六级 · 2015年06月大学英语六级真题（第3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
264 511
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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 man say about the job in the States?

A. It is well paid. B. It is stimulating. C. It is demanding. D. It is fairly secure.

2. What benefit would the man get if he took the post in Sao Paulo?

A. A quick promotion. B. Free accommodation.

C. Moving expenses. D. A lighter workload.

3. What does the man say is the disadvantage of working in Brazil?

A. He has difficulty communicating with local people.

B. He has to spend a lot more traveling back and forth.

C. He has trouble adapting to the local weather.

D. He has to sign a long-term contract.

4. What do we learn from the end of the conversation?

A. The woman will help the man make a choice.

B. The man is going to attend a job interview.

C. The man is in the process of job hunting.

D. The woman sympathizes with the man.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What is the man's purpose in making the phone call?

A. To inquire about the interest rates at the woman's bank.

B. To inquire about the current financial market situation.

C. To see if he can find a job in the woman's company.

D. To see if he can get a loan from the woman's bank.

6. What can we know about rate and yield?

A. There is no difference between rate and yield.

B. The man has a good understanding of rate and yield.

C. The rate is the percentage of simple interest paid on the money.

D. The yield is only influenced by the amount of money.

7. What is the man most interested in?

A. Long-term investment.

B. A three-month deposit.

C. Any high-interest deposit.

D. Any high-yield investment.

8. What did the woman do to persuade the man to deposit in her bank?

A. She treated him to a meal.

B. She gave him loans at low rates.

C. She offered him dining coupons.

D. She raised interest rates for him. 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 12

9. What does the passage say about the international coffee institute?

A. It is a Portuguese company selling coffee in New York.

B. Its most important task is to conduct coffee studies.

C. It represents several countries that export coffee.

D. Its role is to regulate international coffee prices.

10. What caused the recent shortage of coffee throughout the world?

A. The freezing weather in Brazil.

B. The impact of global warming.

C. The increased coffee consumption.

D. The fluctuation of coffee prices.

11. What do we learn about Vaukin de Silva?

A. He is doing a bachelor's degree.

B. He is young, handsome and single.

C. He is a heavy coffee drinker.

D. He is tall, rich and intelligent.

12. What has occupied Vaukin's mind for the last few weeks?

A. A visit to several coffee-growing plantations.

B. Coffee prices and his advertising campaign.

C. A vacation on some beautiful tropical beach.

D. A quick promotion and a handsome income.

Questions 13 to 15

13. Why did the couple fail to get to the cruise in time?

A. They were held up in a traffic jam.

B. They boarded a wrong coach in a hurry.

C. They were late for the first morning bus.

D. They were delayed by the train for hours.

14. What does the speaker say about their trip this year?

A. It was canceled because of an unexpected strike.

B. It was spoiled by poor accommodations.

C. It was the most exciting trip they ever had.

D. It was postponed due to terrible weather.

15. What will the speaker do in the future for a vacation?

A. Go overseas.

B. Stay at home.

C. Take romantic cruises.

D. Take escorted trips. 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 makes dolphins different from other sea animals?

A. Their extraordinary intelligence.

B. The special bones in their fins.

C. The way they communicate.

D. The way they get water.

17. Why do many people enjoy collecting dolphin souvenirs?

A. They love to keep them as pets just like cats and dogs.

B. They love them but cannot live with them.

C. They can find many stores selling such souvenirs.

D. They believe such souvenirs can bring good luck.

18. What did ancient people do with dolphins?

A. They made them swim around their ships.

B. They painted their images on some items.

C. They hunted them in great numbers.

D. They trained them to perform tricks.

19. What's happening to the dolphins?

A. They are hunted in many places except Japan.

B. They have been protected thanks to literature and film.

C. They have adapted to the life in captivity.

D. They are losing their habitat and clean sea.

Questions 20 to 22

20. What's the possible advantage of virus therapy according to Prof. Seymour?

A. It won't have any side-effect.

B. It can kill drug-resistant tumours.

C. It can be as effective as conventional treatments.

D. It can stop cancer cells from spreading in the body.

21. What's the big challenge facing virus therapy?

A. How to find a way to deliver viruses to tumours effectively.

B. How to inject viruses directly into tumours.

C. How to allow viruses to do what chemotherapy drugs do.

D. How to strengthen the body's immune system.

22. What does Prof. Seymour want to do with virus therapy?

A. To use it to cure 75% of the patients with malignant cancers.

B. To make it accepted by the patients with incurable cancers.

C. To apply it to those with secondary cancers.

D. To apply it to treat all kinds of cancers.

Questions 23 to 25

23. What can be learnt about Amazon.com's Kindle library-lending service?

A. It allows users of some Kindle devices to borrow books from local libraries.

B. It has benefited more than eleven thousand local libraries in the US.

C. It has led to a debate between publishers and libraries over e-book lending.

D. It aims at allowing everyone to read books anytime they like.

24. What can libraries do according to the "first sale" law?

A. They can purchase any kind of media product.

B. They can lend books to readers repeatedly.

C. They can deal with digital products as they like.

D. They can limit the time the readers keep a certain book.

25. How did HarperCollins protect the e-book industry and its own book sales?

A. By allowing libraries to purchase e-books for lending in perpetuity.

B. By adopting the technology known as digital rights management.

C. By requiring libraries to purchase more of its e-book.

D. By persuading the critics to support the publishers.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. accountable	B. capacity	C. controlled
D. entail	E. forged	F. incentives
G. occasionally	H. overstated	I. persisting
J. pessimistic	K. professionals	L. slash
M. specializing	N. spectators	O. subsequently

Travel websites have been around since the 1990s, when Expedia, Travelocity, and other holiday booking sites were launched, allowing travelers to compare flight and hotel prices with the click of a mouse. With information no longer ___26___ by travel agents or hidden in business networks, the travel industry was revolutionized, as greater transparency helped ___27___ prices. Today, the industry is going through a new revolution—this time transforming service quality. Online rating platforms— ___28___ in hotels, restaurants, apartments, and taxis—allow travelers to exchange reviews and experiences for all to see. Hospitality businesses are now ranked, analyzed, and compared not by industry ___29___ , but by the very people for whom the service is intended—the customer. This has ___30___ a new relationship between buyer and seller. Customers have always voted with their feet; they can now explain their decision to anyone who is interested. As a result, businesses are much more ___31___ , often in very specific ways, which creates powerful ___32___ to improve service. Although some readers might not care for gossipy reports of unfriendly bellboys in Berlin or malfunctioning hotel hairdryers in Houston, the true power of online reviews lies not just in the individual stories, but in the websites' ___33___ to aggregate a large volume of ratings. The impact cannot be ___34___ . Businesses that attract top ratings can enjoy rapid growth, as new customers are attracted by good reviews and ___35___ provide yet more positive feedback. So great is the influence of online ratings that many companies now hire digital reputation managers to ensure a favorable online identity.

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. It is best to use an EMV card for international travel. _____

37. Personal information on credit and debit cards is increasingly vulnerable to hacking. _____

38. The French card companies adopted EMV technology partly because of inefficient telephone service. _____

39. While many countries use the smarter EMV cards, the U.S. still clings to its old magstripe technology. _____

40. Attempts are being made to prevent hackers from carrying out identity theft. _____

41. Credit cards are much safer to use than debit cards. _____

42. Big banks have been reluctant to switch to more secure technology because of the higher costs involved. _____

43. The potential liability for retailers using magstripe is far more costly than upgrading their registers. _____

44. The use of magstripe cards by American retailers leaves consumers exposed to the risks of losing account information. _____

45. Consumers will be a driving force behind the conversion from magstripe to EMV technology. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 中国传统的待客之道要求饭菜丰富多样,让客人吃不完。中国宴席上典型的菜单包括开席的一套凉菜及其后的热菜,例如肉类、鸡鸭、蔬菜等。大多数宴席上,全鱼被认为是必不可少的,除非已经上过各式海鲜。如今,中国人喜欢把西方特色菜与传统中式菜肴融于一席,因此牛排上桌也不少见。沙拉也已流行起来,尽管传统上中国人一般不吃任何未经烹饪的菜肴。宴席通常至少有一道汤,可以最先或最后上桌。甜点和水果通常标志宴席的结束。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

What's the one word of advice a well-meaning professional would give to a recent college graduate? China? India? Brazil? How about trade? When the Commerce Department reported last week that the trade deficit in June approached $50 billion, it set off a new round of economic doomsaying. Imports, which soared to $200.3 billion in the month, are subtracted in the calculation of gross domestic product. The larger the trade deficit, the smaller the GDP. Should such imbalances continue, pessimists say, they could contribute to slower growth. But there's another way of looking at the trade data. Over the past two years, the figures on imports and exports seem not to signal a double-dip recession—a renewed decline in the broad level of economic activity in the United States—but an economic expansion. The rising volume of trade—more goods and services shuttling in and out of the United States—is good news for many sectors. Companies engaged in shipping, trucking, rail freight, delivery, and logistics( ) have all been reporting better than expected results. The rising numbers signify growing vitality in foreign markets— when we import more stuff, it puts more cash in the hands of people around the world, and U.S. exports are rising because more foreigners have the ability to buy the things we produce and market. The rising tide of trade is also good news for people who work in trade-sensitive businesses, especially those that produce commodities for which global demand sets the price—agricultural goods, mining, metals, oil. And while exports always seem to lag, U.S. companies are becoming more involved in the global economy with each passing month. General Motors sells as many cars in China as in America each month. While that may not do much for imports, it does help GM's balance sheet—and hence makes the jobs of U.S.-based executives more stable. One great challenge for the U.S. economy is slack domestic consumer demand. Americans are paying down debt, saving more, and spending more carefully. That's to be expected, given what we've been through. But there's a bigger challenge. Can U.S.-based businesses, large and small, figure out how to get a piece of growing global demand? Unless you want to pick up and move to India, or Brazil, or China, the best way to do that is through trade. It may seem obvious, but it's no longer enough simply to do business with our friends and neighbors here at home. Companies and individuals who don't have a strategy to export more, or to get more involved in foreign markets, or to play a role in global trade, are shutting themselves out of the lion's share of economic opportunity in our world.

46. How do pessimists interpret the U.S. trade deficit in June?

A. It reflects Americans' preference for imported goods.

B. It signifies a change in American economic structure.

C. It could lead to slower growth of the national economy.

D. It is the result of America's growing focus on domestic market.

47. What does the author say about the trade data of the past two years?

A. It indicates that economic activities in the U.S. have increased.

B. It signals decreasing domestic demand for goods and services.

C. It reflects the fluctuations in the international market.

D. It shows that U.S. economy is slipping further into recession.

48. Who particularly benefits from the rising volume of trade?

A. People who have expertise in international trade.

B. Consumers who favor imported goods and services.

C. Producers of agricultural goods and raw materials.

D. Retailers dealing in foreign goods and services.

49. What is one of the challenges facing the American economy?

A. Decreasing productivity.

B. Competition from overseas.

C. People's reluctance to spend.

D. Slack trade activities.

50. What is the author's advice to U.S. companies and individuals?

A. To import more cheap goods from developing countries.

B. To increase their market share overseas.

C. To be alert to fluctuations in foreign markets.

D. To move their companies to where labor is cheaper.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

A recurring criticism of the UK's university sector is its perceived weakness in translating new knowledge into new products and services. Recently, the UK National Stem Cell Network warned the UK could lose its place among the world leaders in stem cell research unless adequate funding and legislation could be assured. We should take this concern seriously as universities are key in the national innovation system. However, we do have to challenge the unthinking complaint that the sector does not do enough in taking ideas to market. The most recent comparative data on the performance of universities and research institutions in Australia, Canada, USA and UK shows that, from a relatively weak starting position, the UK now leads on many indicators of commercialisation activity. When viewed at the national level, the policy interventions of the past decade have helped transform the performance of U.K. universities. Evidence suggests the UK's position is much stronger than in the recent past and is still showing improvement. But national data masks the very large variation in the performance of individual universities. The evidence shows that a large number of universities have fallen off the back of the pack, a few perform strongly and the rest chase the leaders. This type of uneven distribution is not peculiar to the U.K. and is mirrored across other economies. In the UK, research is concentrated: less than 25% of universities receive 75% of the research funding. These same universities are also the institutions producing the greatest share of PhD graduates, science citations, patents and licence income. The effect of policies generating long-term resource concentration has also created a distinctive set of universities which are research-led and commercially active. It seems clear that the concentration of research and commercialisation work creates differences between universities. The core objective for universities which are research-led must be to maximise the impact of their research efforts. These universities should be generating the widest range of social, economic and environmental benefits. In return for the scale of investment, they should share their expertise in order to build greater confidence in the sector. Part of the economic recovery of the UK will be driven by the next generation of research commercialisations spilling out of our universities. There are three dozen universities in the UK which are actively engaged in advanced research training and commercialisation work. If there was a greater coordination of technology transfer offices within regions and a simultaneous investment in the scale and functions of our graduate schools, universities could, and should, play a key role in positioning the U.K. for the next growth cycle.

51. What does the author think of UK universities in terms of commercialisation?

A. They still have a place among the world leaders.

B. They have lost their leading position in many ways.

C. They do not regard it as their responsibility.

D. They fail to convert knowledge into money.

52. What does the author say about the national data on UK universities' performance in commercialisation?

A. It masks the fatal weaknesses of government policy.

B. It does not reflect the differences among universities.

C. It does not rank UK universities in a scientific way.

D. It indicates their ineffective use of government resources.

53. We can infer from Paragraph 5 that "policy interventions"(Line 1, Para. 4) refers to____.

A. concentration of resources in a limited number of universities

B. compulsory cooperation between universities and industries

C. government aid to non-research-oriented universities

D. fair distribution of funding for universities and research institutions

54. What does the author suggest research-led universities do?

A. Fully utilise their research to benefit all sectors of society.

B. Generously share their facilities with those short of funds.

C. Publicise their research to win international recognition.

D. Spread their influence among top research institutions.

55. How can the university sector play a key role in the UK's economic growth?

A. By establishing more regional technology transfer offices.

B. By asking the government to invest in technology transfer research.

C. By promoting technology transfer and graduate school education.

D. By increasing the efficiency of technology transfer agencies.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

56. The saying "If you cannot do great things, do small things in a great way" reminds us that true value lies not in the scale of what we do, but in the devotion and care we put into it. In my view, greatness is an attitude rather than a matter of size.

Consider an ordinary street cleaner who sweeps every corner spotless before dawn, or a rural teacher who spends decades patiently guiding children in a remote village. Neither builds an empire, yet by pouring perfection into humble tasks, they make an impact far beyond their modest positions. Their example shows that even the smallest job, done with heart, can shine. Had they despised such work as trivial, their potential would have been wasted.

Therefore, we should never look down on small things or wait passively for great opportunities. Even if we cannot change the world overnight, doing each ordinary task in an extraordinary way is itself a form of greatness worth pursuing.

57. The traditional Chinese way of hosting guests requires a rich variety of food, so that the guests cannot finish all the dishes. A typical menu at a Chinese banquet includes a set of cold dishes to start the meal, followed by hot dishes such as meat, chicken, duck and vegetables. At most banquets, a whole fish is considered essential, unless various kinds of seafood have already been served. Nowadays, Chinese people like to combine Western specialties with traditional Chinese dishes at one banquet, so it is not uncommon to see steak on the table. Salads have also become popular, although traditionally Chinese people seldom eat any uncooked dishes. There is usually at least one soup at a banquet, which can be served either first or last. Desserts and fruit usually mark the end of the banquet.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位美国工作描述 → 捕捉转折信号词 'but' 后的评价 → 同义替换 'stimulating' 得出答案

考点：细节定位　转折信号词捕捉

2. 【答案】A

定位圣保罗工作描述 → 捕捉 'I'd get a promotion' → 同义替换 'quick promotion' 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】D

定位巴西工作描述 → 捕捉转折信号词 'But' 后的 'disadvantages' → 定位具体缺点 'five-year term' → 同义替换 'long-term contract' 得出答案

考点：细节定位　转折信号词捕捉　同义替换

4. 【答案】C

定位对话结尾 → 捕捉 'I haven't even been called for an interview' → 推理男士仍处于求职初期阶段 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节定位

5. 【答案】A

定位对话开头男士的直接陈述 → 捕捉 'looking for the highest rate possible on a short-term certificate' → 同义替换 'inquire about the interest rates' 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】C

定位对话中男女双方讨论rate与yield区别的部分 → 听取女方对两个术语的定义 → 匹配选项C的同义改写

考点：细节定位　近义词辨析

7. 【答案】B

定位男士首次表明需求及后续回应的部分 → 提取其明确偏好（短期、三个月） → 排除其他选项

考点：细节定位　语境选词

8. 【答案】C

定位对话结尾女士提出的最后一个提议 → 提取具体优惠内容（dining coupon book） → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位

9. 【答案】C

定位介绍国际咖啡组织性质的句子 → 提取其代表多个咖啡出口国 → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位

10. 【答案】A

定位解释咖啡短缺原因的句子 → 提取直接原因（巴西的严寒天气） → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位

11. 【答案】B

定位描述Vaukin个人特征的句子 → 提取'young, only 27 years old, and he's a good-looking bachelor' → 同义替换为'young, handsome and single'

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

12. 【答案】B

定位描述Vaukin近期状态的句子 → 提取'he's been too busy to think about anything except coffee prices and his advertising campaign' → 直接对应选项B

考点：细节定位与捕捉

13. 【答案】D

定位解释错过游轮原因的句子 → 提取'long distance trains are often many hours late' → 同义替换为'delayed by the train for hours'

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

14. 【答案】A

定位描述今年旅行计划的句子 → 提取'How could we have known there would be a strike against our airline?' → 推理出旅行因罢工被取消

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

15. 【答案】B

定位描述未来计划的句子 → 提取'we're planning to spend our vacations at home for a long time to come' → 同义替换为'Stay at home'

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

16. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词'different from other sea animals' → 听到'One unique characteristic that makes them different... is the way that they communicate' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'collecting dolphin souvenirs' → 听到'That is why many people like collecting dolphin souvenirs'，其前文为原因 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果逻辑

18. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'ancient people' → 听到'Even the ancient people painted the images of dolphins on their vases' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词'happening to the dolphins' → 听到'face threats from habitat loss and marine pollution' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'advantage of virus therapy'及'Prof. Seymour' → 听到Prof. Seymour说'advantage in killing drug-resistant tumours' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'big challenge' → 同义替换 'big hurdle' → 定位到 'find a way to deliver viruses to tumours via the bloodstream without the body's immune system destroying them' → 概括为 'deliver viruses to tumours effectively' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】D

定位 Prof. Seymour 的观点 → 从 'could eventually form a third pillar alongside radiotherapy and chemotherapy' 和 'hop…' 推断其最终目标 → 推理要点：成为标准疗法的一部分，即适用于所有癌症 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点推断

23. 【答案】A

定位 'Kindle library-lending service' → 对比选项与原文细节 → A项与 'Millions of users of the Kindle reader and app can now borrow Kindle books' 一致 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

24. 【答案】B

定位 'first sale' law → 定位其作用 'permits libraries to lend books over and over again without having to pay publishers each time' → 同义替换为 'lend books to readers repeatedly' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】C

定位 'HarperCollins' 和 'protect' → 定位其具体行动 'allow e-books to be lent out twenty-six times, and then they would have to be purchased by the libraries again' → 概括为 'requiring libraries to purchase more of its e-book' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　概括归纳

26. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前 ‘information no longer’ 与后 ‘by travel agents’ → 分析语义为 ‘信息不再被旅行社所…’ → 结合 ‘hidden in business networks’ 的并列结构，推断此处需一个表示 ‘控制、掌握’ 的被动语态动词 → 从选项中辨析出 ‘controlled’ 符合语境

27 空 定位空格前 ‘greater transparency helped’ → 分析语义为 ‘更高的透明度帮助…价格’ → 结合 ‘revolutionized’ 和 ‘compare prices’ 的语境，推断此处需一个表示 ‘降低、压低’ 的动词 → 从选项中辨析出 ‘lower’ 符合搭配与语境

28 空 定位空格位于破折号内，作 ‘Online rating platforms’ 的后置定语 → 分析语义为 ‘在线评级平台——在酒店、餐厅等中…’ → 推断此处需一个表示 ‘存在、出现’ 的非谓语动词（过去分词）作定语 → 从选项中辨析出 ‘found’ 符合语法与语境

29 空 定位空格前 ‘not by industry’ 与后 ‘but by the very people… the customer’ → 分析语义为 ‘不是由行业…，而是由顾客…’ → 推断此处需一个表示 ‘专家、权威’ 的名词，与 ‘顾客’ 形成对比 → 从选项中辨析出 ‘experts’ 符合语境

30 空 定位空格前 ‘This has’ 与后 ‘a new relationship’ → 分析语义为 ‘这…了一种新的关系’ → 结合前文 ‘顾

客可以解释他们的决定”，推断此处需一个表示‘创造、建立’的动词 → 从选项中辨析出‘created’符合语境
31 空 定位空格前的主语 'greater transparency' → 分析其与动词 'help' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'revolutionized' 与 'prices' 的关系 → 选择表示 '降低' 的动词
32 空 定位空格前的介词 'in' → 分析其与 'platforms' 的搭配 → 结合后文列举的 'hotels, restaurants, apartments, and taxis' → 选择表示 '广泛存在' 的形容词
33 空 定位空格前的 'not by industry' → 分析其与后文 'but by the very people' 的对比关系 → 结合 'ranked, analyzed, and compared' 的动作 → 选择表示 '专家/权威' 的名词
34 空 定位空格前的 'the true power' → 分析其与 'not just in... but in' 的递进结构 → 结合 'aggregate a large volume of ratings' 的动作 → 选择表示 '能力/力量' 的名词
35 空 定位空格前的 'attracted by good reviews' → 分析其与后文 'provide yet more positive feedback' 的因果关系 → 结合 'new customers' 的身份 → 选择表示 '因此/于是' 的副词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　被动语态　动词搭配　非谓语动词　介词搭配　对比关系　递进结构　逻辑衔接

27. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前‘information no longer’与后‘by travel agents’ → 分析语义为‘信息不再被旅行社所…’ → 结合‘hidden in business networks’的并列结构，推断此处需一个表示‘控制、掌握’的被动语态动词 → 从选项中辨析出‘controlled’符合语境
27 空 定位空格前‘greater transparency helped’ → 分析语义为‘更高的透明度帮助…价格’ → 结合‘revolutionized’和‘compare prices’的语境，推断此处需一个表示‘降低、压低’的动词 → 从选项中辨析出‘lower’符合搭配与语境
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29 空 定位空格前‘not by industry’与后‘but by the very people… the customer’ → 分析语义为‘不是由行业…，而是由顾客…’ → 推断此处需一个表示‘专家、权威’的名词，与‘顾客’形成对比 → 从选项中辨析出‘experts’符合语境
30 空 定位空格前‘This has’与后‘a new relationship’ → 分析语义为‘这…了一种新的关系’ → 结合前文‘顾客可以解释他们的决定’，推断此处需一个表示‘创造、建立’的动词 → 从选项中辨析出‘created’符合语境
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32 空 定位空格前的介词 'in' → 分析其与 'platforms' 的搭配 → 结合后文列举的 'hotels, restaurants, apartments, and taxis' → 选择表示 '广泛存在' 的形容词
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35 空 定位空格前的 'attracted by good reviews' → 分析其与后文 'provide yet more positive feedback' 的因果关系 → 结合 'new customers' 的身份 → 选择表示 '因此/于是' 的副词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　被动语态　动词搭配　非谓语动词　介词搭配　对比关系　递进结构　逻辑衔接

28. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前‘information no longer’与后‘by travel agents’ → 分析语义为‘信息不再被旅行社所…’ → 结合‘hidden in business networks’的并列结构，推断此处需一个表示‘控制、掌握’的被动语态动词 → 从选项中辨析出‘controlled’符合语境
27 空 定位空格前‘greater transparency helped’ → 分析语义为‘更高的透明度帮助…价格’ → 结

合‘revolutionized’和‘compare prices’的语境，推断此处需一个表示‘降低、压低’的动词→从选项中辨析出‘lower’符合搭配与语境
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29 空 定位空格前‘not by industry’与后‘but by the very people… the customer’→分析语义为‘不是由行业…，而是由顾客…’→推断此处需一个表示‘专家、权威’的名词，与‘顾客’形成对比→从选项中辨析出‘experts’符合语境
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　被动语态　动词搭配　非谓语动词　介词搭配　对比关系　递进结构　逻辑衔接

29. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前‘information no longer’与后‘by travel agents’→分析语义为‘信息不再被旅行社所…’→结合‘hidden in business networks’的并列结构，推断此处需一个表示‘控制、掌握’的被动语态动词→从选项中辨析出‘controlled’符合语境
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35 空 定位空格前的 'attracted by good reviews' → 分析其与后文 'provide yet more positive feedback' 的因果关系 → 结合 'new customers' 的身份 → 选择表示 '因此/于是' 的副词

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30. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前‘information no longer’与后‘by travel agents’ → 分析语义为‘信息不再被旅行社所…’ → 结合‘hidden in business networks’的并列结构，推断此处需一个表示‘控制、掌握’的被动语态动词 → 从选项中辨析出‘controlled’符合语境

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32 空 定位空格前的介词 'in' → 分析其与 'platforms' 的搭配 → 结合后文列举的 'hotels, restaurants, apartments, and taxis' → 选择表示 '广泛存在' 的形容词

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31. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前‘information no longer’与后‘by travel agents’ → 分析语义为‘信息不再被旅行社所…’ → 结合‘hidden in business networks’的并列结构，推断此处需一个表示‘控制、掌握’的被动语态动词 → 从选项中辨析出‘controlled’符合语境

27 空 定位空格前‘greater transparency helped’ → 分析语义为‘更高的透明度帮助…价格’ → 结合‘revolutionized’和‘compare prices’的语境，推断此处需一个表示‘降低、压低’的动词 → 从选项中辨析出‘lower’符合搭配与语境

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　被动语态　动词搭配　非谓语动词　介词搭配　对比关系　递进结构　逻辑衔接

32. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前‘information no longer’与后‘by travel agents’→分析语义为‘信息不再被旅行社所…’→结合‘hidden in business networks’的并列结构，推断此处需一个表示‘控制、掌握’的被动语态动词→从选项中辨析出‘controlled’符合语境
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33. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前‘information no longer’与后‘by travel agents’→分析语义为‘信息不再被旅行社所…’→结合‘hidden in business networks’的并列结构，推断此处需一个表示‘控制、掌握’的被动语态动词→从选项中辨析出‘controlled’符合语境
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30 空 定位空格前‘This has’与后‘a new relationship’ → 分析语义为‘这…了一种新的关系’ → 结合前文‘顾客可以解释他们的决定’，推断此处需一个表示‘创造、建立’的动词 → 从选项中辨析出‘created’符合语境
31 空 定位空格前的主语 'greater transparency' → 分析其与动词 'help' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'revolutionized' 与 'prices' 的关系 → 选择表示 '降低' 的动词
32 空 定位空格前的介词 'in' → 分析其与 'platforms' 的搭配 → 结合后文列举的 'hotels, restaurants, apartments, and taxis' → 选择表示 '广泛存在' 的形容词
33 空 定位空格前的 'not by industry' → 分析其与后文 'but by the very people' 的对比关系 → 结合 'ranked, analyzed, and compared' 的动作 → 选择表示 '专家/权威' 的名词
34 空 定位空格前的 'the true power' → 分析其与 'not just in... but in' 的递进结构 → 结合 'aggregate a large volume of ratings' 的动作 → 选择表示 '能力/力量' 的名词
35 空 定位空格前的 'attracted by good reviews' → 分析其与后文 'provide yet more positive feedback' 的因果关系 → 结合 'new customers' 的身份 → 选择表示 '因此/于是' 的副词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　被动语态　动词搭配　非谓语动词　介词搭配　对比关系　递进结构　逻辑衔接

34. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前‘information no longer’与后‘by travel agents’ → 分析语义为‘信息不再被旅行社所…’ → 结合‘hidden in business networks’的并列结构，推断此处需一个表示‘控制、掌握’的被动语态动词 → 从选项中辨析出‘controlled’符合语境
27 空 定位空格前‘greater transparency helped’ → 分析语义为‘更高的透明度帮助…价格’ → 结合‘revolutionized’和‘compare prices’的语境，推断此处需一个表示‘降低、压低’的动词 → 从选项中辨析出‘lower’符合搭配与语境
28 空 定位空格位于破折号内，作‘Online rating platforms’的后置定语 → 分析语义为‘在线评级平台——在酒店、餐厅等中…’ → 推断此处需一个表示‘存在、出现’的非谓语动词（过去分词）作定语 → 从选项中辨析出‘found’符合语法与语境
29 空 定位空格前‘not by industry’与后‘but by the very people… the customer’ → 分析语义为‘不是由行业…，而是由顾客…’ → 推断此处需一个表示‘专家、权威’的名词，与‘顾客’形成对比 → 从选项中辨析出‘experts’符合语境
30 空 定位空格前‘This has’与后‘a new relationship’ → 分析语义为‘这…了一种新的关系’ → 结合前文‘顾客可以解释他们的决定’，推断此处需一个表示‘创造、建立’的动词 → 从选项中辨析出‘created’符合语境
31 空 定位空格前的主语 'greater transparency' → 分析其与动词 'help' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'revolutionized' 与 'prices' 的关系 → 选择表示 '降低' 的动词
32 空 定位空格前的介词 'in' → 分析其与 'platforms' 的搭配 → 结合后文列举的 'hotels, restaurants, apartments, and taxis' → 选择表示 '广泛存在' 的形容词
33 空 定位空格前的 'not by industry' → 分析其与后文 'but by the very people' 的对比关系 → 结合 'ranked, analyzed, and compared' 的动作 → 选择表示 '专家/权威' 的名词
34 空 定位空格前的 'the true power' → 分析其与 'not just in... but in' 的递进结构 → 结合 'aggregate a large volume of ratings' 的动作 → 选择表示 '能力/力量' 的名词

35 空 定位空格前的 'attracted by good reviews' → 分析其与后文 'provide yet more positive feedback' 的因果关系 → 结合 'new customers' 的身份 → 选择表示 '因此/于是' 的副词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　被动语态　动词搭配　非谓语动词　介词搭配　对比关系　递进结构　逻辑衔接

35. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前‘information no longer’与后‘by travel agents’ → 分析语义为‘信息不再被旅行社所…’ → 结合‘hidden in business networks’的并列结构，推断此处需一个表示‘控制、掌握’的被动语态动词 → 从选项中辨析出‘controlled’符合语境

27 空 定位空格前‘greater transparency helped’ → 分析语义为‘更高的透明度帮助…价格’ → 结合‘revolutionized’和‘compare prices’的语境，推断此处需一个表示‘降低、压低’的动词 → 从选项中辨析出‘lower’符合搭配与语境

28 空 定位空格位于破折号内，作‘Online rating platforms’的后置定语 → 分析语义为‘在线评级平台——在酒店、餐厅等中…’ → 推断此处需一个表示‘存在、出现’的非谓语动词（过去分词）作定语 → 从选项中辨析出‘found’符合语法与语境

29 空 定位空格前‘not by industry’与后‘but by the very people… the customer’ → 分析语义为‘不是由行业…，而是由顾客…’ → 推断此处需一个表示‘专家、权威’的名词，与‘顾客’形成对比 → 从选项中辨析出‘experts’符合语境

30 空 定位空格前‘This has’与后‘a new relationship’ → 分析语义为‘这…了一种新的关系’ → 结合前文‘顾客可以解释他们的决定’，推断此处需一个表示‘创造、建立’的动词 → 从选项中辨析出‘created’符合语境

31 空 定位空格前的主语 'greater transparency' → 分析其与动词 'help' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'revolutionized' 与 'prices' 的关系 → 选择表示 '降低' 的动词

32 空 定位空格前的介词 'in' → 分析其与 'platforms' 的搭配 → 结合后文列举的 'hotels, restaurants, apartments, and taxis' → 选择表示 '广泛存在' 的形容词

33 空 定位空格前的 'not by industry' → 分析其与后文 'but by the very people' 的对比关系 → 结合 'ranked, analyzed, and compared' 的动作 → 选择表示 '专家/权威' 的名词

34 空 定位空格前的 'the true power' → 分析其与 'not just in... but in' 的递进结构 → 结合 'aggregate a large volume of ratings' 的动作 → 选择表示 '能力/力量' 的名词

35 空 定位空格前的 'attracted by good reviews' → 分析其与后文 'provide yet more positive feedback' 的因果关系 → 结合 'new customers' 的身份 → 选择表示 '因此/于是' 的副词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　被动语态　动词搭配　非谓语动词　介词搭配　对比关系　递进结构　逻辑衔接

36. 【答案】H

36. 定位段落C → 提取EMV技术用于国际旅行的建议 → 匹配题干

37. 定位段落A和B → 提取信用卡信息易受黑客攻击的描述 → 匹配题干

38. 定位段落C → 提取EMV技术在美国以外被广泛使用 → 匹配题干

39. 定位段落C → 提取美国仍使用磁条技术而其他国家使用EMV技术 → 匹配题干

40. 定位段落A → 提取银行、执法部门和科技公司正在努力阻止黑客 → 匹配题干

41. 定位段落 [A] 中关于信用卡安全性的比较 → 识别 'Credit cards are much safer to use than debit cards' 与段落 [A] 中 'A thin magnetic stripe (magstripe) is all that stands between your credit-card information and the bad guys' 的对应关系 → 得出答案

42. 定位段落 [C] 中关于升级成本的讨论 → 识别 'The solution could cost as little as $2 extra for every piece of plastic issued' 与题干 'higher costs involved' 的对应关系 → 得出答案

43. 定位段落 [A] 和 [B] 中关于数据泄露后果的描述 → 识别 'More than 100 million accounts... were affected' 与题干 'potential liability... far more costly' 的对应关系 → 得出答案

44. 定位段落 [B] 中关于磁条卡漏洞的描述 → 识别 'cards are increasingly vulnerable to attacks when you make

purchases in a store' 与题干 'leaves consumers exposed to the risks' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落 [C] 中关于 EMV 技术推广的描述 → 识别 'much of the rest of the world uses smarter cards with a technology called EMV' 与题干 'driving force behind the conversion' 的对应关系 → 得出答案

考点：EMV技术　国际旅行　信用卡信息　黑客攻击　法国卡公司　美国　磁条技术　阻止黑客　身份盗窃　细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】B

36. 定位段落C → 提取EMV技术用于国际旅行的建议 → 匹配题干
37. 定位段落A和B → 提取信用卡信息易受黑客攻击的描述 → 匹配题干
38. 定位段落C → 提取EMV技术在美国以外被广泛使用 → 匹配题干
39. 定位段落C → 提取美国仍使用磁条技术而其他国家使用EMV技术 → 匹配题干
40. 定位段落A → 提取银行、执法部门和科技公司正在努力阻止黑客 → 匹配题干
41. 定位段落 [A] 中关于信用卡安全性的比较 → 识别 'Credit cards are much safer to use than debit cards' 与段落 [A] 中 'A thin magnetic stripe (magstripe) is all that stands between your credit-card information and the bad guys' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落 [C] 中关于升级成本的讨论 → 识别 'The solution could cost as little as $2 extra for every piece of plastic issued' 与题干 'higher costs involved' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落 [A] 和 [B] 中关于数据泄露后果的描述 → 识别 'More than 100 million accounts... were affected' 与题干 'potential liability... far more costly' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落 [B] 中关于磁条卡漏洞的描述 → 识别 'cards are increasingly vulnerable to attacks when you make purchases in a store' 与题干 'leaves consumers exposed to the risks' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落 [C] 中关于 EMV 技术推广的描述 → 识别 'much of the rest of the world uses smarter cards with a technology called EMV' 与题干 'driving force behind the conversion' 的对应关系 → 得出答案

考点：EMV技术　国际旅行　信用卡信息　黑客攻击　法国卡公司　美国　磁条技术　阻止黑客　身份盗窃　细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】G

36. 定位段落C → 提取EMV技术用于国际旅行的建议 → 匹配题干
37. 定位段落A和B → 提取信用卡信息易受黑客攻击的描述 → 匹配题干
38. 定位段落C → 提取EMV技术在美国以外被广泛使用 → 匹配题干
39. 定位段落C → 提取美国仍使用磁条技术而其他国家使用EMV技术 → 匹配题干
40. 定位段落A → 提取银行、执法部门和科技公司正在努力阻止黑客 → 匹配题干
41. 定位段落 [A] 中关于信用卡安全性的比较 → 识别 'Credit cards are much safer to use than debit cards' 与段落 [A] 中 'A thin magnetic stripe (magstripe) is all that stands between your credit-card information and the bad guys' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落 [C] 中关于升级成本的讨论 → 识别 'The solution could cost as little as $2 extra for every piece of plastic issued' 与题干 'higher costs involved' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落 [A] 和 [B] 中关于数据泄露后果的描述 → 识别 'More than 100 million accounts... were affected' 与题干 'potential liability... far more costly' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落 [B] 中关于磁条卡漏洞的描述 → 识别 'cards are increasingly vulnerable to attacks when you make purchases in a store' 与题干 'leaves consumers exposed to the risks' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落 [C] 中关于 EMV 技术推广的描述 → 识别 'much of the rest of the world uses smarter cards with a technology called EMV' 与题干 'driving force behind the conversion' 的对应关系 → 得出答案

考点：EMV技术　国际旅行　信用卡信息　黑客攻击　法国卡公司　美国　磁条技术　阻止黑客　身份盗窃　细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】C

36. 定位段落C → 提取EMV技术用于国际旅行的建议 → 匹配题干
37. 定位段落A和B → 提取信用卡信息易受黑客攻击的描述 → 匹配题干
38. 定位段落C → 提取EMV技术在美国以外被广泛使用 → 匹配题干
39. 定位段落C → 提取美国仍使用磁条技术而其他国家使用EMV技术 → 匹配题干
40. 定位段落A → 提取银行、执法部门和科技公司正在努力阻止黑客 → 匹配题干
41. 定位段落 [A] 中关于信用卡安全性的比较 → 识别 'Credit cards are much safer to use than debit cards' 与段落 [A] 中 'A thin magnetic stripe (magstripe) is all that stands between your credit-card information and the bad guys' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落 [C] 中关于升级成本的讨论 → 识别 'The solution could cost as little as $2 extra for every piece of plastic issued' 与题干 'higher costs involved' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落 [A] 和 [B] 中关于数据泄露后果的描述 → 识别 'More than 100 million accounts... were affected' 与题干 'potential liability... far more costly' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落 [B] 中关于磁条卡漏洞的描述 → 识别 'cards are increasingly vulnerable to attacks when you make purchases in a store' 与题干 'leaves consumers exposed to the risks' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落 [C] 中关于 EMV 技术推广的描述 → 识别 'much of the rest of the world uses smarter cards with a technology called EMV' 与题干 'driving force behind the conversion' 的对应关系 → 得出答案

考点：EMV技术　国际旅行　信用卡信息　黑客攻击　法国卡公司　美国　磁条技术　阻止黑客　身份盗窃　细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】A

36. 定位段落C → 提取EMV技术用于国际旅行的建议 → 匹配题干
37. 定位段落A和B → 提取信用卡信息易受黑客攻击的描述 → 匹配题干
38. 定位段落C → 提取EMV技术在美国以外被广泛使用 → 匹配题干
39. 定位段落C → 提取美国仍使用磁条技术而其他国家使用EMV技术 → 匹配题干
40. 定位段落A → 提取银行、执法部门和科技公司正在努力阻止黑客 → 匹配题干
41. 定位段落 [A] 中关于信用卡安全性的比较 → 识别 'Credit cards are much safer to use than debit cards' 与段落 [A] 中 'A thin magnetic stripe (magstripe) is all that stands between your credit-card information and the bad guys' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落 [C] 中关于升级成本的讨论 → 识别 'The solution could cost as little as $2 extra for every piece of plastic issued' 与题干 'higher costs involved' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落 [A] 和 [B] 中关于数据泄露后果的描述 → 识别 'More than 100 million accounts... were affected' 与题干 'potential liability... far more costly' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落 [B] 中关于磁条卡漏洞的描述 → 识别 'cards are increasingly vulnerable to attacks when you make purchases in a store' 与题干 'leaves consumers exposed to the risks' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落 [C] 中关于 EMV 技术推广的描述 → 识别 'much of the rest of the world uses smarter cards with a technology called EMV' 与题干 'driving force behind the conversion' 的对应关系 → 得出答案

考点：EMV技术　国际旅行　信用卡信息　黑客攻击　法国卡公司　美国　磁条技术　阻止黑客　身份盗窃　细节定位与捕捉

41. 【答案】I

36. 定位段落C → 提取EMV技术用于国际旅行的建议 → 匹配题干
37. 定位段落A和B → 提取信用卡信息易受黑客攻击的描述 → 匹配题干
38. 定位段落C → 提取EMV技术在美国以外被广泛使用 → 匹配题干
39. 定位段落C → 提取美国仍使用磁条技术而其他国家使用EMV技术 → 匹配题干

40. 定位段落A → 提取银行、执法部门和科技公司正在努力阻止黑客 → 匹配题干
41. 定位段落 [A] 中关于信用卡安全性的比较 → 识别 'Credit cards are much safer to use than debit cards' 与段落 [A] 中 'A thin magnetic stripe (magstripe) is all that stands between your credit-card information and the bad guys' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落 [C] 中关于升级成本的讨论 → 识别 'The solution could cost as little as $2 extra for every piece of plastic issued' 与题干 'higher costs involved' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落 [A] 和 [B] 中关于数据泄露后果的描述 → 识别 'More than 100 million accounts... were affected' 与题干 'potential liability... far more costly' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落 [B] 中关于磁条卡漏洞的描述 → 识别 'cards are increasingly vulnerable to attacks when you make purchases in a store' 与题干 'leaves consumers exposed to the risks' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落 [C] 中关于 EMV 技术推广的描述 → 识别 'much of the rest of the world uses smarter cards with a technology called EMV' 与题干 'driving force behind the conversion' 的对应关系 → 得出答案

考点：EMV技术　国际旅行　信用卡信息　黑客攻击　法国卡公司　美国　磁条技术　阻止黑客　身份盗窃　细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】D

36. 定位段落C → 提取EMV技术用于国际旅行的建议 → 匹配题干
37. 定位段落A和B → 提取信用卡信息易受黑客攻击的描述 → 匹配题干
38. 定位段落C → 提取EMV技术在美国以外被广泛使用 → 匹配题干
39. 定位段落C → 提取美国仍使用磁条技术而其他国家使用EMV技术 → 匹配题干
40. 定位段落A → 提取银行、执法部门和科技公司正在努力阻止黑客 → 匹配题干
41. 定位段落 [A] 中关于信用卡安全性的比较 → 识别 'Credit cards are much safer to use than debit cards' 与段落 [A] 中 'A thin magnetic stripe (magstripe) is all that stands between your credit-card information and the bad guys' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落 [C] 中关于升级成本的讨论 → 识别 'The solution could cost as little as $2 extra for every piece of plastic issued' 与题干 'higher costs involved' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落 [A] 和 [B] 中关于数据泄露后果的描述 → 识别 'More than 100 million accounts... were affected' 与题干 'potential liability... far more costly' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落 [B] 中关于磁条卡漏洞的描述 → 识别 'cards are increasingly vulnerable to attacks when you make purchases in a store' 与题干 'leaves consumers exposed to the risks' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落 [C] 中关于 EMV 技术推广的描述 → 识别 'much of the rest of the world uses smarter cards with a technology called EMV' 与题干 'driving force behind the conversion' 的对应关系 → 得出答案

考点：EMV技术　国际旅行　信用卡信息　黑客攻击　法国卡公司　美国　磁条技术　阻止黑客　身份盗窃　细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】L

36. 定位段落C → 提取EMV技术用于国际旅行的建议 → 匹配题干
37. 定位段落A和B → 提取信用卡信息易受黑客攻击的描述 → 匹配题干
38. 定位段落C → 提取EMV技术在美国以外被广泛使用 → 匹配题干
39. 定位段落C → 提取美国仍使用磁条技术而其他国家使用EMV技术 → 匹配题干
40. 定位段落A → 提取银行、执法部门和科技公司正在努力阻止黑客 → 匹配题干
41. 定位段落 [A] 中关于信用卡安全性的比较 → 识别 'Credit cards are much safer to use than debit cards' 与段落 [A] 中 'A thin magnetic stripe (magstripe) is all that stands between your credit-card information and the bad guys' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落 [C] 中关于升级成本的讨论 → 识别 'The solution could cost as little as $2 extra for every piece of plastic issued' 与题干 'higher costs involved' 的对应关系 → 得出答案

43. 定位段落 [A] 和 [B] 中关于数据泄露后果的描述 → 识别 'More than 100 million accounts... were affected' 与题干 'potential liability... far more costly' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落 [B] 中关于磁条卡漏洞的描述 → 识别 'cards are increasingly vulnerable to attacks when you make purchases in a store' 与题干 'leaves consumers exposed to the risks' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落 [C] 中关于 EMV 技术推广的描述 → 识别 'much of the rest of the world uses smarter cards with a technology called EMV' 与题干 'driving force behind the conversion' 的对应关系 → 得出答案

考点：EMV技术　国际旅行　信用卡信息　黑客攻击　法国卡公司　美国　磁条技术　阻止黑客　身份盗窃　细节定位与捕捉

44. 【答案】F

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考点：EMV技术　国际旅行　信用卡信息　黑客攻击　法国卡公司　美国　磁条技术　阻止黑客　身份盗窃　细节定位与捕捉

45. 【答案】O

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37. 定位段落A和B → 提取信用卡信息易受黑客攻击的描述 → 匹配题干
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考点：EMV技术　国际旅行　信用卡信息　黑客攻击　法国卡公司　美国　磁条技术　阻止黑客　身份盗窃　细节定位与捕捉

46. 【答案】C

定位到‘pessimists say’ → 识别其观点‘could contribute to slower growth’ → 同义替换为‘lead to slower growth’

考点：细节定位　观点归属　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位到‘Over the past two years’ → 识别作者观点‘not to signal a double-dip recession—but an economic expansion’ → 同义替换为‘economic activities have increased’

考点：细节定位　转折逻辑　同义替换

48. 【答案】C

定位到‘especially those that produce commodities for which global demand sets the price—agricultural goods, mining, metals, oil’ → 同义替换为‘Producers of agricultural goods and raw materials’

考点：细节定位　举例列举　同义替换

49. 【答案】C

定位到‘One great challenge... is slack domestic consumer demand’ → 理解‘slack’意为‘不景气、疲软’ → 同义替换为‘reluctance to spend’

考点：细节定位　词义理解　同义替换

50. 【答案】B

综合全文主旨（贸易增长是机遇） → 定位到‘U.S. companies are becoming more involved in the global economy’及‘get a piece of growing global…’ → 推断出建议是‘增加海外市场份额’

考点：主旨把握　细节推断　同义替换

51. 【答案】A

定位首段转折后观点 → 识别作者对‘unthinking complaint’的反驳 → 结合‘UK now leads on many indicators’得出作者认为其仍具领先地位

考点：转折信号词However　作者观点定位　细节信息匹配

52. 【答案】B

定位‘national data masks...’句 → 提取‘masks the very large variation’的核心含义 → 同义替换为‘does not reflect the differences’

考点：细节定位　同义替换（masks → does not reflect）

53. 【答案】A

定位‘policy interventions’所在句 → 向下文寻找其具体指代 → 定位‘policies generating long-term resource concentration’及‘less than 25% of universities receive 75% of the research funding’ → 归纳为资源集中

考点：指代与衔接　上下文词义推断

54. 【答案】A

定位‘research-led universities’相关段落 → 提取‘maximise the impact’和‘generating the widest range of... benefits’ → 同义替换为‘Fully utilise their research to benefit all sectors of society’

考点：细节定位　同义替换（widest range of benefits → benefit all sectors）

55. 【答案】C

综合全文主旨 → 作者强调大学在创新系统中的关键作用及商业化成功 → 推断其发挥作用的方式需结合‘translating new knowledge into new products and services’及‘taking ideas to market’ → 归纳为促进技术转移与教育

考点：主旨归纳　推理判断

56. 【答案】The saying "If you cannot do great things, do…

审题立意（理解名言内涵）→ 构思结构（引言-论点-例证-结论）→ 语言组织（运用复杂句式与恰当词汇）→ 检查修改

考点：篇章结构与写作目的　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】The traditional Chinese way of hosting guests…

准确翻译文化特色词汇与固定搭配，并构建符合英语表达习惯的SVO句式，同时保持段落逻辑连贯。

考点：待客之道　吃不完　开席　全鱼　必不可少　融于一席　标志宴席的结束