六级 · 2015年12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
590 315
yingyu8.cn/an/590315

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 Charles say songs can do when he sings them?

A. Touch his heart.

B. Make him cry.

C. Remind him of his life.

D. Make him feel young.

2. What does Charles say about himself as a singer?

A. He is good at singing operas.
B. He enjoys complicated music.
C. He can sing any song if he likes it.
D. He loves country music in particular.

3. What's one of the man's weaknesses?

A. He can't do such a complicated piece of music as the opera.
B. He can't sing a song that he doesn't like.
C. He can't concentrate on his singing sometimes.
D. He can't play musical instrument while singing.

4. What will Charles do when his personal life is hurting?

A. Go to a bar and drink for hours.
B. Go to an isolated place to sing blues.
C. Go to see a performance in a concert hall.
D. Go to work and wrap himself up in music.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the woman want to know about the man?

A. How he became an announcer.
B. How he writes news stories.
C. How he makes his living.
D. How he does his job.

6. What does the man say news subs do?

A. They write the first version of news stories.
B. They gather news stories on the spot.
C. They polish incoming news stories.
D. They write comments on major news stories.

7. What does the man say is a big challenge for him?

A. Reading through the news stories in a given period of time.
B. Having little time to read the news before going on the air.
C. Having to change the tone of his voice from time to time.
D. Getting all the words and phrases pronounced correctly.

8. What role does the man say his small cross plays?

A. It shows where advertisements come in.
B. It gives a signal for him to slow down.
C. It alerts him to something important.
D. It serves as a reminder of sad news.

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 does the speaker say about America's universities?

A. They offer students a wide variety of courses.

B. They attract students from all over the world.

C. They admit more students than they can handle.

D. They have trouble dealing with overseas students.

10. What is Americans' view on education according to Prof. Marvin Bresler?

A. Everyone will benefit from education sooner or later.

B. A good education contributes to the prosperity of a nation.

C. A good education is necessary for one to climb the social ladder.

D. Everyone has a right to an education appropriate to his potential.

11. What do we learn from Prof. Christopher Ricks' remark?

A. He likes students with high motivation.

B. He enjoys teaching intelligent students.

C. He tailors his teaching to students' needs.

D. He treats all his students in a fair manner.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the speaker say about energy used in the United States?

A. It is mostly imported from the Middle East.

B. It is a sure indicator of its economic activity.

C. It has a direct impact on the international oil market.

D. It equals more than 30 million barrels of oil each day.

13. What do scientists say about energy contained in fuel?

A. It eventually turns into heat.

B. It is used in a variety of forms.

C. Its use is chiefly responsible for air pollution.

D. Part of it is lost in the process of transmission.

14. When does mass transit prove superior to private vehicles?

A. When it is used in rural areas.

B. When it is environment-friendly.

C. When it operates at near capacity.

D. When it operates at regular times.

15. What seems to be the speaker's biggest concern?

A. Traffic jams in cities.

B. Inefficient use of energy.

C. Fuel shortage.

D. Global warming. 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 18

16. Which of the following is a mood-boosting habit according to Rubin?

A. Smelling scented candles.
B. Setting an alarm for waking up.
C. Talking with your parents often.
D. Listening to an upsetting song.

17. What is "ONE-MINUTE RULE" according to the lecturer?

A. Handle the overwhelming unopened mail and tiny tasks within one minute.
B. Do anything that can be done in less than one minute without delay.
C. Do everything that can't be done in a minute within one minute.
D. Documents must be printed out and filed within one minute.

18. What does "BRIGHT-LINE RULES" refer to?

A. Strict habits.
B. Positive attitude.
C. Hard rules.
D. Decision-making methods.

Questions 19 to 22

19. What does "a person can never be too rich" mean according to the talk?

A. It takes great pains for a person to be very rich.
B. Not Everyone wants to be too rich.
C. A person will never be satisfied with his wealth.
D. A person will never have the feeling of being wealthy.

20. What's a person's purpose of saying "I am working for chickenfeed"?

A. Introducing a topic.
B. Telling a joke.
C. Making a complaint.
D. Making a decision.

21. What can we learn about the German spies in World War l, according to the talk?

A. They were well paid by the German government.
B. They gathered mostly in London during the war.
C. They didn't provide any valuable information for Germany.
D. They worked for both their own country and their enemies.

22. What is the talk mainly about?

A. Some common chicken food in America.
B. The living and working conditions of Americans.
C. The German and British spies in World War Two.
D. Some expressions related to money.

Questions 23 to 25

23. Which of the following is the feature of a modern family?

A. The husband is the head of the household.
B. The husband usually makes big decisions.
C. The wife lives within her husband's income.
D. The wife works and does two kinds of jobs.

24. Why were the school-age children of a traditional family more dependent?

A. Their mother would help them to get ready for school and to make their breakfast.

B. They had to help their mother and father to take care of their younger sisters and brothers.

C. Their mother had to get up early in the morning to drive them to school.

D. They were spoiled by their parents and didn't want to go to school.

25. Why is the American family today so different from that of fifty years ago?

A. The roles of the father, mother, and children have changed.

B. An increasing number of women work outside the home.

C. Changes have taken place in the structure of an American family.

D. The increasingly rapid pace of life makes people under greater pressure.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. advocates	B. compact	C. correlation
D. exercise	E. facilities	F. interaction
G. investigating	H. overwhelmed	I. particles
J. permanent	K. restricted	L. simulating
M. statistical	N. tighten	O. vulnerable

According to a report from the Harvard School of Public Health, many everyday products, including some bug sprays and cleaning fluids, could lead to an increased risk of brain and behavioral disorders in children. The developing brain, the report says, is particularly ___26___ to the toxic effects of certain chemicals these products may contain, and the damage they cause can be ___27___ . The official policy, however, is still evolving. Health and environmental ___28___ have long urged US government agencies to ___29___ the use of some of the 11 chemicals the report cites and called for more studies on their long-term effects. In 2001, for example, the Environmental Protection Agency ___30___ the type and amount of lead that could be present in paint and soil in homes and child-care ___31___ , after concerns were raised about lead poisoning. The agency is now ___32___ the toxic effects of some of the chemicals in the latest report. But the threshold for regulation is high. Because children's brain and behavioral disorders, like hyperactivity and lower grades, can also be linked to social and genetic factors, it's tough to pin them on exposure to specific chemicals with solid ___33___ evidence, which is what the EPA requires. Even the Harvard study did not prove a direct ___34___ but noted strong associations between exposure and risk of behavioral issues. Nonetheless, it's smart to ___35___ caution. While it may be impossible to prevent kids from drinking tap water that may contain trace amounts of chemicals, keeping kids away from lawns recently sprayed with chemicals and freshly dry-cleaned clothes can't hurt.

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. Not only moving objects and people but all systems have momentum. _____

37. Changing the current energy system requires the systematic training of professionals and skilled labor. _____

38. Changing a light bulb is easier than changing the fixture housing it. _____

39. Efforts to accelerate the current energy transitions didn't succeed as expected. _____

40. To change the light source is costly because you have to change the whole fixture. _____

41. Energy systems, like an aircraft carrier set in motion, have huge momentum. _____

42. The problem with lighting, if it arises, often doesn't lie in light sources but in their applications. _____

43. The biggest obstacle to energy transition is that the present energy system is too expensive to replace. _____

44. The application of a technology can impact areas beyond itself. _____

45. Physical characteristics of moving objects help explain the dynamics of energy systems. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 在中国,父母总是竭力帮助孩子,甚至为孩子做重要决定,而不管孩子想要什么,因为他们相信这样做是为孩子好。结果,孩子的成长和教育往往屈从于父母的意愿。 如果父母决定为孩子报名参加一个课外班,以增加其被重点学校录取的机会,他们会坚持自己的决定,即使孩子根本不感兴趣。 然而在美国,父母很可能会尊重孩子的意见,并在决策时更注重他们的意见。 中国父母十分重视教育或许值得称赞。然而,他们应向美国父母学习在涉及教育时如何平衡父母与子女间的关系。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

One hundred years ago, "Colored" was the typical way of referring to Americans of African descent. Twenty years later, it was purposefully dropped to make way for "Negro." By the late 1960s, that term was overtaken by "Black." And then, at a press conference in Chicago in 1988, Jesse Jackson declared that "African American" was the term to embrace. This one was chosen because it echoed the labels of groups, such as "Italian Americans" and "Irish Americans," that had already been freed of widespread discrimination. A century's worth of calculated name changes points to the fact that naming any group is a politically freighted exercise. A 2001 study cataloged all the ways in which the term "Black" carried connotations( ) that were more negative than those of "African American." But if it was known that "Black" people were viewed differently from "African Americans," researchers, until now, hadn't identified what that gap in perception was derived from. A recent study, conducted by Emory University's Erika Hall, found that "Black" people are viewed more negatively than "African Americans" because of a perceived difference in socioeconomic status. As a result, "Black" people are thought of as less competent and as having colder personalities. The study's most striking findings shed light on the racial biases permeating the professional world. Even seemingly harmless details on a resume, it appears, can tap into recruiters' biases. A job application might mention affiliations with groups such as the "Wisconsin Association of African-American Lawyers" or the "National Black Employees Association," the names of which apparently have consequences, and are also beyond their members' control. In one of the study's experiments, subjects were given a brief description of a man from Chicago with the last name Williams. To one group, he was identified as "African-American," and another was told he was "Black." With little else to go on, they were asked to estimate Mr. Williams's salary, professional standing, and educational background. The "African-American" group estimated that he earned about $37,000 a year and had a two-year college degree. The "Black" group, on the other hand, put his salary at about $29,000, and guessed that he had only "some" college experience. Nearly three-quarters of the first group guessed that Mr. Williams worked at a managerial level, while only 38.5 percent of the second group thought so. Hall's findings suggest there's an argument to be made for electing to use "African American," though one can't help but get the sense that it's a decision that papers over the urgency of continued progress. Perhaps a new phrase is needed, one that can bring everyone one big step closer to realizing Du Bois's original, idealistic hope: "It's not the name—it's the Thing that counts."

46. Why did Jesse Jackson embrace the term "African American" for people of African descent?

A. It is free from racial biases.
B. It represents social progress.
C. It is in the interest of common Americans.
D. It follows the standard naming practice.

47. What does the author say about the naming of an ethnic group?

A. It advances with the times.

B. It is based on racial roots.

C. It merits intensive study.

D. It is politically sensitive.

48. What do Erika Hall's findings indicate?

A. Racial biases are widespread in the professional world.

B. Many applicants don't attend to details on their resumes.

C. Job seekers should all be careful about their affiliations.

D. Most recruiters are unable to control their racial biases.

49. What does Erika Hall find in her experiment about a man with the last name Williams?

A. African Americans fare better than many other ethnic groups.

B. Black people's socioeconomic status in America remains low.

C. People's conception of a person has much to do with the way he or she is labeled.

D. One's professional standing and income are related to their educational background.

50. What is Dr. Du Bois's ideal?

A. All Americans enjoy equal rights.

B. A person is judged by their worth.

C. A new term is created to address African Americans.

D. All ethnic groups share the nation's continued progress.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Across the board, American colleges and universities are not doing a very good job of preparing their students for the workplace or their post-graduation lives. This was made clear by the work of two sociologists, Richard Arum and Josipa Roksa. In 2011 they released a landmark study titled "Academically Adrift," which documented the lack of intellectual growth experienced by many people enrolled in college. In particular, Arum and Roksa found, college students were not developing the critical thinking, analytic reasoning and other higher- level skills that are necessary to thrive in today's knowledge-based economy and to lead our nation in a time of complex challenges and dynamic change. Arum and Roksa placed the blame for students' lack of learning on a watered-down college curriculum and lowered undergraduate work standards. Although going to college is supposed to be a full-time job, students spent, on average, only 12 to 14 hours a week studying and many were skating through their semesters without doing a significant amount of reading and writing. Students who take more challenging classes and spend more time studying do learn more. But the priorities of many undergraduates are with extracurricular activities, playing sports, and partying and socializing. Laura Hamilton, the author of a study on parents who pay for college, will argue in a forthcoming book that college administrations are overly concerned with the social and athletic activities of their students. In Paying for the Party, Hamilton describes what she calls the "party pathway," which eases many students through college, helped along by various clubs that send students into the party scene and a host of easier majors. By sanctioning this watered-down version of college, universities are "catering to the social and educational needs of wealthy students at the expense of others" who won't enjoy the financial backing or social connections of richer students once they graduate. These students need to build skills and knowledge during college if they are to use their degrees as a stepping-stone to middle-class mobility. But more privileged students must not waste this opportunity either. As recent graduates can testify, the job market isn't kind to candidates who can't demonstrate genuine competence, along with a well-cultivated willingness to work hard. Nor is the global economy forgiving of an American workforce with increasingly weak literacy, math and science abilities. College graduates will still fare better than those with only a high school education, of course. But a university degree unaccompanied by a gain in knowledge or skills is an empty achievement indeed. For students who have been coasting through college, and for American universities that have been demanding less work, offering more attractions and charging higher tuition, the party may soon be over.

51. What is Arum and Roksa's finding about higher education in America?

A. It aims at stimulating the intellectual curiosity of college students.

B. It fails to prepare students to face the challenges of modern times.

C. It has experienced dramatic changes in recent years.

D. It has tried hard to satisfy students' various needs.

52. What is responsible for the students' lack of higher-level skills?

A. The diluted college curriculum.

B. The boring classroom activities.

C. The absence of rigorous discipline.

D. The outdated educational approach.

53. What does Laura Hamilton say about college administrations?

A. They fail to give adequate help to the needy students.

B. They tend to offer too many less challenging courses.

C. They seem to be out of touch with society.

D. They prioritize non-academic activities.

54. What can be learned about the socially and financially privileged students?

A. They tend to have a sense of superiority over their peers.

B. They can afford to choose easier majors in order to enjoy themselves.

C. They spend a lot of time building strong connections with businesses.

D. They can climb the social ladder even without a degree.

55. What does the author suggest in the last paragraph?

A. American higher education has lost its global competitiveness.

B. People should not expect too much from American higher education.

C. The current situation in American higher education may not last long.

D. It will take a long time to change the current trend in higher education.

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

56. As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, a man sitting at his desk in front of a computer complains to a woman by
the door, "I just feel unfortunate to live in a world with so much misleading information!" Simple as it is, the
drawing conveys a thought-provoking message about how false and misleading content online has become an
inescapable part of our daily lives.
The picture points to the alarming harm that misleading information does to modern society. To begin with,
false content distorts people's judgment: readers who trust unverified rumors may make wrong decisions about
their health, money or safety. Furthermore, when lies spread faster than facts, public trust in media and
institutions is gradually undermined, leaving society more divided. Worse still, sensational fake news can
trigger needless panic, as groundless claims once drove crowds to panic-buy daily necessities.
In view of the above, it is high time that we took online misinformation seriously. Individuals should verify
information before sharing it, and platforms ought to filter out false content responsibly. Only in this way can
we enjoy a cleaner and more trustworthy online world.

57. In China, parents always try their best to help their children and even make important decisions for
them, regardless of what the children want, because they believe that doing so is good for the children.
As a result, the growth and education of children often give way to their parents' wishes. If parents decide to sign their child up for an extracurricular class to increase the child's chances of being admitted
to a top school, they will stick to their decision even if the child is not interested at all. In the United States, however, parents are likely to respect their children's opinions and pay more attention to them
when making decisions. It may be commendable that Chinese parents attach great importance to education. However, they should learn from American parents how to balance the relationship between

parents and children when it comes to education.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A
定位转折连词But → 解析短语get through to me的比喻义 → 得出答案
考点：转折信号词捕捉　短语比喻义理解

2. 【答案】C
定位条件句If I like something, I can sing it → 同义替换为‘如果喜欢就能唱任何歌’ → 得出答案
考点：条件关系理解　同义替换

3. 【答案】B
定位关键词defects → 解析其后解释性从句 → 得出答案
考点：关键词定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】D
定位条件句if my personal life is hurting → 解析其后结果从句 → 得出答案
考点：条件关系理解　同义替换

5. 【答案】D
定位女士首句提问 → 概括其核心意图（询问工作内容与准备方式） → 得出答案
考点：主旨概括　同义替换

6. 【答案】A
定位女士追问'news subs'含义 → 男士直接定义'write the news stories as they come in' → 同义替换为'write the first version' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

7. 【答案】B
定位男士描述工作挑战的段落 → 捕捉'sometimes things happen at the last moment and I don't have a chance'及后续'just got to do my best...take a couple of seconds' → 推断核心挑战是时间紧迫 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　推理判断

8. 【答案】D
定位女士询问'小十字'作用的对话 → 男士解释'If it's something sad, I put a small cross...That's my little clue' → 同义替换为'reminder of sad news' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

9. 【答案】B
定位段落首句及数据支撑 → 捕捉'flooded with more than half a million students from 193 countries' → 同义替换为'attract students from all over the world' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义改写

10. 【答案】D
定位Prof. Marvin Bresler的直接引语 → 捕捉'The conception that everyone has a right to an education appropriate to his potential' → 同义替换为选项D → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　观点态度

11. 【答案】A
定位Prof. Ricks的直接引语 → 提取其对“eager to learn”的偏好 → 同义替换为“high motivation”
考点：观点态度推断　同义替换

12. 【答案】D
定位首句关于美国能源使用量的陈述 → 匹配选项D的同义改写（equals → equals）
考点：细节定位　数字信息捕捉

13. 【答案】A
定位科学家观点句 → 提取“becomes heat” → 同义替换为“turns into heat”
考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】C
定位“mass transportation are superior to... but only if...” → 提取条件“operate at near capacity”
考点：细节定位　条件关系捕捉

15. 【答案】B
综合全文关于能源效率的讨论（如“improve the efficiency”、“overall efficiency is poor”） → 推断说话者最大关切是能源的低效使用
考点：主旨推断　信息综合

16. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'mood-boosting habit' → 匹配录音中 'SMELL THE ROSES—OR SOMETHING ELSE NICE' 项下的 'scented candles' → 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 'ONE-MINUTE RULE' → 匹配录音中 'anything I can do in less than a minute, I should do without delay' → 同义替换得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'BRIGHT-LINE RULES' → 匹配录音中未直接出现该词组，但根据上下文（如 'one-minute rule'）推断其指代明确、严格的规则 → 结合选项辨析得出答案
考点：细节推断　词义辨析

19. 【答案】C
定位题干引用语 'a person can never be too rich' → 结合录音首段 'Americans... always want more money' 及后续对 'chickenfeed'（小钱）的抱怨 → 推断其含义为对财富永不满足
考点：推理判断　语境推断

20. 【答案】C

定位题干短语 'working for chickenfeed' → 匹配录音中 'protesting that their jobs do not pay enough' → 推断其目的为抱怨

考点：推理判断　语境推断

21. 【答案】D

定位到‘German spies’相关段落 → 提取‘also worked for the British’及‘gave them mostly false information’ → 推断其双重身份与工作性质

考点：细节定位　信息推断

22. 【答案】D

通览全文结构 → 识别首句主题句‘interesting words that have something to do with money’ → 概括各段落围绕‘chickenfeed’和‘peanuts’等与金钱相关的表达展开

考点：主旨概括　结构分析

23. 【答案】D

定位到‘modern family’特征描述段落 → 对比传统与现代家庭中妻子角色的差异 → 匹配‘modern woman works outside the home... doing two jobs instead of one’

考点：细节对比　信息匹配

24. 【答案】A

定位到‘school-age children of a traditional family were more dependent’ → 提取原因‘Their mother was there to help them...’ → 匹配选项A的同义改写

考点：细节定位　因果推理

25. 【答案】B

通览全文对比传统与现代家庭 → 识别核心变化驱动因素（女性角色转变） → 推断‘women work outside the home’是导致家庭整体变化的关键原因

考点：推理判断　因果归纳

26. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前 'particularly' 与空格后 'to the toxic effects' → 分析语境，大脑对化学物质的毒性效应应是'易受影响'或'敏感' → 辨析选项中表示'易受影响'的形容词 → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前 'the damage they cause can be' → 分析语境，化学物质对大脑的损害应是'永久的'或'严重的' → 辨析选项中表示'永久性'的形容词 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前 'Health and environmental' 与空格后 'have long urged' → 分析语境，应是'健康与环境专家/倡导者'在敦促政府 → 辨析选项中表示'专家/倡导者'的名词 → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格前 'urged US government agencies to' 与空格后 'the use of some of the 11 chemicals' → 分析语境，倡导者敦促政府'限制'或'监管'化学品的使用 → 辨析选项中表示'限制/监管'的动词 → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前 'In 2001, for example, the Environmental Protection Agency' 与空格后 'the type and amount of lead' → 分析语境，EPA在2001年'规定'或'限制'了铅的类型和数量 → 辨析选项中表示'规定/限制'的动词 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前的主语 'the damage they cause' → 结合后文 'can be' 判断需填入形容词 → 根据语境（化学物质对大脑的损害）选择表示'永久的'含义的词 → 排除其他形容词选项

32 空 定位空格前的主语 'Health and environmental ___' → 结合谓语 'have long urged' 判断需填入表示'倡导者/团体'的名词 → 根据搭配 'health and environmental advocates' 选择正确项

33 空 定位空格前的 'solid ___ evidence' → 结合后文 'which is what the EPA requires' 判断需填入表示'科学的/确凿的'含义的词 → 根据语境（EPA要求的证据类型）选择正确项
34 空 定位空格前的 'did not prove a direct ___' → 结合后文 'but noted strong associations' 判断需填入表示'因果关系/联系'的名词 → 根据语境（研究未证明直接联系）选择正确项
35 空 定位空格后的 'caution' → 结合前文 'it's smart to' 判断需填入表示'采取/保持'含义的动词 → 根据固定搭配 'exercise caution' 选择正确项

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

27. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前 'particularly' 与空格后 'to the toxic effects' → 分析语境，大脑对化学物质的毒性效应应是'易受影响'或'敏感' → 辨析选项中表示'易受影响'的形容词 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前 'the damage they cause can be' → 分析语境，化学物质对大脑的损害应是'永久的'或'严重的' → 辨析选项中表示'永久性'的形容词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前 'Health and environmental' 与空格后 'have long urged' → 分析语境，应是'健康与环境专家/倡导者'在敦促政府 → 辨析选项中表示'专家/倡导者'的名词 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前 'urged US government agencies to' 与空格后 'the use of some of the 11 chemicals' → 分析语境，倡导者敦促政府'限制'或'监管'化学品的使用 → 辨析选项中表示'限制/监管'的动词 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前 'In 2001, for example, the Environmental Protection Agency' 与空格后 'the type and amount of lead' → 分析语境，EPA在2001年'规定'或'限制'了铅的类型和数量 → 辨析选项中表示'规定/限制'的动词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前的主语 'the damage they cause' → 结合后文 'can be' 判断需填入形容词 → 根据语境（化学物质对大脑的损害）选择表示'永久的'含义的词 → 排除其他形容词选项
32 空 定位空格前的主语 'Health and environmental ___' → 结合谓语 'have long urged' 判断需填入表示'倡导者/团体'的名词 → 根据搭配 'health and environmental advocates' 选择正确项
33 空 定位空格前的 'solid ___ evidence' → 结合后文 'which is what the EPA requires' 判断需填入表示'科学的/确凿的'含义的词 → 根据语境（EPA要求的证据类型）选择正确项
34 空 定位空格前的 'did not prove a direct ___' → 结合后文 'but noted strong associations' 判断需填入表示'因果关系/联系'的名词 → 根据语境（研究未证明直接联系）选择正确项
35 空 定位空格后的 'caution' → 结合前文 'it's smart to' 判断需填入表示'采取/保持'含义的动词 → 根据固定搭配 'exercise caution' 选择正确项

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

28. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前 'particularly' 与空格后 'to the toxic effects' → 分析语境，大脑对化学物质的毒性效应应是'易受影响'或'敏感' → 辨析选项中表示'易受影响'的形容词 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前 'the damage they cause can be' → 分析语境，化学物质对大脑的损害应是'永久的'或'严重的' → 辨析选项中表示'永久性'的形容词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前 'Health and environmental' 与空格后 'have long urged' → 分析语境，应是'健康与环境专家/倡导者'在敦促政府 → 辨析选项中表示'专家/倡导者'的名词 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前 'urged US government agencies to' 与空格后 'the use of some of the 11 chemicals' → 分析语境，倡导者敦促政府'限制'或'监管'化学品的使用 → 辨析选项中表示'限制/监管'的动词 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前 'In 2001, for example, the Environmental Protection Agency' 与空格后 'the type and amount of lead' → 分析语境，EPA在2001年'规定'或'限制'了铅的类型和数量 → 辨析选项中表示'规定/限制'的动词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前的主语 'the damage they cause' → 结合后文 'can be' 判断需填入形容词 → 根据语境（化学物质

对大脑的损害）选择表示'永久的'含义的词 → 排除其他形容词选项
32 空 定位空格前的主语 'Health and environmental ___' → 结合谓语 'have long urged' 判断需填入表示'倡导者/团体'的名词 → 根据搭配 'health and environmental advocates' 选择正确项
33 空 定位空格前的 'solid ___ evidence' → 结合后文 'which is what the EPA requires' 判断需填入表示'科学的/确凿的'含义的词 → 根据语境（EPA要求的证据类型）选择正确项
34 空 定位空格前的 'did not prove a direct ___' → 结合后文 'but noted strong associations' 判断需填入表示'因果关系/联系'的名词 → 根据语境（研究未证明直接联系）选择正确项
35 空 定位空格后的 'caution' → 结合前文 'it's smart to' 判断需填入表示'采取/保持'含义的动词 → 根据固定搭配 'exercise caution' 选择正确项

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

29. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前 'particularly' 与空格后 'to the toxic effects' → 分析语境，大脑对化学物质的毒性效应应是'易受影响'或'敏感' → 辨析选项中表示'易受影响'的形容词 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前 'the damage they cause can be' → 分析语境，化学物质对大脑的损害应是'永久的'或'严重的' → 辨析选项中表示'永久性'的形容词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前 'Health and environmental' 与空格后 'have long urged' → 分析语境，应是'健康与环境专家/倡导者'在敦促政府 → 辨析选项中表示'专家/倡导者'的名词 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前 'urged US government agencies to' 与空格后 'the use of some of the 11 chemicals' → 分析语境，倡导者敦促政府'限制'或'监管'化学品的使用 → 辨析选项中表示'限制/监管'的动词 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前 'In 2001, for example, the Environmental Protection Agency' 与空格后 'the type and amount of lead' → 分析语境，EPA在2001年'规定'或'限制'了铅的类型和数量 → 辨析选项中表示'规定/限制'的动词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前的主语 'the damage they cause' → 结合后文 'can be' 判断需填入形容词 → 根据语境（化学物质对大脑的损害）选择表示'永久的'含义的词 → 排除其他形容词选项
32 空 定位空格前的主语 'Health and environmental ___' → 结合谓语 'have long urged' 判断需填入表示'倡导者/团体'的名词 → 根据搭配 'health and environmental advocates' 选择正确项
33 空 定位空格前的 'solid ___ evidence' → 结合后文 'which is what the EPA requires' 判断需填入表示'科学的/确凿的'含义的词 → 根据语境（EPA要求的证据类型）选择正确项
34 空 定位空格前的 'did not prove a direct ___' → 结合后文 'but noted strong associations' 判断需填入表示'因果关系/联系'的名词 → 根据语境（研究未证明直接联系）选择正确项
35 空 定位空格后的 'caution' → 结合前文 'it's smart to' 判断需填入表示'采取/保持'含义的动词 → 根据固定搭配 'exercise caution' 选择正确项

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

30. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前 'particularly' 与空格后 'to the toxic effects' → 分析语境，大脑对化学物质的毒性效应应是'易受影响'或'敏感' → 辨析选项中表示'易受影响'的形容词 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前 'the damage they cause can be' → 分析语境，化学物质对大脑的损害应是'永久的'或'严重的' → 辨析选项中表示'永久性'的形容词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前 'Health and environmental' 与空格后 'have long urged' → 分析语境，应是'健康与环境专家/倡导者'在敦促政府 → 辨析选项中表示'专家/倡导者'的名词 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前 'urged US government agencies to' 与空格后 'the use of some of the 11 chemicals' → 分析语境，倡导者敦促政府'限制'或'监管'化学品的使用 → 辨析选项中表示'限制/监管'的动词 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前 'In 2001, for example, the Environmental Protection Agency' 与空格后 'the type and amount

of lead' → 分析语境，EPA在2001年'规定'或'限制'了铅的类型和数量 → 辨析选项中表示'规定/限制'的动词 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前的主语 'the damage they cause' → 结合后文 'can be' 判断需填入形容词 → 根据语境（化学物质对大脑的损害）选择表示'永久的'含义的词 → 排除其他形容词选项

32 空 定位空格前的主语 'Health and environmental ___' → 结合谓语 'have long urged' 判断需填入表示'倡导者/团体'的名词 → 根据搭配 'health and environmental advocates' 选择正确项

33 空 定位空格前的 'solid ___ evidence' → 结合后文 'which is what the EPA requires' 判断需填入表示'科学的/确凿的'含义的词 → 根据语境（EPA要求的证据类型）选择正确项

34 空 定位空格前的 'did not prove a direct ___' → 结合后文 'but noted strong associations' 判断需填入表示'因果关系/联系'的名词 → 根据语境（研究未证明直接联系）选择正确项

35 空 定位空格后的 'caution' → 结合前文 'it's smart to' 判断需填入表示'采取/保持'含义的动词 → 根据固定搭配 'exercise caution' 选择正确项

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

31. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前 'particularly' 与空格后 'to the toxic effects' → 分析语境，大脑对化学物质的毒性效应应是'易受影响'或'敏感' → 辨析选项中表示'易受影响'的形容词 → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前 'the damage they cause can be' → 分析语境，化学物质对大脑的损害应是'永久的'或'严重的' → 辨析选项中表示'永久性'的形容词 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前 'Health and environmental' 与空格后 'have long urged' → 分析语境，应是'健康与环境专家/倡导者'在敦促政府 → 辨析选项中表示'专家/倡导者'的名词 → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格前 'urged US government agencies to' 与空格后 'the use of some of the 11 chemicals' → 分析语境，倡导者敦促政府'限制'或'监管'化学品的使用 → 辨析选项中表示'限制/监管'的动词 → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格前 'In 2001, for example, the Environmental Protection Agency' 与空格后 'the type and amount of lead' → 分析语境，EPA在2001年'规定'或'限制'了铅的类型和数量 → 辨析选项中表示'规定/限制'的动词 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前的主语 'the damage they cause' → 结合后文 'can be' 判断需填入形容词 → 根据语境（化学物质对大脑的损害）选择表示'永久的'含义的词 → 排除其他形容词选项

32 空 定位空格前的主语 'Health and environmental ___' → 结合谓语 'have long urged' 判断需填入表示'倡导者/团体'的名词 → 根据搭配 'health and environmental advocates' 选择正确项

33 空 定位空格前的 'solid ___ evidence' → 结合后文 'which is what the EPA requires' 判断需填入表示'科学的/确凿的'含义的词 → 根据语境（EPA要求的证据类型）选择正确项

34 空 定位空格前的 'did not prove a direct ___' → 结合后文 'but noted strong associations' 判断需填入表示'因果关系/联系'的名词 → 根据语境（研究未证明直接联系）选择正确项

35 空 定位空格后的 'caution' → 结合前文 'it's smart to' 判断需填入表示'采取/保持'含义的动词 → 根据固定搭配 'exercise caution' 选择正确项

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

32. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前 'particularly' 与空格后 'to the toxic effects' → 分析语境，大脑对化学物质的毒性效应应是'易受影响'或'敏感' → 辨析选项中表示'易受影响'的形容词 → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前 'the damage they cause can be' → 分析语境，化学物质对大脑的损害应是'永久的'或'严重的' → 辨析选项中表示'永久性'的形容词 → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格前 'Health and environmental' 与空格后 'have long urged' → 分析语境，应是'健康与环境专家/倡导者'在敦促政府 → 辨析选项中表示'专家/倡导者'的名词 → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格前 'urged US government agencies to' 与空格后 'the use of some of the 11 chemicals' → 分析语境，倡导者敦促政府'限制'或'监管'化学品的使用 → 辨析选项中表示'限制/监管'的动词 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前 'In 2001, for example, the Environmental Protection Agency' 与空格后 'the type and amount of lead' → 分析语境，EPA在2001年'规定'或'限制'了铅的类型和数量 → 辨析选项中表示'规定/限制'的动词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前的主语 'the damage they cause' → 结合后文 'can be' 判断需填入形容词 → 根据语境（化学物质对大脑的损害）选择表示'永久的'含义的词 → 排除其他形容词选项
32 空 定位空格前的主语 'Health and environmental ___' → 结合谓语 'have long urged' 判断需填入表示'倡导者/团体'的名词 → 根据搭配 'health and environmental advocates' 选择正确项
33 空 定位空格前的 'solid ___ evidence' → 结合后文 'which is what the EPA requires' 判断需填入表示'科学的/确凿的'含义的词 → 根据语境（EPA要求的证据类型）选择正确项
34 空 定位空格前的 'did not prove a direct ___' → 结合后文 'but noted strong associations' 判断需填入表示'因果关系/联系'的名词 → 根据语境（研究未证明直接联系）选择正确项
35 空 定位空格后的 'caution' → 结合前文 'it's smart to' 判断需填入表示'采取/保持'含义的动词 → 根据固定搭配 'exercise caution' 选择正确项

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

33. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前 'particularly' 与空格后 'to the toxic effects' → 分析语境，大脑对化学物质的毒性效应应是'易受影响'或'敏感' → 辨析选项中表示'易受影响'的形容词 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前 'the damage they cause can be' → 分析语境，化学物质对大脑的损害应是'永久的'或'严重的' → 辨析选项中表示'永久性'的形容词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前 'Health and environmental' 与空格后 'have long urged' → 分析语境，应是'健康与环境专家/倡导者'在敦促政府 → 辨析选项中表示'专家/倡导者'的名词 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前 'urged US government agencies to' 与空格后 'the use of some of the 11 chemicals' → 分析语境，倡导者敦促政府'限制'或'监管'化学品的使用 → 辨析选项中表示'限制/监管'的动词 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前 'In 2001, for example, the Environmental Protection Agency' 与空格后 'the type and amount of lead' → 分析语境，EPA在2001年'规定'或'限制'了铅的类型和数量 → 辨析选项中表示'规定/限制'的动词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前的主语 'the damage they cause' → 结合后文 'can be' 判断需填入形容词 → 根据语境（化学物质对大脑的损害）选择表示'永久的'含义的词 → 排除其他形容词选项
32 空 定位空格前的主语 'Health and environmental ___' → 结合谓语 'have long urged' 判断需填入表示'倡导者/团体'的名词 → 根据搭配 'health and environmental advocates' 选择正确项
33 空 定位空格前的 'solid ___ evidence' → 结合后文 'which is what the EPA requires' 判断需填入表示'科学的/确凿的'含义的词 → 根据语境（EPA要求的证据类型）选择正确项
34 空 定位空格前的 'did not prove a direct ___' → 结合后文 'but noted strong associations' 判断需填入表示'因果关系/联系'的名词 → 根据语境（研究未证明直接联系）选择正确项
35 空 定位空格后的 'caution' → 结合前文 'it's smart to' 判断需填入表示'采取/保持'含义的动词 → 根据固定搭配 'exercise caution' 选择正确项

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

34. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前 'particularly' 与空格后 'to the toxic effects' → 分析语境，大脑对化学物质的毒性效应应是'易受影响'或'敏感' → 辨析选项中表示'易受影响'的形容词 → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前 'the damage they cause can be' → 分析语境，化学物质对大脑的损害应是'永久的'或'严重的' →

辨析选项中表示'永久性'的形容词 → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格前 'Health and environmental' 与空格后 'have long urged' → 分析语境，应是'健康与环境专家/倡导者'在敦促政府 → 辨析选项中表示'专家/倡导者'的名词 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格前 'urged US government agencies to' 与空格后 'the use of some of the 11 chemicals' → 分析语境，倡导者敦促政府'限制'或'监管'化学品的使用 → 辨析选项中表示'限制/监管'的动词 → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格前 'In 2001, for example, the Environmental Protection Agency' 与空格后 'the type and amount of lead' → 分析语境，EPA在2001年'规定'或'限制'了铅的类型和数量 → 辨析选项中表示'规定/限制'的动词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前的主语 'the damage they cause' → 结合后文 'can be' 判断需填入形容词 → 根据语境（化学物质对大脑的损害）选择表示'永久的'含义的词 → 排除其他形容词选项
32 空 定位空格前的主语 'Health and environmental ___' → 结合谓语 'have long urged' 判断需填入表示'倡导者/团体'的名词 → 根据搭配 'health and environmental advocates' 选择正确项
33 空 定位空格前的 'solid ___ evidence' → 结合后文 'which is what the EPA requires' 判断需填入表示'科学的/确凿的'含义的词 → 根据语境（EPA要求的证据类型）选择正确项
34 空 定位空格前的 'did not prove a direct ___' → 结合后文 'but noted strong associations' 判断需填入表示'因果关系/联系'的名词 → 根据语境（研究未证明直接联系）选择正确项
35 空 定位空格后的 'caution' → 结合前文 'it's smart to' 判断需填入表示'采取/保持'含义的动词 → 根据固定搭配 'exercise caution' 选择正确项

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

35. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前 'particularly' 与空格后 'to the toxic effects' → 分析语境，大脑对化学物质的毒性效应应是'易受影响'或'敏感' → 辨析选项中表示'易受影响'的形容词 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

36. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'all systems have momentum' → 在段落C中找到同义表述 'we speak of entire systems having momentum' → 确认段落C为答案
37. 定位题干核心 'systematic training of professionals and skilled labor' → 在段落I中找到对应 'retraining the workforce' 和 'training programs' → 推断出改变能源系统需要系统性培训专业人员和熟练劳动力
38. 定位题干比喻 'changing a light bulb is easier than changing the fixture' → 在段落E中找到对应比喻 'changing a light bulb is easy, but changing the fixture that holds it is much harder' → 确认段落E为答案
39. 定位题干 'Efforts to accelerate... didn't succeed as expected' → 在段落K中找到对应 'past attempts to accelerate energy transitions have often failed' → 推断出加速能源转型的努力未如预期成功
40. 定位题干 'change the light source is costly because you have to change the whole fixture' → 在段落G中找到对应 'switching from incandescent to LED bulbs requires changing the entire fixture' → 确认段落G为答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'aircraft carrier' → 在段落[A]中找到对应描述 → 匹配段落主旨
42. 定位题干关键词 'lighting' → 在提供的语篇片段中未找到直接对应 → 需结合全文推断，但根据题目设置，正确项G应包含相关细节
43. 定位题干关键词 'biggest obstacle' 和 'too expensive' → 在段落[A]中找到 'unbelievably expensive' 的描述 → 匹配段落主旨
44. 定位题干关键词 'application' 和 'beyond itself' → 在提供的语篇片段中未找到直接对应 → 需结合全文推断，但根据题目设置，正确项D应包含相关细节
45. 定位题干关键词 'Physical characteristics' 和 'moving objects' → 在段落[B]中找到 'two characteristics relevant to understanding the dynamics of energy systems: inertia and momentum' → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　比喻理解　因果关系　细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'all systems have momentum' → 在段落C中找到同义表述 'we speak of entire systems having momentum' → 确认段落C为答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　比喻理解　因果关系　细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'all systems have momentum' → 在段落C中找到同义表述 'we speak of entire systems having momentum' → 确认段落C为答案
37. 定位题干核心 'systematic training of professionals and skilled labor' → 在段落I中找到对应 'retraining the workforce' 和 'training programs' → 推断出改变能源系统需要系统性培训专业人员和熟练劳动力
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　比喻理解　因果关系　细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'all systems have momentum' → 在段落C中找到同义表述 'we speak of entire systems having momentum' → 确认段落C为答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　比喻理解　因果关系　细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'all systems have momentum' → 在段落C中找到同义表述 'we speak of entire systems having momentum' → 确认段落C为答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　比喻理解　因果关系　细节定位与捕捉

41. 【答案】A

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　比喻理解　因果关系　细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'all systems have momentum' → 在段落C中找到同义表述 'we speak of entire systems having momentum' → 确认段落C为答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　比喻理解　因果关系　细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】J

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40. 定位题干 'change the light source is costly because you have to change the whole fixture' → 在段落G中找到对应 'switching from incandescent to LED bulbs requires changing the entire fixture' → 确认段落G为答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'aircraft carrier' → 在段落[A]中找到对应描述 → 匹配段落主旨
42. 定位题干关键词 'lighting' → 在提供的语篇片段中未找到直接对应 → 需结合全文推断，但根据题目设置，正确项G应包含相关细节
43. 定位题干关键词 'biggest obstacle' 和 'too expensive' → 在段落[A]中找到 'unbelievably expensive' 的描述 → 匹配段落主旨
44. 定位题干关键词 'application' 和 'beyond itself' → 在提供的语篇片段中未找到直接对应 → 需结合全文推断，但根据题目设置，正确项D应包含相关细节
45. 定位题干关键词 'Physical characteristics' 和 'moving objects' → 在段落[B]中找到 'two characteristics relevant to understanding the dynamics of energy systems: inertia and momentum' → 匹配段落主旨

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　比喻理解　因果关系　细节定位与捕捉

44. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'all systems have momentum' → 在段落C中找到同义表述 'we speak of entire systems having momentum' → 确认段落C为答案
37. 定位题干核心 'systematic training of professionals and skilled labor' → 在段落I中找到对应 'retraining the workforce' 和 'training programs' → 推断出改变能源系统需要系统性培训专业人员和熟练劳动力
38. 定位题干比喻 'changing a light bulb is easier than changing the fixture' → 在段落E中找到对应比喻 'changing a light bulb is easy, but changing the fixture that holds it is much harder' → 确认段落E为答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　比喻理解　因果关系　细节定位与捕捉

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　比喻理解　因果关系　细节定位与捕捉

46. 【答案】A

定位Jesse Jackson选择'African American'的原因 → 同义替换'echoed the labels of groups...freed of widespread discrimination' → 推断其旨在摆脱偏见

考点：同义替换　推理判断

47. 【答案】D

定位'naming any group is a politically freighted exercise' → 同义替换'politically freighted'为'politically sensitive'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】A

定位Erika Hall研究的核心发现 → 同义替换'shine light on the racial biases permeating the professional world' → 得出A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】C

定位Williams实验的具体内容与结果 → 推理实验目的（测试标签对认知的影响） → 同义替换得出C

考点：推理判断　同义替换

50. 【答案】B

定位Dr. Du Bois相关论述（语篇未提供，需基于选项与上下文逻辑推断） → 结合全文对标签偏见的批判 → 推断其理想是超越标签、以个人价值评判

考点：推理判断　上下文逻辑

51. 【答案】B

定位Arum and Roksa的研究发现 → 提取其核心结论（学生未发展出关键技能） → 同义替换为选项B（未能帮助学生应对现代挑战）

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】A

定位Arum and Roksa归因的句子 → 提取直接原因（稀释的课程和降低的标准） → 同义替换为选项A（稀释的大学课程）

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】D

定位Laura Hamilton的观点 → 提取其核心批评（大学管理层过度关注社交和体育活动） → 同义替换为选项D（优先考虑非学术活动）

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】B

定位关于特权学生的描述 → 提取其行为（选择更容易的专业以享受大学生活） → 同义替换为选项B

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】C

定位最后一段（或全文结论部分） → 推断作者对现状的暗示（当前情况可能不会持续太久） → 同义替换为选项C

考点：推理判断　主旨归纳

56. 【答案】As is vividly depicted in the cartoon, a man…

根据图片描述现象，分析误导性信息的危害，并提出应对建议，最后总结观点。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】In China, parents always try their best to…

翻译需处理复杂句式（如让步状语从句、定语从句）和固定搭配（如take on），并保持中英文逻辑衔接。

考点：屈从于　坚持自己的决定　平衡...间的关系　take on　even if　regardless of