the rest, chosen by 90.8% of the respondents, followed by taking a walk at
68.3%. By contrast, growing flowers and reading account for only 34.7% and 31.8% respectively, while
playing chess sits at the bottom, favored by merely 18.4%.
These figures reveal that passive and effortless pastimes clearly dominate the daily lives of senior citizens.
Watching TV and walking cost little and demand neither special skills nor companions, so they naturally
appeal to the majority. In contrast, hobbies such as chess or gardening require more energy, patience or
partners, which explains their limited popularity.
In my view, this pattern deserves our attention. Physical and social activities benefit the health of the elderly far

more than sitting before a screen. Therefore, communities should organize richer events to encourage older
people to step outside and enjoy a more colorful later life.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

1 空 定位空格前 'this' 指代前文 'find it difficult to ask for help' 这一现象 → 结合后文 'for decades' 与心理学家长期关注的语境 → 选择表示‘问题/议题’的名词

2 空 定位空格后 'to ask for help' 与 'led to some high-profile failures' → 推断此处需一个表示‘不愿/抗拒’的名词 → 选择与‘寻求帮助困难’语义一致的词

3 空 定位空格后 'It involves communicating a need... broadcasting your own weaknesses' → 推断此处需一个表示‘勇气/胆量’的名词 → 选择与‘暴露弱点’语义一致的词

4 空 定位空格前后句 'there's something you can't do' 与 'you're broadcasting your own weaknesses' → 判断两句为解释说明关系 → 选择表示‘换句话说’的连接词

5 空 定位空格前 'broadcasting your own weaknesses' 与后文 'worry about coming across as incompetent' → 推断此处需一个表示‘不舒服/尴尬’的形容词 → 选择与‘暴露弱点’语义一致的词

6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义一致性 → 选择与‘worry’、‘losing control’等负面情绪并列的词汇

7 空 分析空格所在句的逻辑关系 → 判断从句与主句的时间先后 → 选择表示‘一旦’的连词

8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘this...’指代前文‘reasons’ → 选择能概括‘reasons’且与‘for decades’搭配的抽象名词

9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘being a nuisance or...’的并列结构 → 选择与‘nuisance’（麻烦）语义并列且能与‘the person’搭配的动词

10 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘for help’的搭配 → 选择能与‘for help’构成固定搭配的动词短语

11 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义一致性 → 选择与‘widespread’（普遍的）形成负面结果搭配的动词

12 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘broadcasting your own weaknesses’（暴露弱点）的语义 → 选择描述该行为感受的形容词

13 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘To ____ these difficulties’（为了_____这些困难）的动宾搭配 → 选择与‘difficulties’构成合理动宾关系的动词

14 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘while you might ____ coming across as incompetent’（虽然你可能_____显得无能）的语义 → 选择表达担忧心理的动词

15 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘advice-seekers are ____ as more competent’（寻求建议者被_____为更有能力）的被动语态 → 选择表示‘看待、认为’的动词过去分词

16 空 定位空格前文‘asking people to...’ → 分析宾语‘times they'd sought help in the past’ → 选择与‘回忆过去经历’语义匹配的动词

17 空 定位空格前文‘underestimate how...’ → 分析后文‘other people will be to help’ → 选择与‘帮助意愿’语义匹配的形容词

18 空 定位空格前文‘having the chance to help someone is highly...’ → 分析后文‘for most people’ → 选择与‘帮助他人带来的积极感受’语义匹配的形容词

19 空 定位空格前文‘You might worry about coming across as incompetent.’ → 分析空格后文‘you're broadcasting your own weaknesses’ → 判断前后句为并列补充关系

20 空 定位空格前文‘being a nuisance or...’ → 分析‘the person you go to for help’ → 选择与‘成为麻烦’语义并列且符合‘求助对象’语境的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句　逻辑关系判断　动词搭配　固定搭配　动词辨析　形容词

辨析　逻辑衔接词

2. 【答案】A

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10 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘for help’的搭配 → 选择能与‘for help’构成固定搭配的动词短语

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14 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘while you might ____ coming across as incompetent’（虽然你可能_____显得无能）的语义 → 选择表达担忧心理的动词

15 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘advice-seekers are ____ as more competent’（寻求建议者被_____为更有能力）的被动语态 → 选择表示‘看待、认为’的动词过去分词

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3. 【答案】C

1 空 定位空格前 'this' 指代前文 'find it difficult to ask for help' 这一现象 → 结合后文 'for decades' 与心理学家长期关注的语境 → 选择表示‘问题/议题’的名词

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4. 【答案】B

1 空 定位空格前 'this' 指代前文 'find it difficult to ask for help' 这一现象 → 结合后文 'for decades' 与心理学家长期关注的语境 → 选择表示‘问题/议题’的名词

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5. 【答案】D

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6. 【答案】B

1 空 定位空格前 'this' 指代前文 'find it difficult to ask for help' 这一现象 → 结合后文 'for decades' 与心理学家长期关注的语境 → 选择表示‘问题/议题’的名词

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7. 【答案】A

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16 空 定位空格前文‘asking people to...’ → 分析宾语‘times they'd sought help in the past’ → 选择与‘回忆过去经历’语义匹配的动词

17 空 定位空格前文‘underestimate how...’ → 分析后文‘other people will be to help’ → 选择与‘帮助意愿’语义匹配的形容词

18 空 定位空格前文‘having the chance to help someone is highly...’ → 分析后文‘for most people’ → 选择与‘帮助他人带来的积极感受’语义匹配的形容词

19 空 定位空格前文‘You might worry about coming across as incompetent.’ → 分析空格后文‘you're broadcasting your own weaknesses’ → 判断前后句为并列补充关系

20 空 定位空格前文‘being a nuisance or...’ → 分析‘the person you go to for help’ → 选择与‘成为麻烦’语义并列且符合‘求助对象’语境的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句　逻辑关系判断　动词搭配　固定搭配　动词辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑衔接词

8. 【答案】C

1 空 定位空格前 'this' 指代前文 'find it difficult to ask for help' 这一现象 → 结合后文 'for decades' 与心理学家长期关注的语境 → 选择表示‘问题/议题’的名词

2 空 定位空格后 'to ask for help' 与 'led to some high-profile failures' → 推断此处需一个表示‘不愿/抗拒’的名词 → 选择与‘寻求帮助困难’语义一致的词

3 空 定位空格后 'It involves communicating a need... broadcasting your own weaknesses' → 推断此处需一个表示‘勇气/胆量’的名词 → 选择与‘暴露弱点’语义一致的词

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5 空 定位空格前 'broadcasting your own weaknesses' 与后文 'worry about coming across as incompetent' → 推断此处需一个表示‘不舒服/尴尬’的形容词 → 选择与‘暴露弱点’语义一致的词

6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义一致性 → 选择与‘worry’、‘losing control’等负面情绪并列的词汇

7 空 分析空格所在句的逻辑关系 → 判断从句与主句的时间先后 → 选择表示‘一旦’的连词

8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘this...’指代前文‘reasons’ → 选择能概括‘reasons’且与‘for decades’搭配的抽象名词

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9. 【答案】D

1 空 定位空格前 'this' 指代前文 'find it difficult to ask for help' 这一现象 → 结合后文 'for decades' 与心理学家长期关注的语境 → 选择表示‘问题/议题’的名词

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10. 【答案】A

1 空 定位空格前 'this' 指代前文 'find it difficult to ask for help' 这一现象 → 结合后文 'for decades' 与心理学家长期关注的语境 → 选择表示‘问题/议题’的名词

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5 空 定位空格前 'broadcasting your own weaknesses' 与后文 'worry about coming across as incompetent' → 推断此处需一个表示‘不舒服/尴尬’的形容词 → 选择与‘暴露弱点’语义一致的词

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20 空 定位空格前文‘being a nuisance or...’ → 分析‘the person you go to for help’ → 选择与‘成为麻烦’语义并列且符合‘求助对象’语境的形容词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句　逻辑关系判断　动词搭配　固定搭配　动词辨析　形容词辨析　逻辑衔接词

11. 【答案】A

1 空 定位空格前 'this' 指代前文 'find it difficult to ask for help' 这一现象 → 结合后文 'for decades' 与心理学家长期关注的语境 → 选择表示‘问题/议题’的名词

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3 空 定位空格后 'It involves communicating a need... broadcasting your own weaknesses' → 推断此处需一个表示‘勇气/胆量’的名词 → 选择与‘暴露弱点’语义一致的词

4 空 定位空格前后句 'there's something you can't do' 与 'you're broadcasting your own weaknesses' → 判断两句为解释说明关系 → 选择表示‘换句话说’的连接词

5 空 定位空格前 'broadcasting your own weaknesses' 与后文 'worry about coming across as incompetent' → 推断此处需一个表示‘不舒服/尴尬’的形容词 → 选择与‘暴露弱点’语义一致的词

6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义一致性 → 选择与‘worry’、‘losing control’等负面情绪并列的词汇

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12. 【答案】B

1 空 定位空格前 'this' 指代前文 'find it difficult to ask for help' 这一现象 → 结合后文 'for decades' 与心理学家长期关注的语境 → 选择表示‘问题/议题’的名词

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13. 【答案】D

1 空 定位空格前 'this' 指代前文 'find it difficult to ask for help' 这一现象 → 结合后文 'for decades' 与心理学家长期关注的语境 → 选择表示‘问题/议题’的名词

2 空 定位空格后 'to ask for help' 与 'led to some high-profile failures' → 推断此处需一个表示‘不愿/抗拒’的名词 → 选择与‘寻求帮助困难’语义一致的词

3 空 定位空格后 'It involves communicating a need... broadcasting your own weaknesses' → 推断此处需一个表示‘勇气/胆量’的名词 → 选择与‘暴露弱点’语义一致的词

4 空 定位空格前后句 'there's something you can't do' 与 'you're broadcasting your own weaknesses' → 判断两句为解释说明关系 → 选择表示‘换句话说’的连接词

5 空 定位空格前 'broadcasting your own weaknesses' 与后文 'worry about coming across as incompetent' → 推断此处需一个表示‘不舒服/尴尬’的形容词 → 选择与‘暴露弱点’语义一致的词

6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义一致性 → 选择与‘worry’、‘losing control’等负面情绪并列的词汇

7 空 分析空格所在句的逻辑关系 → 判断从句与主句的时间先后 → 选择表示‘一旦’的连词

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15. 【答案】B

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16. 【答案】A

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17. 【答案】C

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21. 【答案】B

定位首段关于美国小费历史的描述 → 提取 ‘historically tipped people they assumed were earning most of their income via tips’ 这一核心信息 → 同义替换为 ‘essential for waiters’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　词义猜测

22. 【答案】C

定位原文关于过去与现在小费对比的段落 → 提取 ‘Today's tip requests are often not connected to the salary and service norms’ 及 ‘That timing could reward high-quality service’ → 推理得出现在的小费与服务质量关联减弱

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

23. 【答案】A

定位 ‘tip requests are creeping into new kinds of services’ 所在句 → 向前寻找原因 → 提取 ‘The prevalence of digital payment devices has made it easier to ask customers for a tip’ → 同义替换为 ‘advancement of technology’

考点：细节定位与捕捉

24. 【答案】D

定位 ‘the movement toward no-tipping services’ 所在句 → 提取其目的 ‘To ensure that all employees were paid fair wages’ → 同义替换为 ‘guarantee income fairness’

考点：细节定位与捕捉

25. 【答案】A

定位最后一段关于顾客感受的描述 → 提取 ‘many customers are frustrated because they feel they are being asked for too high of a tip, too often’ → 推理得出小费正成为顾客的负担

考点：推理判断　观点态度

26. 【答案】B

定位首段核心问题 → 提取 ‘out of date’、‘lagging behind’、‘inaccessible’ 等关键信息 → 同义替换为 ‘can hardly satisfy people's needs’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

27. 【答案】C

定位 ‘answers to the crisis... are well rehearsed’ 后的具体建议 → 提取 ‘invested in communities and primary care’ → 同义替换为 ‘increase resources for primary care’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

28. 【答案】C

定位 ‘Reimagining health’ 项目目标 → 提取 ‘rethink of the hospital-centric model’、‘maximise the health of the nation’ → 推断其核心是系统性重构 → 同义替换为 ‘restructure the health system’

考点：主旨概括　推理判断

29. 【答案】B

定位 ‘maximise the health of the nation’ 后的论述 → 提取 ‘social determinants of health’、‘places we live, work and socialise’ → 推断需关注社会因素 → 同义替换为 ‘paying due attention to social factors’

考点：推理判断　细节支撑

30. 【答案】C

定位‘power and resources’相关论述 → 结合‘cross-government strategy’缺失的现状 → 推断地方领导者需在体系中扮演更大角色 → 同义替换为‘play a bigger role in the health system’

考点：推理判断　逻辑衔接

31. 【答案】A

定位Nagpur's plan → 提取其具体措施（cold wards, break from work） → 归纳其目的为应对极端高温天气 → 同义替换为tackle extreme weather

考点：细节定位　语境选词　同义替换

32. 【答案】B

定位问题描述段落 → 提取“triggering thresholds often are not customized to the local climate” → 推理其含义为缺乏本地化的警报发布标准 → 同义替换为lack localized alert-issuing criteria

考点：细节定位　推理判断　同义替换

33. 【答案】A

定位Mumbai案例 → 提取其死亡原因（湿度被忽视） → 推理出警报系统需要纳入温度以外的因素 → 同义替换为include other factors besides temperature

考点：推理判断　细节定位　同义替换

34. 【答案】B

定位Kotharkar关于vulnerability map的论述 → 提取其功能“help focus responses on the populations most at risk” → 同义替换为target areas needing special attention

考点：细节定位　推理判断　同义替换

35. 【答案】D

定位最后一段 → 提取核心观点“shouldn't just include short-term emergency responses, but also recommend medium- to long-term measures” → 推理其含义为HAPs应服务于更广泛的目的（短期+中长期） → 同义替换为serve a broader range of purposes

考点：主旨大意　推理判断　同义替换

36. 【答案】C

定位第一段对 desire paths 的定义 → 提取其核心特征 'most effectively' → 同义替换为 'pursue convenience' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

37. 【答案】D

定位俄亥俄州立大学的案例 → 分析其行为 'allowed... freely, then proceeded to pave' → 推断其态度是接纳而非抵制 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度

38. 【答案】A

定位 Reddit 网页图片描述 → 提取关键信息 'signs instructing pedestrians to adhere to designated walkways' → 推断这反映了规划与行为之间的冲突 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代衔接

39. 【答案】D

定位 Wickquasgeck Trail 的例子 → 分析其历史演变（原住民小径→荷兰人拓宽为贸易路→英国人命名为百老汇）→ 推断该例子旨在说明欲望路径最终被官方认可和采纳 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　篇章结构

40. 【答案】D

定位最后一段关于 desire paths 的描述 → 提取 'representing the natural capability of people (and animals) to go from point A to point B most effectively' → 同义替换为 'show a shared trait in humans and animals' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

41. 【答案】F

41. 本段强调提出想法后要主动推广、反复说明并面对质疑，对应“推销员”式做法。
42. 本段强调先与同事或其他利益相关者建立联盟，借助他人意见来应对上司阻力。
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考点：champion your plan and sell its merits　stand up to scrutiny and criticism　explain your innovation in different ways　build a coalition among your co-workers or other stakeholders　connected with a few people in our tech department　ready for your stubborn supervisor's pushback　viewed as argumentative, defensive, or close-minded　No one likes a know-it-all　listen to their concerns fully, try to understand their perspective　New ideas are the grandchildren of old ones　don't throw old solutions under the bus　Appreciating the older contributions　use the language of abundance instead of the language of deficit　talk about what is right, fixable, or ideal　Be optimistic but realistic

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44. 本段强调新想法源于旧想法，不要贬低旧方案，要肯定过去的贡献。
45. 本段强调推介新想法时要使用“丰盈”语言而非“匮乏”语言，多看积极、可修复和理想的一面。

考点：champion your plan and sell its merits stand up to scrutiny and criticism explain your innovation in different ways build a coalition among your co-workers or other stakeholders connected with a few people in our tech department ready for your stubborn supervisor's pushback viewed as argumentative, defensive, or close-minded No one likes a know-it-all listen to their concerns fully, try to understand their perspective New ideas are the grandchildren of old ones don't throw old solutions under the bus Appreciating the older contributions use the language of abundance instead of the language of deficit talk about what is right, fixable, or ideal Be optimistic but realistic

46. 【答案】你一定知道那种时刻——交谈渐缓，继而陷入停顿。这令人尴尬，甚至尴尬到有些人会慌乱地随口说点什…

翻译要点（难点词句处理 2-3 条，分号分隔）

考点：the conversation slows, then there's a pause 译为‘交谈渐缓，继而陷入停顿’，准确传达渐变与停顿承接 gaps greater than 2 seconds during conversations 译为‘交谈中超过2秒的停顿’，将 gap 意译为‘停顿’符合中文交谈语境 the opposite seems to be true for... 译为‘……似乎恰恰相反’，处理对比逻辑，保证通顺

47. 【答案】Dear John,
I hope this email finds you well.…

根据邮件格式要求，构建包含介绍戏剧和邀请参与两个核心信息的连贯段落，运用多样句式和恰当搭配完成写作。

考点：邮件格式与结构 介绍戏剧的表达 发出邀请的句式 take on a role/part 段落衔接与连贯

48. 【答案】The bar chart clearly illustrates the main…

考生需先描述图表数据趋势，再进行解读分析，最后给出评论，体现篇章结构与谋篇布局能力。

考点：图表描述与解读　数据趋势分析　观点评论与总结　段落组织与衔接