

2019 年 12 月六级考试试题（二）答案详解

Part I

Writing

【参考范文】

As one of the cornerstones of human society, family is exactly the place where the whole family lives under the same roof with love and care. In other words, every member has a certain role to play in a family to ensure harmony and happiness, which calls for a sense of family responsibility.

On the one hand, it is the sense of family responsibility that binds together family members so that they can fulfill their due responsibilities such as caring for the elders, bringing home the bacon, etc., hence a harmonious and sound family relationship, and even a stable society. Besides, kids, if nurtured in a family where parents have a strong sense of family responsibility, are more likely to be high-hearted and sober-minded in response to difficulties later in their life. On the other hand, many issues including domestic violence, abandoned kids and displaced elders are closely related to the lack of a sense of family responsibility, causing social disorder and even crimes.

Undoubtedly, importance should be attached to a sense of family responsibility either for the sustainability of a family or the common good of the society.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

Section A

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

【听力原文】

M: (1) Today, our guest is Rosie Mullender, who works as a features editor for a fashion magazine. Hi, Rosie, you're a features editor at one of the most widely-read women's magazines in the UK. What kind of responsibilities does that job entail?

W: We spend our days looking at ideas from journalists, writing copy for the magazine and website, and editing. We do random things like asking people in the street questions and testing sports clothing. We also do less tangible things like understanding what our readers want. It's certainly varied and sometimes bizarre.

M: During your working day, what kind of work might you typically do?

W: (2) My day mainly incorporates responding to emails, writing and editing stories and coming up with new feature ideas.

M: How does the job of features editor differ from that of fashion editor, or other editorial positions?

W: The features team deals with articles such as careers, reports, confidence and confessions—everything except fashion and beauty.

M: (3) A lot of people believe that working at a magazine is a glamorous job. Is this an accurate representation of

what you do?

W: I'd say it's glamorous to an extent, but not in the way it's portrayed in films. We do have our moments, such as interviewing celebrities and attending parties, which is a huge thrill. Ultimately, though, we're the same as our readers, but working in a job we're all very lucky to have.

M: Did you have to overcome any difficulties to reach this point in your career? How did you manage to do this?

W: (4) I had to be really persistent and it was very hard work. After three years of working in a petrol station and doing unpaid work, I still hadn't managed to get an entry-level job. I was lucky that my last desperate attempt led to a job. I told myself that all experiences make you a better journalist in the long run. And luckily, I was right.

1. What is the woman's profession?

【答案】D

【解析】对话开始时，男士在介绍女士时就直接明确地指出了她的职业，即今天的嘉宾是一名时尚杂志的专栏编辑，因此选择D项。

2. What is one of the woman's main responsibilities?

【答案】C

【解析】在对话中男士询问女士一般做些什么工作，女士回答，她每天的工作主要有回复邮件、撰写并编辑新闻报道，以及提出新的专栏想法等。选项中只有“回复日常邮件”被提及，因此选择C项。

3. What do many people think about the woman's job?

【答案】B

【解析】在对话中男士提到，很多人认为在杂志社工作是特别有趣且令人着迷的工作。原文 glamorous 意为“富有魅力的，迷人的”，B项中的 fascinating 意为“迷人的，极其有趣的”，是原文对话中 glamorous 的同义词，因此选择B项。

4. What helped the woman to get her current position?

【答案】A

【解析】对话中男士询问女士经历了哪些困难做到如今的职位，女士回答，她必须一直坚持，这并非易事。她在加油站做了3年没有薪水的工作也没有放弃，最后一搏得到了现在这份工作，可见是她的坚持不懈十分重要，因此选择A项。

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

【听力原文】

W: Are you watching any good shows these days?

M: Actually, yes. (5-1) I'm watching a great satire called *Frankie*. I think you'd like it.

W: Really? What's it about?

M: It's about a real guy named Frankie. He is a famous comedian in New York, and the show is a mixture of

comedy and drama loosely depicting his life.

W: I'm sorry. Do you mean to say it's a real-life series about a real person? It's non-fiction, is it?

M: No...not really, no. (6-2)It's fiction, as what happens in every episode is made up. However, the lead role is a comedian by the name of Frankie and he plays himself. So Frankie, in both real life and in the TV show, lives in New York City, is a comic, is divorced and has two little daughters. All those things are true. But aside from him, all his friends and family are played by actors. And the plots and events that take place are also invented.

W: Oh, I think I see now. That sounds like a very original concept.

M: Yes, it is. (5-2)(6-1)In fact, the whole show is written, directed, edited and produced by him, and is very funny and has won many awards.

W: That's cool. (7)I will try to download it. I'm watching a comedy called *The Big Bang Theory*. It's a huge hit around the world.

M: Oh yes, I've heard of it, but never actually watched it.

W: Well, then you should check it out. It's also very funny. It's about four male scientists and a female waitress. The men are very socially awkward, but very bright. And this is contrasted by the lady's social skills and common sense. (8)The show has been running for over 10 years and some of the actors are practically global superstars. Now that they are such famous celebrities.

5. What does the man think of the satire *Frankie* he recently watched?

【答案】A

【解析】对话中男士表示，他最近看了一部很棒的讽刺剧 *Frankie* 《弗兰基》，并在后文用到 funny “非常有趣” 来形容这部剧，A 选项中的 enjoyable “有趣的，愉快的” 是原文 funny 一词的同义词，因此选择 A 项。

6. What does the man say is special about the satire *Frankie*?

【答案】D

【解析】对话中男士指出，《弗兰基》这部剧是由弗兰基本人编剧、导演、剪辑并监制的。原文并未提及演员信息，因此排除 A 项；文中又提到这部剧都是虚构的，因此排除 B 和 C 项；D 选项为原文复述，因此选 D 项。

7. What does the woman say she is going to do with the satire *Frankie*?

【答案】D

【解析】对话中女士表示，她会试着把《弗兰基》这部剧下载下来，可以推测出这位女士会把这部剧下载下来并试着看一下。其余选项在原文中完全未提及，因此选择 D 项。

8. What does the woman say about the comedy *The Big Bang Theory*?

【答案】B

【解析】对话中女士在介绍这部剧时提到，《生活大爆炸》这部剧已经播出超过10年了。选项中的 a decade 意为“十年”，与原文中的 10 years 为同义表述，因此选择 B 项。

Section B

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

【听力原文】

Related to the use-it-or-lose-it law is the keep-moving principle. We learn about stagnation from nature: a river that stops moving gets smelly. The same thing happens to people who stop moving, either mentally or physically. (9)Those who play contact sports know that the player who usually gets hurt the most is the one who is standing still. Of course, you'll need some time to catch your breath every so often, but the essential message is keep moving, extending and learning. Ships last a lot longer when they go to sea than when they stay in the harbor. The same is true for airplanes. You don't preserve an airplane by keeping it on the ground. You preserve it by keeping it in service. We also get to live a long, healthy life by staying in service. (10)Longevity statistics reveal that the average person doesn't last very long after retirement. The moral here is "don't retire". If a fellow says, "I'm 94 years old and I worked all my life", we need to realize that is how he got to be 94—by staying involved. George Bernard Shaw won a Nobel Prize when he was nearly 70. Benjamin Franklin produced some of his best writings at the age of 84. And Pablo Picasso put brush to canvas right through his eighties. Isn't the issue how old we think we are? (11)A bonus with the keep-moving principle is that while we keep moving, we don't have a chance to worry. Hence, we avoid the dreaded "paralysis by analysis".

9. What does the speaker say about players of contact sports?

【答案】C

【解析】文章中提到，从事接触性运动的运动员都知道，受伤最严重的往往是那个站着不动的人。可以推测出，从事接触性运动的人需要通过一直不停移动以避免受伤，因此选择C项。

10. What do longevity statistics reveal about the average person?

【答案】A

【解析】文章中提到，寿命统计数据显示，一般普通人退休以后的寿命都不会太长。选项A中的 do not have many years to live 是原文 doesn't last very long 的同义表述，因此选择A项。B、C项原文未提及，D项中的保持忙碌指的是文中提到的名人，普通人并不在其列，故排除。

11. What bonus does the keep-moving principle bring us according to the speaker?

【答案】A

【解析】文章最后倒数第二句提到，不断前进原则给我们带来的好处是，当在不断前进的时候，我们就无暇去忧虑了，A项是原文的原句表述，因此选择A项。

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

【听力原文】

In 2014, one in 16 Americans visited the hospital emergency room for home injuries. One of the main causes of these accidents? A wandering mind. (12)By one estimate, people daydream through nearly half of their waking

hours. Psychologists have recently focused on the tendency to think about something other than the task one is doing. (13)For one experiment, researchers developed an App to analyze the relationship between daydreaming and happiness. They found that the average person's mind wandered most frequently (about 65% of the time) during personal activities such as brushing their teeth and combing their hair. Respondents' minds tended to wander more when they felt upset rather than happy; they were more likely to wander toward pleasant topics than unpleasant ones. How do daydreams affect daydreamers? A wandering mind leaves us vulnerable when driving. In one study, researchers interviewed 955 people involved in traffic accidents. The majority of them reported having daydreamed just before the accident. (14)Yet other research suggests that daydreaming has benefits. Researchers have found that it gives us a chance to think about our goals, and it also seems to increase creativity. In one experiment, 145 undergraduates completed four "unusual uses" tasks, each requiring them to list as many uses as possible for an everyday object. After the first pair of tasks was completed, one group of participants was assigned an undemanding activity intended to cause their minds to wander. (15)When all the participants proceeded to the second pair of tasks, the daydreamers performed 40% better than the others.

12. What does the passage say about people's mind?

【答案】B

【解析】文章开篇处提到，据估计，人们几乎有一半醒着的时间都是在做白日梦，即思维处于发散游离状态。B选项中的 wanders 意为“走神，游离，（思想）开小差”，此句意为“人在清醒的一半时间内，思维都在游离”，是原文的同义表述，因此选择 B 项。

13. For what purpose did the researchers develop the new App?

【答案】A

【解析】文章中提到，一项实验的研究人员开发了一个程序，用来分析做白日梦和幸福之间的关系，选项 A 中的 how happiness relates to daydreaming，是原文 the relationship between daydreaming and happiness 的同义表述，因此选择 A 项。

14. How does daydreaming benefit people according to some researchers?

【答案】C

【解析】文章中提到，有研究表明，做白日梦也是有好处的，研究人员发现，白日梦能给人们思考自己目标的机会，似乎还能提高创造力，因此选择 C 项。

15. What was the finding of the experiment with 145 undergraduates?

【答案】D

【解析】原文最后提到了一项实验，实验结果是，当所有的参与者进入第二组任务时，那些做过白日梦的人比其他人的表现要好 40%，也就是做白日梦的人比不做白日梦的人表现更好，因此选择 D 项。

Section C

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

【听力原文】

Dating from as far back as the 12th century, they are claimed to be the rarest historic buildings in western Europe. These buildings offer vital insights into Scandinavia's Viking past. (16)But now, with only 30 wooden churches remaining and their condition deteriorating, experts are working to preserve the structures for future generations. Some of these spectacular churches are no more than small buildings, barely four metres wide and six metres tall. Others are much larger structures that soar up to 40 metres into the cold air. (17)Most consist of timber frames that rest on stone blocks. This means that they have no foundations. Although many of the churches appear from the outside to be complex structures, they normally feature only a single storey but numerous different roof levels.

Staff from the Norwegian government have carried out conservation work on 10 of the churches over the past two years. Most of these churches date from between the 12th and 14th centuries. Other churches were conserved in previous years. So far, specialists have worked to add preservative materials to the churches' exteriors. They also replaced rotting roofs and halted the sinking of the churches into the ground. In two cases, huge machines have been used to lift the buildings up to 30 centimetres into the air. This was accomplished so that the team could examine and repair the churches' original medieval stone blocks. The team plans to return to around a dozen of the buildings to assess progress and consider further action. The earliest free-standing wooden church was probably built in Norway in around 1080. However, the largest known wooden churches were built from the 1130s onwards. This period was one of inter-elite rivalry in which nobles sought to increase their influence by funding the construction of churches and other buildings.

(18) The reason for constructing the buildings from wood is probably that ideally proportioned straight and slender timber was available in large quantities in Scandinavia's vast pine forests. As wood was so plentiful, it was cheaper to use than the stone used in the buildings of other European cultures. The area's ship-building tradition, partly established by the Vikings, also meant that sophisticated carpentry was a major aspect of the local culture. The complex style of the medieval wooden church carvings, and the skills used to make them, almost certainly derive from the ancient Viking tradition.

16. What does the speaker say about the Viking wooden churches?

【答案】D

【解析】文章中提到，古老的木制教堂现存仅 30 座，而且建筑状况也愈发糟糕，专家们正在努力为后代保存这些建筑。原文中的 *deteriorating* 意为“退化，恶化”，D 选项中的 *worsening* 意为“逐渐恶化”，两者为同义词，所以选择 D 项。

17. What is special about most of the Viking wooden churches?

【答案】C

【解析】文章中提到，许多教堂都是由直接放在石头上的木制框架建成的，也就是说这些教堂没有地基，C 选项为原文的同义表述。A 项，原文为教堂可追溯到 12 世纪；B 项，原文中提到有些小型教堂只

有6米高；D项，原文提到教堂一般都只有一层，故排除。综上，选择C项。

18. Why were the Viking churches constructed from wood?

【答案】C

【解析】文章中提到，用木材建造教堂可能因为，在斯堪的纳维亚地区广阔的松树林中，有很多比例匀称、笔直细长的木材。C选项中的 abundant 意为“充裕的，盛产的”，是原文的 available in large quantities 的同义表述，所以选择C项。

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

【听力原文】

In last week's lecture, we discussed the characteristics of the newly born offspring of several mammals. You probably remember that human infants are less developed physically than other mammals of the same age. (19)But in today's lecture, we'll look at three very interesting studies that hint at the surprising abilities of human babies. In the first study, three-year-olds watched two videos shown side by side, each featuring a different researcher, one of whom they'd met once two years earlier. The children spent longer watching the video showing the researcher they hadn't met. This is consistent with young children's usual tendency to look longer at things that aren't familiar. And really, this is amazing. It suggests the children remembered the researcher they'd met just one time when they were only one-year-old. Of course, as most of us forget memories from our first few years as we grow older, these early long-term memories will likely be lost in subsequent years.

(20-1)Our second study is about music. For this study, researchers played music to babies through speakers located on either side of a human face. They waited until the babies got bored and averted their gaze from the face. And then they changed the mood of the music, either from sad to happy or the other way around. (20-2)This mood switch made no difference to the three-month-olds. But for the nine-month-olds, it was enough to renew their interest and they started looking again in the direction of the face. This suggests that babies of that age can tell the difference between a happy melody and a sad tune.

(21)Our final study is from 1980, but it's still relevant today. In fact, it's one of the most famous pieces of research about infant emotion ever published. The study involved ordinary adults watching video clips of babies (nine months or younger). In the video clips, the babies made various facial expressions in response to real-life events, including playful interactions and painful ones. The adult observers were able to reliably discern an assortment of emotions on the babies' faces. These emotions included interest, joy, surprise, sadness, anger, disgust, contempt and fear. Next week, we'll be looking at this last study more closely. In fact, we will be viewing some of the video clips from that study and together see how well we do in discerning the babies' emotions.

19. What are the three interesting studies about?

【答案】D

【解析】文章开头说话者表示，在今天的讲座中，我们将会看三项非常有趣的研究，这三项研究均显示

了人类婴儿令人惊讶的能力，因此选择 D 项。

20. What does the second study find about nine-month-old babies?

【答案】A

【解析】文章中提到，第二项研究向婴儿播放欢快或悲伤的旋律，并观察婴儿的反应。通过研究可以发现，音乐基调的转换对三个月的婴儿没有影响，但却能够引起九个月大婴儿的兴趣，表明九个月大的婴儿已经可以分辨欢快和悲伤的曲调；B、C、D 选项原文未提及，因此选择 A 项。

21. What is the 1980 study about?

【答案】B

【解析】文章提到，最后一项研究是 1980 年的一项研究，它在今天仍有意义。事实上，这项研究是发表过的关于婴儿情绪的最著名的研究之一。可知，1980 年的研究是关于婴儿情绪的，因此选择 B 项。

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

【听力原文】

Today I'd like to talk about the dangers of being too collaborative. Being a good team player is an essential skill in our modern workplace. The ability to work well with others and collaborate on projects is a sought-after ability in nearly every position. (22-1)However, placing too much emphasis on being a good team player can negatively affect your career growth. Don't be overly focused on gaining consensus. Don't be too concerned with the opinions of others. This can hinder your ability to make decisions, speak up and gain recognition for your individual skills and strengths. Some people are too subordinate to others' opinions, too focused on decision consensus, too silent about their own point of view, too agreeable to take things on when they don't have time or energy. (22-2)This leads to building a brand of underconfident, submissive, low-impact non-leaders, and hampers their growth and career advancement.

Collaboration certainly makes your individual competencies and contributions more difficult for outsiders to identify. (23)Collaborative projects mean you're sharing the spotlight with others. Outsiders may then find it difficult to determine your contributions and strengths. This may end up costing you opportunities for promotions or pay raises. You certainly shouldn't ditch teamwork. But how can you avoid the hazards of being an over-collaborator? (24)Working in a team can have huge benefits. Your team may have repeated successes and often gain recognition. You'll then have more opportunities to expand your professional network than if you worked alone. However, finding a balance between team efforts and individual projects that give you independent recognition is important for making a name for yourself and providing opportunities for advancement.

Be selective in who you work with. This will maximize the benefits and minimize the downsides of being a team player. Collaborate with people who have complementary expertise. Select projects where there is potential for mutual benefit. Perhaps you're bringing your unique knowledge and gaining access to someone else's professional network. Or maybe you're able to learn a new skill by working with someone. Seek out your teammates purposefully rather than jumping on every new group project opportunity. (25)When we are too

collaborative, we want everyone to agree with a decision before we proceed. This can create unnecessary delays as you hold meetings trying to achieve consensus. It's fine to be collaborative when seeking input, but put a deadline on the input stage and arrive at a decision, even if it's a decision that doesn't have consensus.

22. What does the speaker say about being over-collaborative?

【答案】B

【解析】文章开头提到，在现代职场中，做一名优秀的团队合作者是必不可少的。然而，过度强调团队合作可能会对你的职业发展产生负面影响；后面又提到这也会妨碍个人的成长与职业发展，原文中的 hampers 意为“妨碍，束缚”，B 项中的 hinder 意为“阻碍”，两者为同义词，因此选择 B 项。

23. What does the speaker say about people engaged in collaborative projects?

【答案】C

【解析】文章中提到，参与合作项目就意味着要与他人共享聚光灯和项目成果，团队以外的人可能难以确定你个人的贡献和优势，即参与合作项目时自己的贡献可能很难得到认可，因此选择 C 项。

24. How do people benefit from working in a team?

【答案】A

【解析】文章中提到，在团队中工作有很大的益处，所在团队可能会不断取得成功并获得认可，你作为团队的一员，会比独自工作要有更多的机会来扩大自己的职业圈子，因此选择 A 项。

25. Why is it undesirable to spend too much time trying to reach consensus?

【答案】B

【解析】文章最后一部分提到，当我们过度追求协作时，我们会希望在开展工作前所有人都同意决策。而当你召开会议试图在团队中达成一致意见时，可能会导致不必要的拖延，即无法及时地做出决定，因此选择 B 项。

Part III

Reading Comprehension

Section A

26. 【答案】G

【解析】空格前是定冠词 the，后是名词 effects，因此此处需要填入一个形容词。空格前面一句提到，不良的饮食习惯和缺乏运动也均会增加患心脏病的风险，并在某些癌症发展中起作用。两句衔接处出现了 worse 表示递进，即接下来也是说负面影响。因此选择 G 项，形容词 detrimental “不利的，有害的”，该句意思为：“饮食不健康和运动不足的有害影响并不仅限于你的身体。”

27. 【答案】J

【解析】空格所在句为 that 引导的宾语从句中，并且 ...in a high-fat and high-sugar diet 在此从句中作主语，因此此处需要填入名词或动名词，且能与介词 in 搭配。a high-fat and high-sugar diet 表示高脂肪高糖

饮食。选项中的名词均不符合句意。再看选项中的两个动词的 -ing 形式，**excelling in** 表示“在……方面擅长”，不符合文义，**indulging in** 意为“沉迷于……”，符合文义，因此选择 J，该句意思为：“沉迷于高脂肪和高糖饮食。”

28. 【答案】 E

【解析】分析空格所在句，**cause** 为及物动词，常用搭配为 **cause something**，故应填入名词。该句提到高脂肪和高糖饮食对大脑产生的负面影响。在名词选项中，只有 **deficits** 有负面含义，意为“缺乏，不足”，因此选择 E 项，该句意思为：“导致学习能力和记忆力受损。”

29. 【答案】 A

【解析】空格所在句是一个 **as** 引导的方式状语从句，空格后是介词 **by** 表示被动，因此空格处应填入动词的过去分词，主语是 **tests**。在选项中，**assessed** “评价，评定”可以与主语 **tests** 搭配，表示用测试评估，因此选择 A 项，该句意思为：“多项研究通过一系列的学习和记忆测试评估发现。”

30. 【答案】 L

【解析】空格句为一个由 **that** 引导的同位语从句，前面的动词 **emerge** 为不及物动词，后面的介词短语表示时间，可见句子成分基本完整，因此推断空格处应填入副词。空格所在句是说有越来越多证据表明，饮食引起的认知受损可以在几周甚至几天之内出现。填入副词 **rapidly** “迅速地，快速地”，表示这种情况会迅速出现，与文义相符，因此选择 L 项。

31. 【答案】 B

【解析】空格位于 **found** 之后的宾语从句中，**...to a high-fat diet for five days adults** 的后置定语，因此空格处需要填入动词的分词形式，且能与 **to** 连用。空格所在句提到，在研究中，与低脂肪饮食对照组相比，高脂肪饮食五天的健康成年人的注意力、记忆力和情绪都受到损害。而这些高脂肪饮食组的人应该是按照指派、按要求进行的，**assigned** “分派，指派”符合文义，因此选择 B 项。F 项的 **designated** “任命，选定”也有指派之意，但具体指的是任职，没有分组、分派的含义，故排除。

32. 【答案】 O

【解析】空格句的主要成分基本完整，可判断出空格及介词 **to** 引导的短语应该做修饰成分，为状语或定语，因此空格应填入分词或形容词，且可与 **to** 搭配。空格句意为，另一项研究还发现，每天吃高脂肪和高糖分的早餐，只要持续四天就会导致学习和记忆方面的问题。并且本段第一句指出，肥胖和认知功能的受损有关联，由此可知两种情况的关系应是相似的，因此选择 O 项，**similar** “相似的，类似的”。

33. 【答案】 C

【解析】**shows** 后是省略了 **that** 的宾语从句，空格处是这个宾语从句的主语，空格前是形容词 **negative**，后面为介词短语，所以此处需要一个名词。空格前一句指出，健康饮食组和高脂肪、高糖饮食组在体重上没有太大的差异。空格句在继续探讨所得出的结论，可知此处的名词应表示“结果，后果”，因此选择 C 项。

34. 【答案】 D

【解析】空格所在句子成分完整，因此空格处可能需要一个副词，以修饰变化的程度。在选项中，conspicuously 意为“显著地，明显地”，可表示变化的程度，在句义上也符合前一句的“健康饮食组和高脂肪、高糖饮食组在体重上没有太大的差异”，因此选择 D 项 conspicuously，该句意思为：“体重没有明显的变化。”

35. 【答案】 N

【解析】空格前面为动词 exercise，因此空格处需要填入副词。空格句表示，体重不总是衡量身体健康的最佳指标，瘦人仍然需要合理地饮食和锻炼。在选项中，填入副词 regularly “经常；定期地”符合上下文语义，表示经常规律运动，因此选择 N 项。

Section B

36. 【答案】 G

【解析】由 turning point 定位至 G 段。定位句提到，2012 年是一个转折点，超过半数的美国人开始拥有智能手机。与题干语义相符，因此选择 G 段。

37. 【答案】 C

【解析】由 scores 和 recent years 定位至 C 段。该段中的 around 2012...This continued through 2016 定位句提到，自尊水平、生活满意度、幸福感和对工作、邻居或朋友等个人领域的满意度等指标都能够体现出来。但在 2012 年左右，这些指标开始下降，下降趋势持续到 2016 年。与题干语义相符，因此选择 C 段。

38. 【答案】 H

【解析】由 better wellbeing 和 decline 定位到 H 段第二、三句。该句提到，人们花更多时间与朋友在一起的年份是幸福感较高的年份（随后几年也是）。遗憾的是，数据还显示，在调查所覆盖的时间段内，面对面的社交和体育活动均有所减少。与题干语义相符，因此选择 H 段。

39. 【答案】 D

【解析】由 past critics 和 Twenge and her co-researchers 定位到 D 段。定位段第三、四句提到，特温格此前曾经基于数据提出了“屏幕时间”造成的影响，但一些评论员立刻指出了问题。他们认为，她的说法似乎听起来有所关联，实则是建立在相关数据的基础上的，并且她也没有充分考虑到其他潜在的因素。然后文章又说特温格和她的团队强调，他们并不是试图确立这样的因果关系，而是为了评估各项潜在因素的合理性。与题干语义相符，因此选择 D 段。

40. 【答案】 B

【解析】由 the 20th century 和 living standards 定位 B 段第二至四句。定位句提到，该研究的背景是，从 20 世纪 60 年代到 21 世纪初，美国的平均幸福感指数有所上升，年轻人尤甚。这一背景反映了这样一个

事实：在这几十年里，人们的总体生活水平不断提高，且没有遭受过大规模战争或经济匮乏等大规模的社会创伤。与题干语义相符，因此选择 B 段。

41. 【答案】 E

【解析】由 popular belief 和 doing homework 定位到 E 段第四、五句。定位段第四句提到，运动少、与同伴聚会少及阅读纸质媒体较少均与较低的幸福感受相关，令人惊讶的是，做作业时间较少也是一项。（这项最新的发现与另一常见假设，“我们给学生的作业压力是所有问题的根源”，相矛盾。）与题干语义相符，因此选择 E 段。

42. 【答案】 J

【解析】由 new study 和 a step further 定位到 J 段最后一句。定位句提到，但这项新研究确实比以往的研究更加深入，它表明我们仍应将屏幕使用时间视为年轻人成长发展的潜在障碍。与题干语义相符，因此选择 J 段。

43. 【答案】 F

【解析】由 extended screen time 定位到 F 段最后一句。定位句提到，通过将不同例子分类，仍可以清楚看到，现实世界的社交因素与更强的幸福感受相关，而在屏幕上或网络上花费更多时间只会与较低的幸福感受相关。与题干语义相符，因此选择 F 段。

44. 【答案】 I

【解析】由 economic inequality 和 family income 定位到 I 段第三句。定位句提到，他们发现了一些证据：某些粗略的衡量指标（如收入不平等），与幸福感受的变化有关，但影响更直接的经济指标，如家庭收入和失业率（使家庭陷入困境），却与幸福感受没有关联。与题干语义相符，因此选择 I 段。

45. 【答案】 A

【解析】由 Too much screen time 定位到 A 段第五、六句。定位句提到，人们却愈发疑虑：我们的年轻人似乎并非事事如意。一些专家和大众媒体最流行的一种解释是，过度的“屏幕时间”是罪魁祸首。与题干语义相符，因此选择 A 段。

Section C

Passage One

46. 【答案】 A

【解析】根据题目中的 a milestone 定位到第一段第三句。这句表明，一些专家认为，撒谎和爬和走一样，都是成长发展的重要里程碑。因为撒谎需要复杂的计划、高度的注意力，以及从他人视角看待事物并操纵他人的能力。也就是说，此时撒谎者已可以从不同角度去看待比较复杂的情况，A 项是对定位句的同义表述，因此选择 A 项。B 项中的 crawling and walking 虽然在原文也有出现，但原文的意思是爬和走也都是里程碑事件，与撒谎并不分高下；C、D 两项均未提及，故排除。

47. 【答案】D

【解析】根据题目中的 Harvard neuroscientist 定位到第二段第一句。第二段第四句对这一结论进行了具体解释：选择撒谎的人额顶叶控制网的活跃度上升，而额顶叶控制网正与困难复杂的思考有关，选项中 D 项，撒谎涉及许多复杂的心理活动表述最为接近，因此选择 D 项。

A 项是干扰项，虽然原文提到了要在诚实和说谎之间选择，但与 A 选项表述的“在多个选择中做抉择很难”并没有联系，故排除；B 项原文未提及，故排除。C 项，虽然原文提到了实验要监测血液流向大脑活跃部位的情况，但并没有表述撒谎与否与血液流速的关系，故排除 C 项。

48. 【答案】B

【解析】由 tend to lie 定位到第三段。第三段第一、二句指出，外部情况也会影响人们撒谎的时间和频率。研究表明，当人们能够把撒谎行为合理化时，或者人们感到压力和疲惫时，或看到他人不诚实时，会更有可能撒谎。选项 B “当他们面临太多同龄人的压力时”属于感到压力这一情况，可以推测出是更容易说话的情况，因此选择 B 项。A 项原文并未提及，故排除；C 项为干扰项，第二段最后一句由提到，获得奖励时神经奖励中心更加活跃、即无力抵抗外界诱惑的人，更易撒谎，重点在主观个人意愿，而非客观外界诱惑，故排除；D 项也为干扰项，原文第三段最后一句对撒谎后果的讨论重点在社会层面，如果不惩罚已经发生的谎言，情况会愈演愈烈，与题意不符，故排除。

49. 【答案】B

【解析】根据题目中的 less likely to lie 定位到第三段第三句。该句指出，当人们受到道德警示或认为有人在看着自己的时候，就不太可能撒谎，B 项为原文的同义表述，因此选择 B 项。A 项，按原文说法是压力大和疲劳会增大撒谎概率，而非不太可能撒谎，故排除；C 项，按原文说法将谎言合理化会增大撒谎概率，并且 C 项是理性思考而非合理化，二者并无关联，故排除；D 项原文未提及，故排除。

50. 【答案】B

【解析】根据题目中的 when a liar does not get punished 定位到第三段末句和第四段倒数最后两句。第三段末句指出，不惩罚撒谎的行为，就会增加谎言再次发生的可能性。而第四段倒数最后两句指出，如果人们不需要为他们欺骗的行为承担后果，他们的谎言往往会更加耸人听闻，撒更大的谎。因此选择 B 项。A、C、D 项原文均未提及，故排除。

Passage Two

51. 【答案】C

【解析】根据题目中的“The Big One”定位到第一段第三句。第三句用破折号解释了“The Big One”的内涵，即为一场不可避免的地震。所以可以推断出 The Big One 指的是大地震，也就是“巨大的自然灾害”，因此选择 C 项。

52. 【答案】A

【解析】根据题目中的 Cascadia Rising drill 定位到第二段第二句。该句指出，“卡斯卡迪亚崛起”演习让当地居民和应急人员有机会进行演练，练习如何应对在断层沿线可能发生的 9.0 级地震和海啸，即为 A 项中的“让人们为大地震和海啸做好准备”，因此选择 A 项。正确答案在原文中陈述直白清晰，B、C、D 均为主观推理，无原文依据，故不选择。

53. 【答案】D

【解析】根据题目中的 a megathrust earthquake 定位到第四段第四句。定位句表述，在大型逆冲地震发生时，累积的所有压力都会被释放出来，世界上一些最为强烈的地震都是由此引发的，即为 D 项中陈述的“发生大型逆冲地震时巨大的压力会被释放”，因此选择 D 项。A 项，原文的表述是大型逆冲地震的特点是两个大陆板块 converge “交汇”，而非 merge “合并”，概念有误，故排除；B 项，原文的表述是两个板块会部分重叠，而非边界模糊，推测过度，故排除；C 项，原文并未提到多种作用力的汇聚，故排除

54. 【答案】B

【解析】根据题目中的 the officials 和 hope to achieve 定位到第五段第二句和第六段第四句。由定位句可知，演习是为了防止地震演变成一场大灾难，并且尽管不能完全避免伤亡，但官员们希望可以避免最糟糕的情况。可以推测演习的最终目的是避免人员伤亡，因此选择 B 项。A 项属于达到目的的手段，而非目的，故排除；C 项，原文并未提到财产损失的问题，属于主观推断，故排除；D 项，虽然提到演习可以为灾害管理工作提供参考，但并未提及管理机制，故排除。

55. 【答案】C

【解析】根据题目中的 What does the author say 定位到文章最后一段。定位段中原文表述清晰，对于几十万卡斯卡迪亚居民来说，“大地震”并不是“是否会发生”的问题，只是“何时发生”的问题，也就是不论早晚大地震一定会发生，C 项符合文义，因此选择 C 项。A 项与定位段的原文完全不符，故排除；B、D 在原文中并未提及，故排除。

Part IV

Translation

【参考译文】

With gorgeousness and elegance, the flower of peony symbolizes peace and prosperity and is therefore dubbed “the king of flowers” in China where it is cultivated and planted extensively. Over the centuries, poems and paintings have been created in praise of the flower. The flower of peony gained wide popularity in the Tang dynasty when it was abundantly planted in the imperial gardens and hailed as “the national flower”. In the 10th century, the ancient city of Luoyang became the center for peony cultivation and this position has remained until today. Now, hundreds of thousands of tourists at home and abroad flock into Luoyang city for the annual Peony Festival to appreciate the beauty and specialty of the flower while exploring the history of Luoyang—the ancient capital of nine dynasties.