六级 · 2015年06月大学英语六级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
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一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56.（词数 150-200 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 4

1. What does the woman intend to do?

A. Persuade the man to join her company.

B. Employ the most up-to-date technology.

C. Export bikes to foreign markets.

D. Expand their domestic business.

2. Why does the man think it's safe to focus on the home market?

A. The state subsidizes small and medium enterprises.

B. The government has control over bicycle imports.

C. They can compete with the best domestic manufacturers.

D. They have a cost advantage and can charge higher prices.

3. What is the man's concern about selling bikes abroad?

A. Extra costs might eat up their profits abroad.

B. More workers will be needed to do packaging.

C. They might lose to foreign bike manufacturers.

D. It is very difficult to find suitable local agents.

4. What do the speakers agree to do?

A. Report to the management.

B. Attract foreign investments.

C. Conduct a feasibility study.

D. Consult financial experts.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What do we usually refer to when we talk about energy according to the man?

A. Coal burnt daily for the comfort of our homes.

B. Anything that can be used to produce power.

C. Fuel refined from oil extracted from underground.

D. Electricity that keeps all kinds of machines running.

6. What do most experts agree on according to the man?

A. Oil will soon be replaced by alternative energy sources.

B. Oil reserves in the world will be exhausted in a decade.

C. Oil consumption has given rise to many global problems.

D. Oil production will begin to decline worldwide by 2025.

7. What does the man think we should do now?

A. Minimize the use of fossil fuels.

B. Start developing alternative fuels.

C. Find the real cause for global warming.

D. Take steps to reduce the greenhouse effect.

8. How do fossil fuels affect the environment?

A. They release harmful substances when they are burned.

B. They dissolve in the water and cause a waste of water.

C. They release poisonous gas and lead to pollution.

D. They are burned inefficiently resulting in a waste of resources. questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11

9. What is said to make a good department store buyer?

A. The ability to predict fashion trends.

B. A refined taste for artistic works.

C. Years of practical experience.

D. Strict professional training.

10. What does Karen's job involve?

A. Promoting all kinds of American hand-made specialties.

B. Strengthening cooperation with foreign governments.

C. Conducting trade in art works with dealers overseas.

D. Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world.

11. Why does Karen think she has got the best job?

A. She has access to fashionable things.

B. She is doing what she enjoys doing.

C. She can enjoy life on a modest salary.

D. She is free to do whatever she wants.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What did Mark think he should start doing?

A. Join in neighborhood patrols.

B. Get involved in his community.

C. Voice his complaints to the city council.

D. Make suggestions to the local authorities.

13. What was being discussed when Mark arrived at the neighborhood meeting?

A. Deterioration in the quality of life.

B. Increase of police patrols at night.

C. Renovation of the vacant buildings.

D. Violation of community regulations.

14. What did Mark think of the community's problems?

A. They may take a long time to solve.

B. They need assistance from the city.

C. They have to be dealt with one by one.

D. They are too big for individual efforts.

15. Why did Mark smile on his ride home?

A. He had got some groceries at a big discount.
B. He had read a funny poster near his seat.
C. He had done a small deed of kindness.
D. He had caught the bus just in time.

questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet I with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 19

16. What is the talk mainly about?

A. The difficulties of industrialization in North America.
B. The influence of industrialization on people's life.
C. The negative effect of industrialization in North America.
D. Improved ways of organizing the manufacturing of goods.

17. Why does the speaker mention the shoe industry?

A. To provide an example of how entrepreneurs increased output by using an extended work system.
B. To provide an example of how entrepreneurs used technological improvements to increase output.
C. To provide an example of how rural workers responded to shoe bosses.
D. To provide an example of how changes in the work system improved the quality of shoes.

18. According to the talk, how did later mills differ from the mill built by Oliver Evans?

A. They were located away from large cities.
B. They used new technology to produce power.
C. They did not allow flour to cool before it was placed in barrels.
D. They combined technology with the work system.

19. Which of the following is mentioned as a result of improvements in factory machinery?

A. It became easier for factory owners to find workers and customers.
B. Manufacturers had to employ more highly skilled workers.
C. The amount of power required for factories' operation was reduced.
D. Factories could operate more than one engine at a time.

Questions 20 to 22

20. According to the talk, what was a highly significant factor in the development of realist and naturalist literature?

A. The Civil War.

B. An economic depression.

C. A recognition that romanticism was unpopular.

D. An increased interest in the study of common speech.

21. Why is Mark Twain considered as a very important literary figure?

A. Because he wrote humorous stories and novels.

B. Because he rejected romanticism as a literary approach.

C. Because he was the first realist writer in the United States.

D. Because he influenced American prose style through his use of common speech.

22. What can we learn about Theodore Dreiser, according to the talk?

A. He mainly wrote about historical subjects such as the Civil War.

B. His novels often contained elements of humor.

C. He viewed himself more as a social observer than as a literary artist.

D. He believed writers should emphasize the positive aspects of life.

Questions 23 to 25

23. What does Dr. Hudson say regarding the vast majority of species in Earth's history at the beginning of the lecture?

A. They have remained basically unchanged from their original forms.

B. They have been able to adapt to ecological changes.

C. They have caused rapid change in the environment.

D. They are no longer in existence.

24. What does the evidence from fossils suggest?

A. Extinction of species has occurred from time to time throughout Earth's history.

B. Extinctions on Earth have generally been massive.

C. There has been only one mass extinction in Earth's history.

D. Dinosaurs became extinct much earlier than scientists originally believed.

25. What can we learn about the "interesting and controversial" finding?

A. Extinctions during the past 25 million years have tended to be more intense every 2.6 million years.

B. The theory that the periodic extinction had something to do with the Earth's movement is only a speculation.

C. This finding was already confirmed by the most prestigious scientists in the world.

D. A species' survival totally depends on its ability or inability to adapt.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. benefits	B. displaced	C. employed
D. eventually	E. impact	F. jobless
G. primarily	H. productive	I. prosperity
J. responsive	K. rhythm	L. sentiments
M. shrunk	N. swept	O. withdrawn

Innovation, the elixir( ) of progress, has always cost people their jobs. In the Industrial Revolution hand weavers were ___26___ aside by the mechanical loom. Over the past ___30___ years the digital revolution has ___27___ many of the mid-skill jobs that supported 20th-century middle-class life. Typists, ticket agents, bank tellers and many production-line jobs have been dispensed with, just as the weavers were. For those who believe that technological progress has made the world a better place, such disruption is a natural part of rising ___28___ . Although innovation kills some jobs, it creates new and better ones, as a more ___29___ society becomes richer and its wealthier inhabitants demand more goods and services. A hundred years ago one in three American workers was ___30___ on a farm. Today less than 2% of them produce far more food. The millions freed from the land were not rendered ___31___ , but found better-paid work as the economy grew more sophisticated. Today the pool of secretaries has ___32___ , but there are ever more computer programmers and web designers. Optimism remains the right starting-point, but for workers the dislocating effects of technology may make themselves evident faster than its ___33___ . Even if new jobs and wonderful products emerge, in the short term income gaps will widen, causing huge social dislocation and perhaps even changing politics. Technology's ___34___ will feel like a tornado , hitting the rich world first, but ___35___ sweeping through poorer countries too. No government is prepared for it.

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____

31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____ 34. _____ 35. _____

四、长篇阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 7.1 分，共 71 分）

36. According to Duncan Watts, the superiority of the "Mona Lisa" to Leonardo's other works resulted from the cumulative advantage. _____

37. Some social scientists have raised doubts about the intrinsic value of certain works of art. _____

38. It is often random events or preferences that determine the fate of a piece of art. _____

39. In his experiment, Cutting found that his subjects liked lesser known works better than canonical works because of more exposure. _____

40. The author thinks the greatness of an art work still lies in its intrinsic value. _____

41. It is true of critics as well as ordinary people that the popularity of artistic works is closely associated with publicity. _____

42. We need to expose ourselves to more art and literature in order to tell the superior from the inferior. _____

43. A study of the history of the greatest paintings suggests even a great work of art could experience years of neglect. _____

44. Culture is still used as a mark to distinguish one social class from another. _____

45. Opinions about and preferences for cultural objects are often inheritable. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 2011年是中国城市化(urbanization)进程中的历史性时刻,其城市人口首次超过农村人口。在未来20年里,预计约有3.5亿农村人口将移居到城市。如此规模的城市发展对城市交通来说既是挑战,也是机遇。中国政府一直提倡"以人为本"的发展理念,强调人们以公交而不是私家车出行。它还号召建设"资源节约和环境友好型"社会。有了这个明确的目标,中国城市就可以更好地规划其发展,并把大量投资转向安全、清洁和经济型交通系统的发展上。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

When the right person is holding the right job at the right moment, that person's influence is greatly expanded. That is the position in which Janet Yellen, who is expected to be confirmed as the next chair of the Federal Reserve Bank (Fed) in January, now finds herself. If you believe, as many do, that unemployment is the major economic and social concern of our day, then it is no stretch to think Yellen is the most powerful person in the world right now. Throughout the 2008 financial crisis and the recession and recovery that followed, central banks have taken on the role of stimulators of last resort, holding up the global economy with vast amounts of money in the form of asset buying. Yellen, previously a Fed vice chair, was one of the principal architects of the Fed's $3.8 trillion money dump. A star economist known for her groundbreaking work on labor markets, Yellen was a kind of prophetess early on in the crisis for her warnings about the subprime meltdown. Now it will be her job to get the Fed and the markets out of the biggest and most unconventional monetary program in history without derailing the fragile recovery. The good news is that Yellen, 67, is particularly well suited to meet these challenges. She has a keen understanding of financial markets, an appreciation for their imperfections and a strong belief that human suffering was more related to unemployment than anything else. Some experts worry that Yellen will be inclined to chase unemployment to the neglect of inflation. But with wages still relatively flat and the economy increasingly divided between the well-off and the long-term unemployed, more people worry about the opposite, deflation that would aggravate the economy's problems. Either way, the incoming Fed chief will have to walk a fine line in slowly ending the stimulus. It must be steady enough to deflate bubbles and bring markets back down to earth but not so quick that it creates another credit crisis. Unlike many past Fed leaders, Yellen is not one to buy into the finance industry's argument that it should be left alone to regulate itself. She knows all along the Fed has been too slack on regulation of finance. Yellen is likely to address the issue right after she pushes unemployment below 6%, stabilizes markets and makes sure that the recovery is more inclusive and robust. As Princeton Professor Alan Blinder says, "She's smart as a whip, deeply logical, willing to argue but also a good listener. She can persuade without creating hostility." All those traits will be useful as the global economy's new power player takes on its most annoying problems.

46. What do many people think is the biggest problem facing Janet Yellen?

A. Lack of money. B. Subprime crisis. C. Unemployment. D. Social instability.

47. What did Yellen help the Fed do to tackle the 2008 financial crisis?

A. Take effective measures to curb inflation.

B. Deflate the bubbles in the American economy.

C. Formulate policies to help financial institutions.

D. Pour money into the market through asset buying.

48. What is a greater concern of the general public?

A. Recession. B. Deflation. C. Inequality. D. Income.

49. What is Yellen likely to do in her position as the Fed chief?

A. Develop a new monetary program.

B. Restore public confidence.

C. Tighten financial regulation.

D. Reform the credit system.

50. How does Alan Blinder portray Yellen?

A. She possesses strong persuasive power.

B. She has confidence in what she is doing.

C. She is one of the world's greatest economists.

D. She is the most powerful Fed chief in history.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Air pollution is deteriorating in many places around the world. The fact that public parks in cities become crowded as soon as the sun shines proves that people long to breathe in green, open spaces. They do not all know what they are seeking but they flock there, nevertheless. And, in these surroundings, they are generally both peaceful and peaceable. It is rare to see people fighting in a garden. Perhaps struggle unfolds first, not at an economic or social level, but over the appropriation of air, essential to life itself. If human beings can breathe and share air, they don't need to struggle with one another. Unfortunately, in our western tradition, neither materialist nor idealist theoreticians give enough consideration to this basic condition for life. As for politicians, despite proposing curbs on environmental pollution, they have not yet called for it to be made a crime. Wealthy countries are even allowed to pollute if they pay for it. But is our life worth anything other than money? The plant world shows us in silence what faithfulness to life consists of. It also helps us to a new beginning, urging us to care for our breath, not only at a vital but also at a spiritual level. The interdependence to which we must pay the closest attention is that which exists between ourselves and the plant world. Often described as "the lungs of the planet", the woods that cover the earth offer us the gift of breathable air by releasing oxygen. But their capacity to renew the air polluted by industry has long reached its limit. If we lack the air necessary for a healthy life, it is because we have filled it with chemicals and undercut the ability of plants to regenerate it. As we know, rapid deforestation combined with the massive burning of fossil fuels is an explosive recipe for an irreversible disaster. The fight over the appropriation of resources will lead the entire planet to hell unless humans learn to share life, both with each other and with plants. This task is simultaneously ethical and political because it can be discharged only when each takes it upon herself or himself and only when it is accomplished together with others. The lesson taught by plants is that sharing life expands and enhances the sphere of the living, while dividing life into so-called natural or human resources diminishes it. We must come to view the air, the plants and ourselves as the contributors to the preservation of life and growth, rather than a web of quantifiable objects or productive potentialities at our disposal. Perhaps then we would finally begin to live, rather than being concerned with bare survival.

51. What does the author assume might be the primary reason that people would struggle with each other?

A. To get their share of clean air.
B. To pursue a comfortable life.
C. To gain a higher social status.
D. To seek economic benefits.

52. What does the author accuse western politicians of?

A. Depriving common people of the right to clean air.

B. Giving priority to theory rather than practical action.

C. Offering preferential treatment to wealthy countries.

D. Failing to pass laws to curb environmental pollution.

53. What does the author try to draw our closest attention to?

A. The massive burning of fossil fuels.

B. Our relationship to the plant world.

C. The capacity of plants to renew polluted air.

D. Large-scale deforestation across the world.

54. How can human beings accomplish the goal of protecting the plant according to the author?

A. By showing respect for plants.

B. By preserving all forms of life.

C. By tapping all natural resources.

D. By pooling their efforts together.

55. What does the author suggest we do in order not just to survive?

A. Expand the sphere of living.

B. Develop nature's potentials.

C. Share life with nature.

D. Allocate the resources.

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

56. The saying reminds us that knowledge, like a hidden treasure, is precious, yet it stays locked until practice
turns the key. I firmly agree: only when we put what we learn into practice can knowledge reveal its true value.
A telling example is learning to swim. A boy may memorize every rule about breathing and strokes, but he will
sink the moment he enters the water if he never trains his body. Only by jumping in and practising again and
again can his theoretical knowledge become a real skill. The same is true of medical students: however many
textbooks they read, they cannot heal a single patient until they operate under a doctor's guidance.
Therefore, knowledge and practice are two sides of one coin. Knowledge offers us the treasure, while practice
hands us the key. As students, we should never be content with what we read on paper; instead, we ought to
apply it boldly, so that our learning is finally turned into ability.

57. The year 2011 was a historic moment in China's urbanization, when its urban population exceeded
the rural population for the first time. Over the next two decades, it is estimated that some 350 million
rural people will move into cities. Urban development of such a scale is both a challenge and an
opportunity for urban transport. The Chinese government has advocated a people-oriented development
concept, emphasizing that people should travel by public transport rather than by private cars. It also
calls for the building of a resource-saving and environment-friendly society. With this clear goal, Chinese
cities can better plan their development and channel huge investment into the development of safe, clean
and economical transport systems.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位对话结尾女方提议与男方最终同意 → 推断女方核心意图 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　意图推断

2. 【答案】B

定位男士陈述国内市场安全的原因 → 匹配选项同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】A

定位男士对出口的担忧 → 推断其核心顾虑 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

4. 【答案】C

定位对话结尾双方达成的共识 → 匹配选项同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】C

定位男士对“energy”的定义 → 匹配选项同义改写 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　语境选词

6. 【答案】D

定位专家共识句 → 提取时间点与核心事件 → 匹配选项同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】B

定位男士给出的建议句 → 提取核心行动建议 → 匹配选项同义改写

考点：推理判断　同义替换

8. 【答案】A

定位化石燃料对环境影响的描述句 → 提取核心机制 → 匹配选项同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】A

定位描述优秀采购员特质的句子 → 提取核心能力 → 匹配选项同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】D

定位描述Karen工作内容的句子 → 提取核心职责 → 匹配选项同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

11. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'best job' → 后文解释原因 'She loves all the travelling' → 同义替换为 'doing what she enjoys'

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

12. 【答案】B

定位 Mark 的思考 'Maybe that's a good place to start' → 指代前文 'Small acts of kindness' 与 'Just being neighborly' → 推理出核心是参与社区

考点：指代推理　同义替换　主旨概括

13. 【答案】A

定位 Mark 到达会议时的情景 → 听到 'leading a discussion about how the quality of life was on the decline' → 同义替换为 'Deterioration in the quality of life'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】D

定位 Mark 的内心独白 'The problems are too big' 与 'Nothing I could do would make a difference' → 推理出他认为个人努力无法解决问题

考点：细节定位　推理判断

15. 【答案】C

定位 Mark 微笑的时刻 → 关联前文他帮助妇女和孩子的行为 → 结合海报 'Small acts of kindness add up' → 推理出微笑源于做了善举

考点：细节定位　逻辑衔接　推理判断

16. 【答案】D

定位首段主题句（reorganizing work and building factories）→ 概括全文核心（组织生产方式的改进）→ 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　同义替换

17. 【答案】A

定位鞋业例子前的论点句（gain in output stemmed from change of way）→ 识别例子功能（例证前文观点）→ 得出答案

考点：例证功能　推理判断

18. 【答案】B

定位Oliver Evans磨坊描述（water power）→ 定位后续磨坊描述（steam engines）→ 对比差异（动力来源）→ 得出答案

考点：细节对比　指代衔接

19. 【答案】A

定位工厂机械改进的段落（power-driven machines, assembly-line）→ 推断其结果（大规模生产、城市建厂）→ 匹配选项（城市建厂→易找工人和顾客）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

20. 【答案】B

定位首段主题句（economic depression contributed significantly to...）→ 识别因果关系（经济萧条→现实主义/自然主义文学）→ 得出答案

考点：细节定位　逻辑衔接

21. 【答案】D

定位Mark Twain段落 → 提取其核心贡献（used dialect and common speech... touching off a major change in American prose style） → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位　同义改写

22. 【答案】C

定位Theodore Dreiser段落 → 提取其观点（Dreiser thought that writers should tell the truth about human affairs, not fabricate romance） → 推断其自我定位（tell the truth） → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位　观点推断

23. 【答案】D

定位讲座开头（at the beginning） → 捕捉主持人陈述（over 99 percent of all species... have become extinct） → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位　同义改写

24. 【答案】A

定位化石记录相关段落 → 提取关键信息（extinction has occurred throughout the history of Earth） → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位　同义改写

25. 【答案】B

定位“interesting and controversial finding”段落 → 提取核心发现（extinctions... have tended to be more intense every 26 million years）及其解释（might be due to intersection of the Earth's orbit with a cloud of comets, but this theory is purely speculative） → 同义替换为选项B

考点：细节定位　观点推断

26. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（hand weavers）与动作（被机械织布机取代）的被动关系 → 结合固定搭配（be set aside）与语境（被取代、淘汰） → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（digital revolution）与宾语（mid-skill jobs）的动宾关系 → 结合后文（dispensed with, just as the weavers were）的同义提示 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析短语（a natural part of rising ...）的固定搭配与语义 → 结合前文（technological progress has made the world a better place）的积极基调 → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句（as a more ... society becomes richer）的因果逻辑 → 结合后文（its wealthier inhabitants demand more goods and services）的需求驱动 → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析时间状语（Over the past ... years）与数字革命的持续时间 → 结合常识（数字革命始于20世纪末） → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（dislocating effects vs. benefits） → 选择与‘dislocating effects’形成对比的正面名词 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词‘but’后的对比信息（secretaries vs. programmers） → 选择表示‘减少’的动词 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析 ‘faster than’ 引导的比较结构 → 选择与 ‘dislocating effects’ （负面）形成对比的正面名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比喻 ‘like a tornado’ 及 ‘hitting...first’ → 选择表示 ‘影响、冲击’ 的名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析 ‘but’ 引导的转折及 ‘sweeping through’ 的动作 → 选择表示 ‘最终、也’ 的副词 → 得出答案

考点：被动语态　固定搭配 set aside　语境选词　同义替换　近义词辨析　固定搭配　熟词僻义　因果逻辑　时间逻辑

27. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（hand weavers）与动作（被机械织布机取代）的被动关系 → 结合固定搭配（be set aside）与语境（被取代、淘汰） → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（digital revolution）与宾语（mid-skill jobs）的动宾关系 → 结合后文（dispensed with, just as the weavers were）的同义提示 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析短语（a natural part of rising ...）的固定搭配与语义 → 结合前文（technological progress has made the world a better place）的积极基调 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句（as a more ... society becomes richer）的因果逻辑 → 结合后文（its wealthier inhabitants demand more goods and services）的需求驱动 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析时间状语（Over the past ... years）与数字革命的持续时间 → 结合常识（数字革命始于20世纪末） → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（dislocating effects vs. benefits） → 选择与 ‘dislocating effects’ 形成对比的正面名词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词 ‘but’ 后的对比信息（secretaries vs. programmers） → 选择表示 ‘减少’ 的动词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析 ‘faster than’ 引导的比较结构 → 选择与 ‘dislocating effects’ （负面）形成对比的正面名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比喻 ‘like a tornado’ 及 ‘hitting...first’ → 选择表示 ‘影响、冲击’ 的名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析 ‘but’ 引导的转折及 ‘sweeping through’ 的动作 → 选择表示 ‘最终、也’ 的副词 → 得出答案

考点：被动语态　固定搭配 set aside　语境选词　同义替换　近义词辨析　固定搭配　熟词僻义　因果逻辑　时间逻辑

28. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（hand weavers）与动作（被机械织布机取代）的被动关系 → 结合固定搭配（be set aside）与语境（被取代、淘汰） → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（digital revolution）与宾语（mid-skill jobs）的动宾关系 → 结合后文（dispensed with, just as the weavers were）的同义提示 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析短语（a natural part of rising ...）的固定搭配与语义 → 结合前文（technological progress has made the world a better place）的积极基调 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句（as a more ... society becomes richer）的因果逻辑 → 结合后文（its wealthier inhabitants demand more goods and services）的需求驱动 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析时间状语（Over the past ... years）与数字革命的持续时间 → 结合常识（数字革命始于20世纪末） → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（dislocating effects vs. benefits） → 选择与 ‘dislocating effects’ 形成对比的正面名词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词 ‘but’ 后的对比信息（secretaries vs. programmers） → 选择表示 ‘减

少”的动词→得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句→分析“faster than”引导的比较结构→选择与“dislocating effects”（负面）形成对比的正面名词→得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句→分析比喻“like a tornado”及“hitting...first”→选择表示“影响、冲击”的名词→得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句→分析“but”引导的转折及“sweeping through”的动作→选择表示“最终、也”的副词→得出答案

考点：被动语态 固定搭配 set aside 语境选词 同义替换 近义词辨析 固定搭配 熟词僻义 因果逻辑 时间逻辑

29. 【答案】H
26 空 定位空格所在句→分析主语（hand weavers）与动作（被机械织布机取代）的被动关系→结合固定搭配（be set aside）与语境（被取代、淘汰）→得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句→分析主语（digital revolution）与宾语（mid-skill jobs）的动宾关系→结合后文（dispensed with, just as the weavers were）的同义提示→得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句→分析短语（a natural part of rising ...）的固定搭配与语义→结合前文（technological progress has made the world a better place）的积极基调→得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句→分析从句（as a more ... society becomes richer）的因果逻辑→结合后文（its wealthier inhabitants demand more goods and services）的需求驱动→得出答案
30 空 定位空格所在句→分析时间状语（Over the past ... years）与数字革命的持续时间→结合常识（数字革命始于20世纪末）→得出答案
31 空 定位空格所在句→分析句内逻辑（dislocating effects vs. benefits）→选择与“dislocating effects”形成对比的正面名词→得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句→分析转折连词“but”后的对比信息（secretaries vs. programmers）→选择表示“减少”的动词→得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句→分析“faster than”引导的比较结构→选择与“dislocating effects”（负面）形成对比的正面名词→得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句→分析比喻“like a tornado”及“hitting...first”→选择表示“影响、冲击”的名词→得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句→分析“but”引导的转折及“sweeping through”的动作→选择表示“最终、也”的副词→得出答案

考点：被动语态 固定搭配 set aside 语境选词 同义替换 近义词辨析 固定搭配 熟词僻义 因果逻辑 时间逻辑

30. 【答案】C
26 空 定位空格所在句→分析主语（hand weavers）与动作（被机械织布机取代）的被动关系→结合固定搭配（be set aside）与语境（被取代、淘汰）→得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句→分析主语（digital revolution）与宾语（mid-skill jobs）的动宾关系→结合后文（dispensed with, just as the weavers were）的同义提示→得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句→分析短语（a natural part of rising ...）的固定搭配与语义→结合前文（technological progress has made the world a better place）的积极基调→得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句→分析从句（as a more ... society becomes richer）的因果逻辑→结合后文（its wealthier inhabitants demand more goods and services）的需求驱动→得出答案
30 空 定位空格所在句→分析时间状语（Over the past ... years）与数字革命的持续时间→结合常识（数字革命始于20世纪末）→得出答案
31 空 定位空格所在句→分析句内逻辑（dislocating effects vs. benefits）→选择与“dislocating effects”形成对比的正面名词→得出答案

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词‘but’后的对比信息（secretaries vs. programmers） → 选择表示‘减少’的动词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘faster than’引导的比较结构 → 选择与‘dislocating effects’（负面）形成对比的正面名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比喻‘like a tornado’及‘hitting...first’ → 选择表示‘影响、冲击’的名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘but’引导的转折及‘sweeping through’的动作 → 选择表示‘最终、也’的副词 → 得出答案

考点：被动语态　固定搭配 set aside　语境选词　同义替换　近义词辨析　固定搭配　熟词僻义　因果逻辑　时间逻辑

31. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（hand weavers）与动作（被机械织布机取代）的被动关系 → 结合固定搭配（be set aside）与语境（被取代、淘汰） → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（digital revolution）与宾语（mid-skill jobs）的动宾关系 → 结合后文（dispensed with, just as the weavers were）的同义提示 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析短语（a natural part of rising ...）的固定搭配与语义 → 结合前文（technological progress has made the world a better place）的积极基调 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句（as a more ... society becomes richer）的因果逻辑 → 结合后文（its wealthier inhabitants demand more goods and services）的需求驱动 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析时间状语（Over the past ... years）与数字革命的持续时间 → 结合常识（数字革命始于20世纪末） → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（dislocating effects vs. benefits） → 选择与‘dislocating effects’形成对比的正面名词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词‘but’后的对比信息（secretaries vs. programmers） → 选择表示‘减少’的动词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘faster than’引导的比较结构 → 选择与‘dislocating effects’（负面）形成对比的正面名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比喻‘like a tornado’及‘hitting...first’ → 选择表示‘影响、冲击’的名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘but’引导的转折及‘sweeping through’的动作 → 选择表示‘最终、也’的副词 → 得出答案

考点：被动语态　固定搭配 set aside　语境选词　同义替换　近义词辨析　固定搭配　熟词僻义　因果逻辑　时间逻辑

32. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（hand weavers）与动作（被机械织布机取代）的被动关系 → 结合固定搭配（be set aside）与语境（被取代、淘汰） → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（digital revolution）与宾语（mid-skill jobs）的动宾关系 → 结合后文（dispensed with, just as the weavers were）的同义提示 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析短语（a natural part of rising ...）的固定搭配与语义 → 结合前文（technological progress has made the world a better place）的积极基调 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句（as a more ... society becomes richer）的因果逻辑 → 结合后文（its wealthier inhabitants demand more goods and services）的需求驱动 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析时间状语（Over the past ... years）与数字革命的持续时间 → 结合常识（数字革命始于20世纪末） → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（dislocating effects vs. benefits） → 选择与‘dislocating effects’形成对

比的正面名词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词‘but’后的对比信息（secretaries vs. programmers） → 选择表示‘减少’的动词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘faster than’引导的比较结构 → 选择与‘dislocating effects’（负面）形成对比的正面名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比喻‘like a tornado’及‘hitting...first’ → 选择表示‘影响、冲击’的名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘but’引导的转折及‘sweeping through’的动作 → 选择表示‘最终、也’的副词 → 得出答案

考点：被动语态 固定搭配 set aside 语境选词 同义替换 近义词辨析 固定搭配 熟词僻义 因果逻辑 时间逻辑

33. 【答案】A
26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（hand weavers）与动作（被机械织布机取代）的被动关系 → 结合固定搭配（be set aside）与语境（被取代、淘汰） → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（digital revolution）与宾语（mid-skill jobs）的动宾关系 → 结合后文（dispensed with, just as the weavers were）的同义提示 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析短语（a natural part of rising ...）的固定搭配与语义 → 结合前文（technological progress has made the world a better place）的积极基调 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句（as a more ... society becomes richer）的因果逻辑 → 结合后文（its wealthier inhabitants demand more goods and services）的需求驱动 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析时间状语（Over the past ... years）与数字革命的持续时间 → 结合常识（数字革命始于20世纪末） → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（dislocating effects vs. benefits） → 选择与‘dislocating effects’形成对比的正面名词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词‘but’后的对比信息（secretaries vs. programmers） → 选择表示‘减少’的动词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘faster than’引导的比较结构 → 选择与‘dislocating effects’（负面）形成对比的正面名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比喻‘like a tornado’及‘hitting...first’ → 选择表示‘影响、冲击’的名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘but’引导的转折及‘sweeping through’的动作 → 选择表示‘最终、也’的副词 → 得出答案

考点：被动语态 固定搭配 set aside 语境选词 同义替换 近义词辨析 固定搭配 熟词僻义 因果逻辑 时间逻辑

34. 【答案】E
26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（hand weavers）与动作（被机械织布机取代）的被动关系 → 结合固定搭配（be set aside）与语境（被取代、淘汰） → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（digital revolution）与宾语（mid-skill jobs）的动宾关系 → 结合后文（dispensed with, just as the weavers were）的同义提示 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析短语（a natural part of rising ...）的固定搭配与语义 → 结合前文（technological progress has made the world a better place）的积极基调 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句（as a more ... society becomes richer）的因果逻辑 → 结合后文（its wealthier inhabitants demand more goods and services）的需求驱动 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析时间状语（Over the past ... years）与数字革命的持续时间 → 结合常识（数字革命始于20世纪末） → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（dislocating effects vs. benefits） → 选择与‘dislocating effects’形成对比的正面名词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词‘but’后的对比信息（secretaries vs. programmers） → 选择表示‘减少’的动词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘faster than’引导的比较结构 → 选择与‘dislocating effects’（负面）形成对比的正面名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比喻‘like a tornado’及‘hitting...first’ → 选择表示‘影响、冲击’的名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘but’引导的转折及‘sweeping through’的动作 → 选择表示‘最终、也’的副词 → 得出答案

考点：被动语态　固定搭配 set aside　语境选词　同义替换　近义词辨析　固定搭配　熟词僻义　因果逻辑　时间逻辑

35. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（hand weavers）与动作（被机械织布机取代）的被动关系 → 结合固定搭配（be set aside）与语境（被取代、淘汰） → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（digital revolution）与宾语（mid-skill jobs）的动宾关系 → 结合后文（dispensed with, just as the weavers were）的同义提示 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析短语（a natural part of rising ...）的固定搭配与语义 → 结合前文（technological progress has made the world a better place）的积极基调 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句（as a more ... society becomes richer）的因果逻辑 → 结合后文（its wealthier inhabitants demand more goods and services）的需求驱动 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析时间状语（Over the past ... years）与数字革命的持续时间 → 结合常识（数字革命始于20世纪末） → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（dislocating effects vs. benefits） → 选择与‘dislocating effects’形成对比的正面名词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折连词‘but’后的对比信息（secretaries vs. programmers） → 选择表示‘减少’的动词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘faster than’引导的比较结构 → 选择与‘dislocating effects’（负面）形成对比的正面名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析比喻‘like a tornado’及‘hitting...first’ → 选择表示‘影响、冲击’的名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘but’引导的转折及‘sweeping through’的动作 → 选择表示‘最终、也’的副词 → 得出答案

考点：被动语态　固定搭配 set aside　语境选词　同义替换　近义词辨析　固定搭配　熟词僻义　因果逻辑　时间逻辑

36. 【答案】E

36. 定位Duncan Watts观点 → 识别其关于‘累积优势’的论述 → 匹配至对应段落
37. 定位‘社会科学家’及其‘质疑’ → 识别其对‘内在价值’的怀疑态度 → 匹配至对应段落
38. 定位‘随机事件或偏好’决定艺术命运的观点 → 识别其与‘累积优势’理论的关联 → 匹配至对应段落
39. 定位Cutting实验 → 识别实验对象（受试者）及其偏好变化 → 匹配至对应段落
40. 定位作者观点 → 识别其对‘内在价值’的立场 → 匹配至对应段落
41. 定位题干关键词 'critics' 'ordinary people' 'publicity' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 中 'the public' 与 'critics' 的对比 → 同义替换 'publicity' 为 'public' 的曝光与关注 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干核心观点 'expose ourselves to more art... tell the superior from the inferior' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的实验结论与段落 [B] 对'内在优越性'的质疑 → 推断出作者认为曝光影响判断，而非曝光本身能提升鉴别力 → 得

出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'history of the greatest paintings' 'years of neglect' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 关于印象派画作历史的描述 → 同义替换 'neglect' 为 'lesser known' 或 'not canonical' → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'culture' 'mark' 'distinguish' 'social class' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 关于富人收藏与文化经典形成的描述 → 同义替换 'mark' 为 'reproduced works'，'distinguish social class' 为 'wealthy collectors' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干核心观点 'opinions... preferences... inheritable' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 关于文化经典形成与代际传递的暗示 → 推断出'inheritable'指文化偏好通过社会机制（如收藏、教育）代代相传 → 得出答案

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37. 【答案】B
36. 定位Duncan Watts观点 → 识别其关于‘累积优势’的论述 → 匹配至对应段落
37. 定位‘社会科学家’及其‘质疑’ → 识别其对‘内在价值’的怀疑态度 → 匹配至对应段落
38. 定位‘随机事件或偏好’决定艺术命运的观点 → 识别其与‘累积优势’理论的关联 → 匹配至对应段落
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38. 【答案】H
36. 定位Duncan Watts观点 → 识别其关于‘累积优势’的论述 → 匹配至对应段落
37. 定位‘社会科学家’及其‘质疑’ → 识别其对‘内在价值’的怀疑态度 → 匹配至对应段落
38. 定位‘随机事件或偏好’决定艺术命运的观点 → 识别其与‘累积优势’理论的关联 → 匹配至对应段落
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40. 定位作者观点 → 识别其对‘内在价值’的立场 → 匹配至对应段落
41. 定位题干关键词 'critics' 'ordinary people' 'publicity' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 中 'the public' 与 'critics' 的对比 → 同义替换 'publicity' 为 'public' 的曝光与关注 → 得出答案
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43. 定位题干关键词 'history of the greatest paintings' 'years of neglect' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 关于印象派画

作历史的描述 → 同义替换 'neglect' 为 'lesser known' 或 'not canonical' → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'culture' 'mark' 'distinguish' 'social class' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 关于富人收藏与文化经典形成的描述 → 同义替换 'mark' 为 'reproduced works'，'distinguish social class' 为 'wealthy collectors' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干核心观点 'opinions... preferences... inheritable' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 关于文化经典形成与代际传递的暗示 → 推断出'inheritable'指文化偏好通过社会机制（如收藏、教育）代代相传 → 得出答案

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39. 【答案】C

36. 定位Duncan Watts观点 → 识别其关于 ‘累积优势’ 的论述 → 匹配至对应段落
37. 定位 ‘社会科学家’ 及其 ‘质疑’ → 识别其对 ‘内在价值’ 的怀疑态度 → 匹配至对应段落
38. 定位 ‘随机事件或偏好’ 决定艺术命运的观点 → 识别其与 ‘累积优势’ 理论的关联 → 匹配至对应段落
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40. 定位作者观点 → 识别其对 ‘内在价值’ 的立场 → 匹配至对应段落
41. 定位题干关键词 'critics' 'ordinary people' 'publicity' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 中 'the public' 与 'critics' 的对比 → 同义替换 'publicity' 为 'public' 的曝光与关注 → 得出答案
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45. 定位题干核心观点 'opinions... preferences... inheritable' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 关于文化经典形成与代际传递的暗示 → 推断出'inheritable'指文化偏好通过社会机制（如收藏、教育）代代相传 → 得出答案

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40. 【答案】K

36. 定位Duncan Watts观点 → 识别其关于 ‘累积优势’ 的论述 → 匹配至对应段落
37. 定位 ‘社会科学家’ 及其 ‘质疑’ → 识别其对 ‘内在价值’ 的怀疑态度 → 匹配至对应段落
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43. 定位题干关键词 'history of the greatest paintings' 'years of neglect' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 关于印象派画作历史的描述 → 同义替换 'neglect' 为 'lesser known' 或 'not canonical' → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'culture' 'mark' 'distinguish' 'social class' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 关于富人收藏与文化经

典形成的描述 → 同义替换 'mark' 为 'reproduced works'，'distinguish social class' 为 'wealthy collectors' → 得出答案

45. 定位题干核心观点 'opinions... preferences... inheritable' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 关于文化经典形成与代际传递的暗示 → 推断出'inheritable'指文化偏好通过社会机制（如收藏、教育）代代相传 → 得出答案

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41. 【答案】D

36. 定位Duncan Watts观点 → 识别其关于‘累积优势’的论述 → 匹配至对应段落

37. 定位‘社会科学家’及其‘质疑’ → 识别其对‘内在价值’的怀疑态度 → 匹配至对应段落

38. 定位‘随机事件或偏好’决定艺术命运的观点 → 识别其与‘累积优势’理论的关联 → 匹配至对应段落

39. 定位Cutting实验 → 识别实验对象（受试者）及其偏好变化 → 匹配至对应段落

40. 定位作者观点 → 识别其对‘内在价值’的立场 → 匹配至对应段落

41. 定位题干关键词 'critics' 'ordinary people' 'publicity' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 中 'the public' 与 'critics' 的对比 → 同义替换 'publicity' 为 'public' 的曝光与关注 → 得出答案

42. 定位题干核心观点 'expose ourselves to more art... tell the superior from the inferior' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的实验结论与段落 [B] 对'内在优越性'的质疑 → 推断出作者认为曝光影响判断，而非曝光本身能提升鉴别力 → 得出答案

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42. 【答案】L

36. 定位Duncan Watts观点 → 识别其关于‘累积优势’的论述 → 匹配至对应段落

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39. 定位Cutting实验 → 识别实验对象（受试者）及其偏好变化 → 匹配至对应段落

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41. 定位题干关键词 'critics' 'ordinary people' 'publicity' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 中 'the public' 与 'critics' 的对比 → 同义替换 'publicity' 为 'public' 的曝光与关注 → 得出答案

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43. 定位题干关键词 'history of the greatest paintings' 'years of neglect' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 关于印象派画作历史的描述 → 同义替换 'neglect' 为 'lesser known' 或 'not canonical' → 得出答案

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45. 定位题干核心观点 'opinions... preferences... inheritable' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 关于文化经典形成与代际传递的暗示 → 推断出'inheritable'指文化偏好通过社会机制（如收藏、教育）代代相传 → 得出答案

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43. 【答案】F

36. 定位Duncan Watts观点 → 识别其关于‘累积优势’的论述 → 匹配至对应段落
37. 定位‘社会科学家’及其‘质疑’ → 识别其对‘内在价值’的怀疑态度 → 匹配至对应段落
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44. 【答案】J

36. 定位Duncan Watts观点 → 识别其关于‘累积优势’的论述 → 匹配至对应段落
37. 定位‘社会科学家’及其‘质疑’ → 识别其对‘内在价值’的怀疑态度 → 匹配至对应段落
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43. 定位题干关键词 'history of the greatest paintings' 'years of neglect' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 关于印象派画作历史的描述 → 同义替换 'neglect' 为 'lesser known' 或 'not canonical' → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'culture' 'mark' 'distinguish' 'social class' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 关于富人收藏与文化经典形成的描述 → 同义替换 'mark' 为 'reproduced works'，'distinguish social class' 为 'wealthy collectors' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干核心观点 'opinions... preferences... inheritable' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 关于文化经典形成与代际传递的暗示 → 推断出'inheritable'指文化偏好通过社会机制（如收藏、教育）代代相传 → 得出答案

考点：Duncan Watts cumulative advantage Mona Lisa social scientists awkward questions intrinsic value fossilised historical accidents random events preferences fate Cutting experiment subjects lesser known works author thinks greatness 细节定位 同义替换 推理判断 观点态度 指代衔接

45. 【答案】I

36. 定位Duncan Watts观点 → 识别其关于‘累积优势’的论述 → 匹配至对应段落
37. 定位‘社会科学家’及其‘质疑’ → 识别其对‘内在价值’的怀疑态度 → 匹配至对应段落
38. 定位‘随机事件或偏好’决定艺术命运的观点 → 识别其与‘累积优势’理论的关联 → 匹配至对应段落
39. 定位Cutting实验 → 识别实验对象（受试者）及其偏好变化 → 匹配至对应段落
40. 定位作者观点 → 识别其对‘内在价值’的立场 → 匹配至对应段落
41. 定位题干关键词 'critics' 'ordinary people' 'publicity' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [D] 中 'the public' 与 'critics' 的对比 → 同义替换 'publicity' 为 'public' 的曝光与关注 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干核心观点 'expose ourselves to more art... tell the superior from the inferior' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的实验结论与段落 [B] 对'内在优越性'的质疑 → 推断出作者认为曝光影响判断，而非曝光本身能提升鉴别力 → 得出答案
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考点：Duncan Watts cumulative advantage Mona Lisa social scientists awkward questions intrinsic value fossilised historical accidents random events preferences fate Cutting experiment subjects lesser known works author thinks greatness 细节定位 同义替换 推理判断 观点态度 指代衔接

46. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'biggest problem' → 在语篇中定位到 'unemployment is the major economic and social concern' → 同义替换 'major concern' 为 'biggest problem' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

47. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'tackle the 2008 financial crisis' → 在语篇中定位到 'holding up the global economy with vast amounts of money in the form of asset buying' → 同义替换 'holding up' 为 'tackle'，'asset buying' 为 'pour money into the market through asset buying' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

48. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'greater concern of the general public' → 在语篇中定位到 'more people worry about the opposite, deflation' → 同义替换 'more people worry' 为 'general public'，'opposite' 指代前文的通胀，此处指通缩 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 指代理解

49. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'likely to do' → 在语篇末尾定位到 'She knows all along the Fed has been too slack on regulation of finance' → 推理其态度（认为监管太松）→ 推断其未来行动（加强监管）→ 同义替换为 'tighten financial regulation' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　态度推理　同义替换

50. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'Alan Blinder portray' → 在语篇中定位到 'Yellen is likely t…'（语篇截断，但根据上下文及选项推断）→ 结合前文 'most powerful person' 及 'prophetess' 等描述 → 推断 Blinder 的评价指向其影响力 → 同义替换为 'strong persuasive power' → 得出答案

考点：观点态度　推理判断　同义替换

51. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词'struggle' → 在语篇中定位到'Perhaps struggle unfolds first... over the appropriation of air' → 同义替换'air'为'clean air' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词'western politicians' → 在语篇中定位到'As for politicians... Wealthy countries are even allowed to pollute if they pay for it.' → 推理出'允许富裕国家付费污染'即'给予富裕国家优惠待遇' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

53. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'closest attention' → 在语篇中定位到'The interdependence to which we must pay the closest attention is that which exists between ourselves and the plant world.' → 同义替换为'our relationship to the plant world' → 得出答案

考点：主旨定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词'accomplish the goal' → 在语篇中定位到'This task... can be discharged only when each takes it upon herself or himself and only when it is accomplished together with others.' → 推理出'accomplished together with others'即'pooling their efforts together' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

55. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词'not just to survive' → 在语篇中定位到'learn to share life, both with each other and with plants' → 同义替换为'Share life with nature' → 得出答案

考点：主旨定位　同义替换

56. 【答案】The saying reminds us that knowledge, like a…

考生需围绕名言构建议论文，通过举例论证观点，并运用多样句式组织篇章。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】The year 2011 was a historic moment in…

翻译需处理复杂句式（如定语从句、并列结构）和固定搭配（如take on, advocate for）

考点：take on challenges and opportunities　advocate for　resource-conserving and environment-friendly　shift investment to