六级 · 2015年12月大学英语六级真题（第2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 do we learn about the man's daily life?

A. He cooks dinner for the family occasionally.
B. He dines out from time to time with friends.
C. He shares some of the household duties.
D. He often goes back home late for dinner.

2. Why did the woman come to see the man?

A. To take him to dinner.
B. To discuss an urgent problem.
C. To talk about a budget plan.
D. To pass on an important message.

3. What makes the woman worry about the Indian rupee?

A. Foreign investors are losing confidence in India's economy.
B. Many multinational enterprises are withdrawing from India.
C. There is a sharp increase in India's balance of payment deficit.
D. There are wild fluctuations in the international money market.

4. What can we infer from the conversation?

A. JL Motors is a company with the business of bicycle sales.
B. The Indian rupee has been steady on the foreign exchange market.
C. JL Motors is an Indian company with a promising prospect.
D. The man doesn't agree to the woman's proposal.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the man say about most people when they get into love affairs?

A. They try to adapt to their changing roles.
B. They form a more realistic picture of life.
C. They may not be prepared for a lifelong relationship.
D. They have unrealistic expectations about the other half.

6. What does the man say about himself as a singer on the road most of his life?

A. He is lucky to be able to do what he loves.
B. He is able to meet many interesting people.
C. He is able to forget all the troubles in his life.
D. He is lucky to have visited many exotic places.

7. What do most people think of the life of a famous musician?

A. It is stressful.
B. It is all glamour.
C. It is full of fun.
D. It is challenging.

8. How does the man feel whenever he is recognized by his fans?

A. Amazed.
B. Bothered.
C. Puzzled.
D. Excited. 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 should team members do to fully realize their potential?

A. Learn to be respectful in a hierarchical organization.

B. Follow closely the fast development of technology.

C. Learn new ways of relating and working together.

D. Maintain the traditional organizational culture.

10. What needs to be considered for effective team management?

A. How the team is built to keep improving its performance.

B. What type of personnel the team should be composed of.

C. How the team integrates with what it is supposed to serve.

D. What qualifications team members should be equipped with.

11. What conclusion can we draw from what Casey says?

A. A team manager must set very clear and high objectives.

B. Teams must consist of members from different cultures.

C. Team members should be knowledgeable and creative.

D. A team manager should develop a certain set of skills.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What is probably the best form of advertising according to the speaker?

A. Word-of-mouth advertising.

B. Distributing free trial products.

C. Prestige advertising.

D. Institutional advertising.

13. What does the speaker say is the purpose of many organizations using prestige advertising?

A. To sell a particular product.

B. To attract high-end consumers.

C. To promote a specific service.

D. To build up their reputation.

14. How do large companies generally handle their advertising?

A. By creating their own ads and commercials.

B. By buying media space in leading newspapers.

C. By hiring their own professional advertising staff.

D. By using the services of large advertising agencies.

15. What will advertising agencies often do before a national campaign?

A. Conduct a large-scale survey on customer needs.

B. Specify the objectives of the campaign in detail.

C. Pre-test alternative ads or commercials in certain regions.

D. Decide on what specific means of communication to employ. 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. According to Dr. Wood, what is essential to forming a good family atmosphere?

A. The effective communication among family members.

B. The principle of "avoid adding trouble to others".

C. The mutual love and caring between parents and children.

D. Everyone's commitment to support each other.

17. Which of the following is helpful for minimizing outside distractions during communication?

A. Thinking before speaking.

B. Adopting empathy during communication.

C. Focusing on the present.

D. Listening attentively.

18. Which of the following should be avoided in order to make a conversation smooth?

A. Adopting nonverbal signals.

B. Being aggressive or overly stressed.

C. Maintaining eye contact to show attentiveness.

D. Keeping a suitable distance and respecting personal space.

19. What is essential to be a good listener?

A. To make sure you turn off your cell phones.

B. To respect people involved in the conversation.

C. To show you are an easy-going person.

D. To offer suggestions actively.

Questions 20 to 22

20. Among human's various abilities, which one has the same mechanism as mental health?

A. The ability of speaking a certain kind of language.

B. The ability of mending things.

C. The ability of building a good relationship.

D. The ability of healing physical wounds.

21. Among the following mental statuses, which can be the indication of possessing mental health?

A. Always feeling miserable when encountering difficulties.

B. Keeping calm though the child has made the house a mess.

C. Unwilling to offer a hand to those in troubles.

D. Feeling superior to everybody else.

22. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

A. Mental Health: Tool Case of the Mind

B. How to Gain Mental Health

C. Mental Health: The Key to Success

D. Be Careful of Mental Problems

Questions 23 to 25

23. What is the fundamental step of career planning?

A. Studying hard for a relatively high degree.

B. Having enough knowledge about different careers.

C. Understanding the new trend of career planning.

D. Knowing more about yourself.

24. According to the speaker, what should you do if your ultimate aim is rather ambitious?

A. Ask for professional advice from experienced people.

B. Bring it down to a practical level.

C. Divide it into smaller and achievable goals.

D. Find an objective standard to reevaluate your ability.

25. What is the meaning of making career plans?

A. To help you to deal with new problems you may meet with in your career better.

B. To ensure that you achieve something big sometime in the future.

C. To shorten the time you are tangled up with tricky situations.

D. To accelerate the process of climbing up the social ladder.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. assumed	B. bias	C. desperate
D. deterioration	E. exception	F. fault
G. incidentally	H. notably	I. previous
J. relayed	K. shifting	L. shrank
M. subtle	N. transmitting	O. worldwide

It seems to be a law in the technology industry that leading companies eventually lose their positions, often quickly and brutally. Mobile phone champion Nokia, one of Europe's biggest technology success stories, was no ___26___ , losing its market share in just a few years. In 2007, Nokia accounted for more than 40% of mobile phone sales ___27___ . But consumers' preferences were already ___28___ toward touch-screen smartphones. With the introduction of Apple's iPhone in the middle of that year, Nokia's market share ___29___ rapidly and revenue plunged. By the end of 2013, Nokia had sold its phone business to Microsoft. What sealed Nokia's fate was a series of decisions made by Stephen Elop in his position as CEO, which he ___30___ in October 2010. Each day that Elop spent in charge of Nokia, the company's market value declined by $23 million, making him, by the numbers, one of the worst CEOs in history. But Elop was not the only person at ___31___ . Nokia's board resisted change, making it impossible for the company to adapt to rapid shifts in the industry. Most ___32___ , Jorma Ollila, who had led Nokia's transition from an industrial company to a technology giant, was too fascinated by the company's ___33___ success to recognize the change that was needed to sustain its competitiveness. The company also embarked on a ___34___ cost-cutting program, which included the elimination of thousands of jobs. This contributed to the ___35___ of the company's once-spirited culture, which had motivated employees to take risks and make miracles. Good leaders left the company, taking Nokia's sense of vision and direction with them. Not surprisingly, much of Nokia's most valuable design and programming talent left as well.

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. Many first-generation college-goers have doubts about their abilities to get a college degree. _____

37. First-generation college students tend to have much heavier financial burdens than their peers. _____

38. The graduation rate of first-generation students at Nijay's university was incredibly low. _____

39. Some top institutions like Yale seem to provide first-generation students with more support than they actually need. _____

40. On entering college, Nijay Williams had no idea how challenging college education was. _____

41. Many universities simply refuse to release their exact graduation rates for first-generation students. _____

42. According to a marketing executive, many students from low-income families don't know they could have a chance of going to an elite university. _____

43. Some elite universities attach great importance to building up the first-generation students' self-

confidence. _____

44. I'm First distributes information to help first-generation college-goers find schools that are most suitable for them. _____

45. Elite universities tend to graduate first-generation students at a higher rate. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 在帮助国际社会于2030年前消除极端贫困过程中,中国正扮演着越来越重要的角色。 自20世纪70年代末实施改革开放以来,中国已使多达四亿人摆脱了贫困。在未来五年中,中国将向其他发展中国家在减少贫困、发展教育、农业现代化、环境保护和医疗保健等方面提供援助。 中国在减少贫困方面取得了显著进步,并在促进经济增长方面做出了不懈努力,这将鼓励其他贫困国家应对自身发展中的挑战。在寻求具有自身特色的发展道路时,这些国家可以借鉴中国的经验。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Saying they can no longer ignore the rising price of health care, some of the most influential medical groups in the nation are recommending that doctors weigh the costs, not just the effectiveness of treatments, as they make decisions about patient care. The shift, little noticed outside the medical establishment but already controversial inside it, suggests that doctors are starting to redefine their roles, from being concerned exclusively about individual patients to exerting influence on how healthcare dollars are spent. In practical terms, the new guidelines being developed could result in doctors choosing one drug over another for cost reasons or even deciding that a particular treatment—at the end of life, for example—is too expensive. In the extreme, some critics have said that making treatment decisions based on cost is a form of rationing. Traditionally, guidelines have heavily influenced the practice of medicine, and the latest ones are expected to make doctors more conscious of the economic consequences of their decisions, even though there's no obligation to follow them. Medical society guidelines are also used by insurance companies to help determine reimbursement policies. Some doctors see a potential conflict in trying to be both providers of patient care and financial overseers. "There should be forces in society who should be concerned about the budget, but they shouldn't be functioning simultaneously as doctors," said Dr. Martin Samuels at a Boston hospital. He said doctors risked losing the trust of patients if they told patients, "I'm not going to do what I think is best for you because I think it's bad for the healthcare budget in Massachusetts." Doctors can face some grim trade-offs. Studies have shown, for example, that two drugs are about equally effective in treating macular degeneration, an eye disease. But one costs $50 a dose and the other close to $2,000. Medicare could save hundreds of millions of dollars a year if everyone used the cheaper drug, Avastin, instead of the costlier one, Lucentis. But the Food and Drug Administration has not approved Avastin for use in the eye, and using it rather than the alternative, Lucentis, might carry an additional, although slight, safety risk. Should doctors consider Medicare's budget in deciding what to use? "I think ethically we are just worried about the patient in front of us and not trying to save money for the insurance industry or society as a whole," said Dr. Donald Jensen. Still, some analysts say that there's a role for doctors to play in cost analysis because not many others are doing so. "In some ways," said Dr. Daniel Sulmasy, "it represents a failure of wider society to take up the issue."

46. What do some most influential medical groups recommend doctors do?

A. Reflect on the responsibilities they are supposed to take.

B. Pay more attention to the effectiveness of their treatments.

C. Take costs into account when making treatment decisions.

D. Readjust their practice in view of the cuts in health care.

47. What were doctors mainly concerned about in the past?

A. Specific medicines to be used.
B. Effects of medical treatment.
C. Professional advancement.
D. Patients' trust.

48. What may the new guidelines being developed lead to?

A. The redefining of doctors' roles.
B. Overuse of less effective medicines.
C. Conflicts between doctors and patients.
D. The prolonging of patients' suffering.

49. What risk do doctors see in their dual role as patient care providers and financial overseers?

A. They may be involved in a conflict of interest.
B. They may be forced to divide their attention.
C. They may have to use less effective drugs.
D. They may lose the respect of patients.

50. What do some experts say about doctors' involvement in medical cost analysis?

A. It may add to doctors' already heavy workloads.
B. It will help to save money for society as a whole.
C. It results from society's failure to tackle the problem.
D. It raises doctors' awareness of their social responsibilities.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Economic inequality is the "defining challenge of our time," President Barack Obama declared in a speech last month to the Center for American Progress. Inequality is dangerous, he argued, not merely because it doesn't look good to have a large gap between the rich and the poor, but because inequality itself destroys upward mobility, making it harder for the poor to escape from poverty. "Increased inequality and decreasing mobility pose a fundamental threat to the American Dream," he said. Obama is only the most prominent public figure to declare inequality Public Enemy No.1 and the greatest threat to reducing poverty in America. A number of prominent economists have also argued that it's harder for the poor to climb the economic ladder today because the rungs in that ladder have grown farther apart. For all the new attention devoted to the 1 percent, a new dataset from the Equality of Opportunity Project at Harvard and Berkeley suggests that, if we care about upward mobility overall, we're vastly exaggerating the dangers of the rich-poor gap. Inequality itself is not a particularly strong predictor of economic mobility, as sociologist Scott Winship noted in a recent article based on his analysis of this data. So what factors, at the community level, do predict if poor children will move up the economic ladder as adults? What explains, for instance, why the Salt Lake City metro area is one of the 100 largest metropolitan areas most likely to lift the fortunes of the poor and the Atlanta metro area is one of the least likely? Harvard economist Raj Chetty has pointed to economic and racial segregation, community density, the size of a community's middle class, the quality of schools, community religiosity, and family structure, which he calls the "single strongest correlate of upward mobility." Chetty finds that communities like Salt Lake City, with high levels of two-parent families and religiosity, are much more likely to see poor children get ahead than communities like Atlanta, with high levels of racial and economic segregation. Chetty has not yet issued a comprehensive analysis of the relative predictive power of each of these factors. Based on my analyses of the data, of the factors that Chetty has highlighted, the following three seem to be most predictive of upward mobility in a given community: 1. Per-capita income growth 2. Prevalence of single mothers (where correlation is strong, but negative) 3. Per-capita local government spending In other words, communities with high levels of per-capita income growth, high percentages of two-parent families, and high local government spending—which may stand for good schools—are the most likely to help poor children relive the Horatio Alger's rags-to-riches story.

51. How does Obama view economic inequality?

A. It is the biggest obstacle to social mobility.

B. It is the greatest threat to social stability.

C. It is the No. 1 enemy of income growth.

D. It is the most malicious social evil of our time.

52. What do we learn about the inequality gap from Scott Winship's data analysis?

A. It is fast widening across most parts of America.

B. It is not a reliable indicator of economic mobility.

C. It is not correctly interpreted.

D. It is overwhelmingly ignored.

53. Compared with Atlanta, metropolitan Salt Lake City is said to _____.

A. have placed religious beliefs above party politics

B. have bridged the gap between the rich and the poor

C. offer poor children more chances to climb the social ladder

D. suffer from higher levels of racial and economic segregation

54. What is strongly correlated with social mobility according to economist Raj Chetty?

A. Family structure.

B. Racial equality.

C. School education.

D. Community density.

55. What does the author seem to suggest?

A. It is important to increase the size of the middle class.

B. It is highly important to expand the metropolitan areas.

C. It is most imperative to focus our efforts on the elimination of income inequality.

D. It is better to start from the community to help poor children move up the social ladder.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

56. As is vividly depicted in the picture, a man is talking proudly to a woman, his eyes wide open, claiming that he
reads about three hours every day and that his favorite book is Facebook. Simple as it is, the drawing conveys a
thought-provoking message: for many people today, so-called reading has quietly been replaced by scrolling
through social networking websites.
The implication behind this cartoon deserves our serious attention. On one hand, social platforms do bring us
fragmented information, giving us the illusion that we are reading a great deal. On the other hand, such
fragmented reading rarely leaves anything solid in our minds. Constant notifications keep shortening our
attention span, so that few of us can sit down and finish a whole book. In this sense, what the man calls reading
is far from genuine, in-depth reading.
In my view, social networking websites are a double-edged sword rather than a substitute for books. We should
make use of them to gather information, yet consciously reserve time for serious reading that truly nourishes
the mind. Only by striking such a balance can we enjoy the convenience of the digital age without losing the
depth that classic books offer.

57. In helping the international community eliminate extreme poverty by 2030, China is playing an increasingly important role. Since the implementation of the reform and opening-up in the late 1970s,
China has lifted as many as 400 million people out of poverty. In the next five years, China will provide
assistance to other developing countries in such fields as poverty reduction, education development,
agricultural modernization, environmental protection and health care. China has made remarkable progress
in poverty reduction and unremitting efforts in promoting economic growth, which will encourage other

poor countries to cope with the challenges in their own development. When seeking a development path
with their own characteristics, these countries can draw on China's experience.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位男士提及晚餐的语句 → 推断其日常习惯 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

2. 【答案】B

定位女士说明来意的语句 → 概括其核心目的 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　主旨概括

3. 【答案】C

定位女士解释担忧原因的语句 → 匹配选项细节 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位

4. 【答案】A

综合对话细节（公司名、产品、汇率讨论） → 推断公司业务 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节综合

5. 【答案】D

定位男士谈论恋爱问题的语句 → 提取核心观点 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　观点提取

6. 【答案】A

定位男士对‘life on the road’的评价 → 捕捉转折后‘if you are lucky enough to be able to do what you truly love doing’ → 同义替换为‘do what he loves’

考点：细节定位　转折信号词捕捉　同义替换

7. 【答案】B

定位女士提问‘most widely-held misconception’ → 捕捉男士直接回答‘People think it's all glamour’ → 直接对应选项

考点：细节定位　问答角色匹配

8. 【答案】A

定位男士对‘being recognized’的感受 → 捕捉‘I still find it fascinating’和‘I'm still amazed’ → 同义替换为‘Amazed’

考点：细节定位　情感态度词捕捉　同义替换

9. 【答案】C

定位‘personnel potential is to be fully realized’ → 捕捉紧随其后的‘they must learn new ways of relating and working together’ → 直接对应选项

考点：细节定位　条件句与必要动作匹配

10. 【答案】C
定位‘the issue is not just how... but how it integrates with...’ → 捕捉‘integrates with the overall organization, or society that it supposes it serves’ → 同义替换为‘integrates with what it is supposed to serve’
考点：细节定位　并列结构理解　同义替换

11. 【答案】D
定位Casey观点 → 识别其核心建议（管理者需具备特定品质/技能） → 同义替换为选项D
考点：观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

12. 【答案】A
定位‘best form of advertising’ → 直接对应‘word-of-mouth advertising’ → 选择A
考点：细节定位与捕捉

13. 【答案】D
定位‘prestige advertising’ → 抓取其目的‘designed to build up their reputation’ → 同义替换为选项D
考点：细节定位与捕捉

14. 【答案】D
定位‘large companies’处理广告的方式 → 抓取‘they tend to use the services of large advertising agencies’ → 选择D
考点：细节定位与捕捉

15. 【答案】C
定位‘before a national campaign’ → 抓取‘produce alternative ads or commercials that are pre-tested’ → 同义替换为选项C
考点：细节定位与捕捉

16. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'family atmosphere' → 在语篇中定位到 'Highly functional successful family groups tend to be those that communicate effectively' → 同义替换为 'effective communication among family members' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'minimizing outside distractions' → 在语篇中定位到 'Be Fully Present' 段落，其中提到 'A sharp focus on the topic at hand is essential... and it is also helpful to keep outside distractions to a minimum' → 同义替换为 'Focusing on the present' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'avoid' 和 'make a conversation smooth' → 在语篇中定位到 'Use Nonverbal Cues' 段落，其中提到 'a badly chosen word or a raised voice can upset a listener' → 推断出应避免 'Being aggressive or overly stressed' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　推理判断

19. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'good listener' → 在语篇中定位到 'Be Fully Present' 段落，其中提到 'A sharp focus on the topic at hand is essential... and it is also helpful to keep outside distractions to a minimum' → 推断出 'respect people involved' 是其核心要求 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

20. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'same mechanism as mental health' → 在语篇中定位到 'Mental health is our birthright... it is built into us in the same way that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone' → 同义替换为 'healing physical wounds' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】B

定位描述心理健康特征的段落 → 提取‘patience’、‘sympathy’、‘kindness’等核心品质 → 匹配选项B的‘calm’与‘patience’同义替换

考点：心理健康特征提取　同义替换

22. 【答案】A

通览全文结构 → 提炼核心论点（心理健康是与生俱来的内在资源，如同工具箱） → 匹配选项A的隐喻性概括

考点：主旨概括　隐喻理解

23. 【答案】D

定位‘Study yourself’段落 → 抓取‘key to career planning’、‘foundation’等信号词 → 匹配选项D的同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】C

定位‘Assign a time frame to each goal’段落 → 提取‘a series of goals that you must accomplish over time’及‘managerial role’示例 → 推断出将大目标分解为可实现的小步骤

考点：细节定位　举例推理

25. 【答案】A

综合全文关于职业规划目的的描述（了解自我、设定目标、应对未来） → 推断其核心意义在于帮助应对未来可能出现的新问题 → 匹配选项A

考点：综合推断　目的归纳

26. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前 'was no' → 识别固定搭配 'be no exception' → 选择表示'例外'的名词

27 空 定位空格前 'sales' → 分析句子结构，空格处需副词修饰 'accounted for' → 选择表示'全球/总体'的副词

28 空 定位空格前 'preferences were already' → 分析后文 'toward touch-screen smartphones' → 选择表示'转变/转移'的动词-ing形式

29 空 定位空格前 'Nokia's market share' → 分析后文 'rapidly and revenue plunged' → 选择表示'下降/暴跌'的动词过去式

30 空 定位空格前 'which he' → 分析先行词 'position as CEO' → 选择表示'担任/就任'的动词过去式

31 空 定位空格前固定搭配 'at ___' → 结合上下文语境（Elop决策失误，但非唯一责任人） → 选择表示'有过错'的名词

32 空 定位空格前 'Most ___' → 结合上下文（列举多位责任人，此处强调最突出者） → 选择表示'尤其'的副词

33 空 定位空格前 'company's ___ success' → 结合上下文（Ollila对过去成功的迷恋导致未能认清变革）→ 选择表示'过去的'形容词
34 空 定位空格前 'a ___ cost-cutting program' → 结合上下文（裁员数千人，导致文化消亡）→ 选择表示'大规模的'形容词
35 空 定位空格前 'contributed to the ___ of the company's once-spirited culture' → 结合上下文（文化被削弱，人才流失）→ 选择表示'侵蚀/削弱'的名词

考点：固定搭配 be no exception　副词作状语　语境选词　动词-ing形式作表语　近义词辨析　动词过去式　定语从句　动词搭配　固定搭配 at fault　副词用法

27. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前 'was no' → 识别固定搭配 'be no exception' → 选择表示'例外'的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'sales' → 分析句子结构，空格处需副词修饰 'accounted for' → 选择表示'全球/总体'的副词
28 空 定位空格前 'preferences were already' → 分析后文 'toward touch-screen smartphones' → 选择表示'转变/转移'的动词-ing形式
29 空 定位空格前 'Nokia's market share' → 分析后文 'rapidly and revenue plunged' → 选择表示'下降/暴跌'的动词过去式
30 空 定位空格前 'which he' → 分析先行词 'position as CEO' → 选择表示'担任/就任'的动词过去式
31 空 定位空格前固定搭配 'at ___' → 结合上下文语境（Elop决策失误，但非唯一责任人）→ 选择表示'有过错'的名词
32 空 定位空格前 'Most ___' → 结合上下文（列举多位责任人，此处强调最突出者）→ 选择表示'尤其'的副词
33 空 定位空格前 'company's ___ success' → 结合上下文（Ollila对过去成功的迷恋导致未能认清变革）→ 选择表示'过去的'形容词
34 空 定位空格前 'a ___ cost-cutting program' → 结合上下文（裁员数千人，导致文化消亡）→ 选择表示'大规模的'形容词
35 空 定位空格前 'contributed to the ___ of the company's once-spirited culture' → 结合上下文（文化被削弱，人才流失）→ 选择表示'侵蚀/削弱'的名词

考点：固定搭配 be no exception　副词作状语　语境选词　动词-ing形式作表语　近义词辨析　动词过去式　定语从句　动词搭配　固定搭配 at fault　副词用法

28. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前 'was no' → 识别固定搭配 'be no exception' → 选择表示'例外'的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'sales' → 分析句子结构，空格处需副词修饰 'accounted for' → 选择表示'全球/总体'的副词
28 空 定位空格前 'preferences were already' → 分析后文 'toward touch-screen smartphones' → 选择表示'转变/转移'的动词-ing形式
29 空 定位空格前 'Nokia's market share' → 分析后文 'rapidly and revenue plunged' → 选择表示'下降/暴跌'的动词过去式
30 空 定位空格前 'which he' → 分析先行词 'position as CEO' → 选择表示'担任/就任'的动词过去式
31 空 定位空格前固定搭配 'at ___' → 结合上下文语境（Elop决策失误，但非唯一责任人）→ 选择表示'有过错'的名词
32 空 定位空格前 'Most ___' → 结合上下文（列举多位责任人，此处强调最突出者）→ 选择表示'尤其'的副词
33 空 定位空格前 'company's ___ success' → 结合上下文（Ollila对过去成功的迷恋导致未能认清变革）→ 选择表示'过去的'形容词
34 空 定位空格前 'a ___ cost-cutting program' → 结合上下文（裁员数千人，导致文化消亡）→ 选择表示'大规模的'形容词
35 空 定位空格前 'contributed to the ___ of the company's once-spirited culture' → 结合上下文（文化被削弱，人才流失）→ 选择表示'侵蚀/削弱'的名词

考点：固定搭配 be no exception　副词作状语　语境选词　动词-ing形式作表语　近义词辨析　动词过去式　定语从句　动词搭配　固定搭配 at fault　副词用法

29. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前 'was no' → 识别固定搭配 'be no exception' → 选择表示'例外'的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'sales' → 分析句子结构，空格处需副词修饰 'accounted for' → 选择表示'全球/总体'的副词
28 空 定位空格前 'preferences were already' → 分析后文 'toward touch-screen smartphones' → 选择表示'转变/转移'的动词-ing形式
29 空 定位空格前 'Nokia's market share' → 分析后文 'rapidly and revenue plunged' → 选择表示'下降/暴跌'的动词过去式
30 空 定位空格前 'which he' → 分析先行词 'position as CEO' → 选择表示'担任/就任'的动词过去式
31 空 定位空格前固定搭配 'at ___' → 结合上下文语境（Elop决策失误，但非唯一责任人）→ 选择表示'有过错'的名词
32 空 定位空格前 'Most ___' → 结合上下文（列举多位责任人，此处强调最突出者）→ 选择表示'尤其'的副词
33 空 定位空格前 'company's ___ success' → 结合上下文（Ollila对过去成功的迷恋导致未能认清变革）→ 选择表示'过去的'形容词
34 空 定位空格前 'a ___ cost-cutting program' → 结合上下文（裁员数千人，导致文化消亡）→ 选择表示'大规模的'形容词
35 空 定位空格前 'contributed to the ___ of the company's once-spirited culture' → 结合上下文（文化被削弱，人才流失）→ 选择表示'侵蚀/削弱'的名词

考点：固定搭配 be no exception　副词作状语　语境选词　动词-ing形式作表语　近义词辨析　动词过去式　定语从句　动词搭配　固定搭配 at fault　副词用法

30. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前 'was no' → 识别固定搭配 'be no exception' → 选择表示'例外'的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'sales' → 分析句子结构，空格处需副词修饰 'accounted for' → 选择表示'全球/总体'的副词
28 空 定位空格前 'preferences were already' → 分析后文 'toward touch-screen smartphones' → 选择表示'转变/转移'的动词-ing形式
29 空 定位空格前 'Nokia's market share' → 分析后文 'rapidly and revenue plunged' → 选择表示'下降/暴跌'的动词过去式
30 空 定位空格前 'which he' → 分析先行词 'position as CEO' → 选择表示'担任/就任'的动词过去式
31 空 定位空格前固定搭配 'at ___' → 结合上下文语境（Elop决策失误，但非唯一责任人）→ 选择表示'有过错'的名词
32 空 定位空格前 'Most ___' → 结合上下文（列举多位责任人，此处强调最突出者）→ 选择表示'尤其'的副词
33 空 定位空格前 'company's ___ success' → 结合上下文（Ollila对过去成功的迷恋导致未能认清变革）→ 选择表示'过去的'形容词
34 空 定位空格前 'a ___ cost-cutting program' → 结合上下文（裁员数千人，导致文化消亡）→ 选择表示'大规模的'形容词
35 空 定位空格前 'contributed to the ___ of the company's once-spirited culture' → 结合上下文（文化被削弱，人才流失）→ 选择表示'侵蚀/削弱'的名词

考点：固定搭配 be no exception　副词作状语　语境选词　动词-ing形式作表语　近义词辨析　动词过去式　定语从句　动词搭配　固定搭配 at fault　副词用法

31. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前 'was no' → 识别固定搭配 'be no exception' → 选择表示'例外'的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'sales' → 分析句子结构，空格处需副词修饰 'accounted for' → 选择表示'全球/总体'的副词
28 空 定位空格前 'preferences were already' → 分析后文 'toward touch-screen smartphones' → 选择表示'转变/转移'的动词-ing形式
29 空 定位空格前 'Nokia's market share' → 分析后文 'rapidly and revenue plunged' → 选择表示'下降/暴跌'的动词过去式
30 空 定位空格前 'which he' → 分析先行词 'position as CEO' → 选择表示'担任/就任'的动词过去式
31 空 定位空格前固定搭配 'at ___' → 结合上下文语境（Elop决策失误，但非唯一责任人）→ 选择表示'有过错'的名词
32 空 定位空格前 'Most ___' → 结合上下文（列举多位责任人，此处强调最突出者）→ 选择表示'尤其'的副词
33 空 定位空格前 'company's ___ success' → 结合上下文（Ollila对过去成功的迷恋导致未能认清变革）→ 选择表示'过去的'形容词
34 空 定位空格前 'a ___ cost-cutting program' → 结合上下文（裁员数千人，导致文化消亡）→ 选择表示'大规模的'形容词
35 空 定位空格前 'contributed to the ___ of the company's once-spirited culture' → 结合上下文（文化被削弱，人才流失）→ 选择表示'侵蚀/削弱'的名词

考点：固定搭配 be no exception　副词作状语　语境选词　动词-ing形式作表语　近义词辨析　动词过去式　定语从句　动词搭配　固定搭配 at fault　副词用法

32. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前 'was no' → 识别固定搭配 'be no exception' → 选择表示'例外'的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'sales' → 分析句子结构，空格处需副词修饰 'accounted for' → 选择表示'全球/总体'的副词
28 空 定位空格前 'preferences were already' → 分析后文 'toward touch-screen smartphones' → 选择表示'转变/转移'的动词-ing形式
29 空 定位空格前 'Nokia's market share' → 分析后文 'rapidly and revenue plunged' → 选择表示'下降/暴跌'的动词过去式
30 空 定位空格前 'which he' → 分析先行词 'position as CEO' → 选择表示'担任/就任'的动词过去式
31 空 定位空格前固定搭配 'at ___' → 结合上下文语境（Elop决策失误，但非唯一责任人）→ 选择表示'有过错'的名词
32 空 定位空格前 'Most ___' → 结合上下文（列举多位责任人，此处强调最突出者）→ 选择表示'尤其'的副词
33 空 定位空格前 'company's ___ success' → 结合上下文（Ollila对过去成功的迷恋导致未能认清变革）→ 选择表示'过去的'形容词
34 空 定位空格前 'a ___ cost-cutting program' → 结合上下文（裁员数千人，导致文化消亡）→ 选择表示'大规模的'形容词
35 空 定位空格前 'contributed to the ___ of the company's once-spirited culture' → 结合上下文（文化被削弱，人才流失）→ 选择表示'侵蚀/削弱'的名词

考点：固定搭配 be no exception　副词作状语　语境选词　动词-ing形式作表语　近义词辨析　动词过去式　定语从句　动词搭配　固定搭配 at fault　副词用法

33. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前 'was no' → 识别固定搭配 'be no exception' → 选择表示'例外'的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'sales' → 分析句子结构，空格处需副词修饰 'accounted for' → 选择表示'全球/总体'的副词
28 空 定位空格前 'preferences were already' → 分析后文 'toward touch-screen smartphones' → 选择表示'转变/转移'的动词-ing形式

29 空 定位空格前 'Nokia's market share' → 分析后文 'rapidly and revenue plunged' → 选择表示'下降/暴跌'的动词过去式
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31 空 定位空格前固定搭配 'at ___' → 结合上下文语境（Elop决策失误，但非唯一责任人）→ 选择表示'有过错'的名词
32 空 定位空格前 'Most ___' → 结合上下文（列举多位责任人，此处强调最突出者）→ 选择表示'尤其'的副词
33 空 定位空格前 'company's ___ success' → 结合上下文（Ollila对过去成功的迷恋导致未能认清变革）→ 选择表示'过去的'形容词
34 空 定位空格前 'a ___ cost-cutting program' → 结合上下文（裁员数千人，导致文化消亡）→ 选择表示'大规模的'形容词
35 空 定位空格前 'contributed to the ___ of the company's once-spirited culture' → 结合上下文（文化被削弱，人才流失）→ 选择表示'侵蚀/削弱'的名词

考点：固定搭配 be no exception　副词作状语　语境选词　动词-ing形式作表语　近义词辨析　动词过去式　定语从句　动词搭配　固定搭配 at fault　副词用法

34. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前 'was no' → 识别固定搭配 'be no exception' → 选择表示'例外'的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'sales' → 分析句子结构，空格处需副词修饰 'accounted for' → 选择表示'全球/总体'的副词
28 空 定位空格前 'preferences were already' → 分析后文 'toward touch-screen smartphones' → 选择表示'转变/转移'的动词-ing形式
29 空 定位空格前 'Nokia's market share' → 分析后文 'rapidly and revenue plunged' → 选择表示'下降/暴跌'的动词过去式
30 空 定位空格前 'which he' → 分析先行词 'position as CEO' → 选择表示'担任/就任'的动词过去式
31 空 定位空格前固定搭配 'at ___' → 结合上下文语境（Elop决策失误，但非唯一责任人）→ 选择表示'有过错'的名词
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33 空 定位空格前 'company's ___ success' → 结合上下文（Ollila对过去成功的迷恋导致未能认清变革）→ 选择表示'过去的'形容词
34 空 定位空格前 'a ___ cost-cutting program' → 结合上下文（裁员数千人，导致文化消亡）→ 选择表示'大规模的'形容词
35 空 定位空格前 'contributed to the ___ of the company's once-spirited culture' → 结合上下文（文化被削弱，人才流失）→ 选择表示'侵蚀/削弱'的名词

考点：固定搭配 be no exception　副词作状语　语境选词　动词-ing形式作表语　近义词辨析　动词过去式　定语从句　动词搭配　固定搭配 at fault　副词用法

35. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前 'was no' → 识别固定搭配 'be no exception' → 选择表示'例外'的名词
27 空 定位空格前 'sales' → 分析句子结构，空格处需副词修饰 'accounted for' → 选择表示'全球/总体'的副词
28 空 定位空格前 'preferences were already' → 分析后文 'toward touch-screen smartphones' → 选择表示'转变/转移'的动词-ing形式
29 空 定位空格前 'Nokia's market share' → 分析后文 'rapidly and revenue plunged' → 选择表示'下降/暴跌'的动词过去式
30 空 定位空格前 'which he' → 分析先行词 'position as CEO' → 选择表示'担任/就任'的动词过去式
31 空 定位空格前固定搭配 'at ___' → 结合上下文语境（Elop决策失误，但非唯一责任人）→ 选择表示'有过错'的名词
32 空 定位空格前 'Most ___' → 结合上下文（列举多位责任人，此处强调最突出者）→ 选择表示'尤其'的副词

33 空 定位空格前 'company's ___ success' → 结合上下文（Ollila对过去成功的迷恋导致未能认清变革）→ 选择表示'过去的'形容词
34 空 定位空格前 'a ___ cost-cutting program' → 结合上下文（裁员数千人，导致文化消亡）→ 选择表示'大规模的'形容词
35 空 定位空格前 'contributed to the ___ of the company's once-spirited culture' → 结合上下文（文化被削弱，人才流失）→ 选择表示'侵蚀/削弱'的名词

考点：固定搭配 be no exception　副词作状语　语境选词　动词-ing形式作表语　近义词辨析　动词过去式　定语从句　动词搭配　固定搭配 at fault　副词用法

36. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'doubts about their abilities' → 在段落[D]中找到 'help prospective college-goers find the best post-secondary fit'，该组织旨在帮助学生，暗示学生存在疑虑 → 同义替换得出答案H
37. 定位题干关键词 'heavier financial burdens' → 在段落[C]中直接找到 'carry financial burdens that outweigh those of their peers' → 同义替换得出答案C
38. 定位题干关键词 'graduation rate' 和 'incredibly low' → 在段落[B]中直接找到 'frighteningly low graduation rate a mere 29 percent' → 同义替换得出答案B
39. 定位题干关键词 'Yale' 和 'more support than they actually need' → 在提供的段落全文中未找到任何关于Yale或顶尖院校支持过度的信息 → 该信息在给定语篇中无依据，属于无中生有
40. 定位题干关键词 'had no idea how challenging' → 在段落[A]中找到 'was academically unprepared for the rigors of higher education'，'rigors' 对应 'challenging'，'unprepared' 对应 'had no idea' → 同义替换得出答案A
41. 定位题干关键词 'refuse to release' → 在语篇中寻找同义表达 'simply refuse to release' → 匹配段落 [I]（注：语篇未提供完整段落，但根据题干与正确答案I推断，该信息应出现在后续段落中）
42. 定位题干关键词 'marketing executive' 和 'elite university' → 在语篇中寻找相关人物观点 → 匹配段落 [G]（注：语篇未提供完整段落，但根据题干与正确答案G推断，该信息应出现在后续段落中）
43. 定位题干关键词 'elite universities' 和 'self-confidence' → 在语篇中寻找相关措施描述 → 匹配段落 [O]（注：语篇未提供完整段落，但根据题干与正确答案O推断，该信息应出现在后续段落中）
44. 定位题干关键词 'I'm First' 和 'distributes information' → 在语篇中寻找该组织的行动描述 → 匹配段落 [D] 中 'He hopes to distribute this information and help prospective college-goers find the best post-secondary fit.'
45. 定位题干关键词 'Elite universities' 和 'higher rate' → 在语篇中寻找关于毕业率的对比信息 → 匹配段落 [M]（注：语篇未提供完整段落，但根据题干与正确答案M推断，该信息应出现在后续段落中）

考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息缺失判断　人物观点匹配　目的匹配　比较关系

37. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'doubts about their abilities' → 在段落[D]中找到 'help prospective college-goers find the best post-secondary fit'，该组织旨在帮助学生，暗示学生存在疑虑 → 同义替换得出答案H
37. 定位题干关键词 'heavier financial burdens' → 在段落[C]中直接找到 'carry financial burdens that outweigh those of their peers' → 同义替换得出答案C
38. 定位题干关键词 'graduation rate' 和 'incredibly low' → 在段落[B]中直接找到 'frighteningly low graduation rate a mere 29 percent' → 同义替换得出答案B
39. 定位题干关键词 'Yale' 和 'more support than they actually need' → 在提供的段落全文中未找到任何关于Yale或顶尖院校支持过度的信息 → 该信息在给定语篇中无依据，属于无中生有
40. 定位题干关键词 'had no idea how challenging' → 在段落[A]中找到 'was academically unprepared for the rigors of higher education'，'rigors' 对应 'challenging'，'unprepared' 对应 'had no idea' → 同义替换得出答案A
41. 定位题干关键词 'refuse to release' → 在语篇中寻找同义表达 'simply refuse to release' → 匹配段落 [I]（注：语

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息缺失判断　人物观点匹配　目的匹配　比较关系

38. 【答案】B

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息缺失判断　人物观点匹配　目的匹配　比较关系

39. 【答案】N

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息缺失判断　人物观点匹配　目的匹配　比较关系

40. 【答案】A

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息缺失判断　人物观点匹配　目的匹配　比较关系

41. 【答案】I

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息缺失判断　人物观点匹配　目的匹配　比较关系

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息缺失判断　人物观点匹配　目的匹配　比较关系

44. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'doubts about their abilities' → 在段落[D]中找到 'help prospective college-goers find the best post-secondary fit'，该组织旨在帮助学生，暗示学生存在疑虑 → 同义替换得出答案H
37. 定位题干关键词 'heavier financial burdens' → 在段落[C]中直接找到 'carry financial burdens that outweigh those of their peers' → 同义替换得出答案C
38. 定位题干关键词 'graduation rate' 和 'incredibly low' → 在段落[B]中直接找到 'frighteningly low graduation rate a mere 29 percent' → 同义替换得出答案B
39. 定位题干关键词 'Yale' 和 'more support than they actually need' → 在提供的段落全文中未找到任何关于Yale或顶尖院校支持过度的信息 → 该信息在给定语篇中无依据，属于无中生有
40. 定位题干关键词 'had no idea how challenging' → 在段落[A]中找到 'was academically unprepared for the rigors of higher education'，'rigors' 对应 'challenging'，'unprepared' 对应 'had no idea' → 同义替换得出答案A
41. 定位题干关键词 'refuse to release' → 在语篇中寻找同义表达 'simply refuse to release' → 匹配段落 [I]（注：语篇未提供完整段落，但根据题干与正确答案I推断，该信息应出现在后续段落中）
42. 定位题干关键词 'marketing executive' 和 'elite university' → 在语篇中寻找相关人物观点 → 匹配段落 [G]（注：语篇未提供完整段落，但根据题干与正确答案G推断，该信息应出现在后续段落中）
43. 定位题干关键词 'elite universities' 和 'self-confidence' → 在语篇中寻找相关措施描述 → 匹配段落 [O]（注：语篇未提供完整段落，但根据题干与正确答案O推断，该信息应出现在后续段落中）
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息缺失判断　人物观点匹配　目的匹配　比较关系

45. 【答案】M

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　信息缺失判断　人物观点匹配　目的匹配　比较关系

46. 【答案】C

定位首段核心建议 → 提取 ‘weigh the costs, not just the effectiveness’ → 同义替换为 ‘take costs into account’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】B

定位 ‘from being concerned exclusively about individual patients’ → 推断过去医生主要关注个体患者 → 同义替换为 ‘治疗效果’

考点：细节定位　推理判断

48. 【答案】A

定位 ‘the new guidelines being developed could result in...’ → 提取 ‘doctors choosing one drug over another for cost reasons’ → 同义替换为 ‘redefining of doctors' roles’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】D

定位 ‘doctors risked losing the trust of patients’ → 同义替换为 ‘lose the respect of patients’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】C

定位专家观点‘There should be forces in society who should be concerned about the budget, but they shouldn't be functioning simultaneously as doctors’ → 推断其认为医生介入成本分析源于社会未能妥善处理该问题

考点：观点态度 推理判断

51. 【答案】A

定位Obama观点句 → 提取inequality与upward mobility的因果关系 → 同义替换为obstacle to social mobility

考点：细节定位 同义替换

52. 【答案】B

定位Scott Winship观点句 → 提取inequality与mobility的弱预测关系 → 同义替换为not a reliable indicator

考点：细节定位 同义替换

53. 【答案】C

定位Salt Lake City与Atlanta的对比描述 → 提取前者“lift the fortunes of the poor” → 同义替换为offer poor children more chances

考点：细节定位 同义替换

54. 【答案】A

定位Raj Chetty观点句 → 提取“single strongest correlate” → 直接对应family structure

考点：细节定位 关键信息捕捉

55. 【答案】D

综合全文论述重心（从宏观不平等转向社区层面因素） → 推断作者建议的行动方向 → 同义替换为start from the community

考点：主旨推断 同义替换

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

根据图片描述社交网络对阅读的影响，需构建清晰的篇章结构（引言-主体-结论），运用多样句式（如复合句、非谓语结构）进行论证，并在具体语境中准确使用相关词汇（如‘impact’、‘distraction’、‘accessibility’）。

考点：谋篇布局 句式变化与复杂句构建 语境选词

57. 【答案】In helping the international community…

准确翻译包含复杂句式（如非限制性定语从句、非谓语结构）和特定政治经济术语的中文长句，需处理好逻辑衔接与句式转换。

考点：play an increasingly important role lift ... out of poverty provide assistance in ... make significant progress in make unremitting efforts to draw on the experience of