六级 · 2016年06月大学英语六级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
HEK2 M4GA
yingyu8.cn/d/HEK2M4GA

本卷答案与讲解
833 789
yingyu8.cn/an/833789

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 position does the woman hold in the company?

A. Project organizer.

B. Public relations officer.

C. Marketing manager.

D. Market research consultant.

2. What does the woman specialize in at the moment?

A. Quantitative advertising research.
B. Questionnaire design.
C. Research methodology.
D. Interviewer training.

3. What does the woman say about trackers?

A. They are intensive studies of people's spending habits.
B. They examine relations between producers and customers.
C. They look for new and effective ways to promote products.
D. They study trends or customer satisfaction over a long period.

4. What does the woman dislike about her job?

A. The lack of promotion opportunity.
B. Checking charts and tables.
C. Designing questionnaires.
D. The persistent intensity.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the woman want Frederick to talk about?

A. His view on Canadian universities.
B. His understanding of higher education.
C. His suggestions for improvements in higher education.
D. His complaint about bureaucracy in American universities.

6. What does the man say about the curriculum in Canadian universities?

A. It is well designed.
B. It is rather inflexible.
C. It varies among universities.
D. It has undergone great changes.

7. On what point do the speakers agree?

A. The United States and Canada can learn from each other.
B. Public universities are often superior to private universities.
C. Everyone should be given equal access to higher education.
D. Private schools work more efficiently than public institutions.

8. What point does the man make at the end of the conversation?

A. University systems vary from country to country.
B. Efficiency is essential to university management.
C. It is hard to say which is better, a public university or a private one.
D. Many private universities in the U.S. are actually large bureaucracies. questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11

9. What is the International Labor Organization's report mainly about?

A. Government's role in resolving an economic crisis.

B. The worsening real wage situation around the world.

C. Indications of economic recovery in the United States.

D. The impact of the current economic crisis on people's life.

10. According to an International Labor Organization's specialist, how will employers feel if there are more people looking for jobs?

A. They will feel less pressure to raise employees' wages.

B. They will feel free to choose the most suitable employees.

C. They will feel inclined to expand their business operations.

D. They will feel more confident in competing with their rivals.

11. What does the speaker mean by the Work Sharing scheme?

A. Employees and companies cooperate to pull through the economic crisis.

B. Government and companies join hands to create jobs for the unemployed.

C. Employees work shorter hours to avoid layoffs.

D. Team work will be encouraged in companies.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What question is frequently put to the speaker?

A. Whether memory supplements work.

B. Whether herbal medicine works wonders.

C. Whether exercise enhances one's memory.

D. Whether a magic memory promises success.

13. What does the speaker say about most memory supplements?

A. They help the elderly more than the young.

B. They are beneficial in one way or another.

C. They generally do not have side effects.

D. They are not based on real science.

14. What do we learn about memory supplements in eastern cultures?

A. They are available at most country fairs.

B. They are taken in relatively high dosage.

C. They are collected or grown by farmers.

D. They are prescribed by trained practitioners.

15. What does the speaker say about memory supplements at the end?

A. They have often proved to be as helpful as doing mental exercise.

B. Taking them with other medications might entail unnecessary risks.

C. Their effect lasts only a short time.

D. Many have benefited from them. 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. What is the talk mainly about?

A. How catastrophic natural disasters turn out to be to developing nations.

B. How the World Meteorological Organization studies natural disasters.

C. How powerless humans appear to be in face of natural disasters.

D. How the negative impacts of natural disasters can be reduced.

17. How can we stop extreme events from turning into disasters?

A. By training rescue teams for emergencies.

B. By taking steps to prepare people for them.

C. By changing people's views of nature.

D. By relocating people to safer places.

18. What does the example of Cuba serve to show?

A. How preventive action can reduce the loss of life.

B. How courageous Cubans are in face of disasters.

C. How Cubans suffer from tropical storms.

D. How destructive tropical storms can be.

Questions 19 to 22

19. What does President Obama hope the banks will do?

A. Pay back their loans to the American government.

B. Provide loans to those in severe financial difficulty.

C. Contribute more to the goal of a wider recovery.

D. Speed up their recovery from the housing bubble.

20. What is Martin Neil Baily's prediction about the financial situation in the future?

A. Some banks may have to merge with others.

B. Many smaller regional banks are going to fail.

C. It will be hard for banks to provide more loans.

D. Many banks will have to lay off some employees.

21. What does U.S. Bancorp chief Richard Davis say about its future operation?

A. It will work closely with the government.
B. It will endeavor to write off bad loans.
C. It will try to lower the interest rate.
D. It will try to provide more loans.

22. What does Martin Neil Baily think of a second stimulus to the economy?

A. It won't help the American economy to turn around.
B. It won't do any good to the major commercial banks.
C. It will win the approval of the Obama administration.
D. It will be necessary if the economy starts to shrink again.

Questions 23 to 25

23. According to the speaker, what might be a symptom of cognitive decline in older adults?

A. Being unable to learn new things.
B. Being rather slow to make changes.
C. Losing temper more and more often.
D. Losing the ability to get on with others.

24. According to James Burke, what does seem to help reduce cognitive decline?

A. Cognitive stimulation.
B. Community activity.
C. Balanced diet.
D. Fresh air.

25. What did James Burke recommend to reduce the incidence of cognitive decline?

A. Ignoring the signs and symptoms of aging.
B. Adopting an optimistic attitude towards life.
C. Endeavoring to give up unhealthy lifestyles.
D. Seeking advice from doctors from time to time.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. automatically	B. beneficial	C. capturing
D. confused	E. emphasizing	F. entrance
G. excited	H. existence	I. incidentally
J. intolerant	K. occupation	L. promises
M. recession	N. slightly	O. undertakes

Pursuing a career is an essential part of adolescent development. "The adolescent becomes an adult when he ___26___ a real job." To cognitive researchers like Piaget, adulthood meant the beginning of an ___27___ . Piaget argued that once adolescents enter the world of work, their newly acquired ability to form hypotheses allows them to create representations that are too ideal. The ___28___ of such ideals, without the tempering of the reality of a job or profession, rapidly leads adolescents to become ___29___ of the non-idealistic world and to press for reform in a characteristically adolescent way. Piaget said: "True adaptation to society comes ___30___ when the adolescent reformer attempts to put his ideas to work." Of course, youthful idealism is often courageous, and no one likes to give up dreams. Perhaps, taken ___31___ out of context, Piaget's statement seems harsh. What he was ___32___ , however, is the way reality can modify idealistic views. Some people refer to such modification as maturity. Piaget argued that attaining and accepting a vocation is one of the best ways to modify idealized views and to mature. that attaining and accepting a vocation is one of the best ways to modify idealized views and to mature. As careers and vocations become less available during times of ___33___ , adolescents may be especially hard hit. Such difficult economic times may leave many adolescents ___34___ about their roles in society. For this reason, community interventions and government job programs that offer summer and vacation work are not only economically ___35___ but also help to stimulate the adolescent's sense of worth.

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. Examples show that both rich and poor countries exploited the environment for economic progress. _____

37. Environmental protection and improvement benefit people all over the world. _____

38. It is not necessarily true that economic growth will make our world cleaner. _____

39. The common theme of the UN reports is the relation between environmental protection and economic growth. _____

40. Development agencies disagree regarding how to tackle environment issues while ensuring economic progress. _____

41. It is difficult to find solid evidence to prove environmental friendliness generates more profits than exploiting the natural environment. _____

42. Sustainable management of ecosystems will prove rewarding in the long run. _____

43. A politician noted for being cautious asserts that sustainable human development depends on the natural environment. _____

44. Poor countries will have to bear the cost for rich nations' economic development. _____

45. One recent study warns us of the danger of the exhaustion of natural resources on Earth. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 中国的创新正以前所未有的速度蓬勃发展。 为了在科学技术上尽快赶超世界发达国家,中国近年来大幅度增加了研究开发资金。 中国的大学和研究所正在积极开展创新研究,这些研究覆盖了从大数据到生物化学、从新能源到机器人等各类高科技领域。 它们还与各地的科技园合作,使创新成果商业化。 与此同时,无论在产品还是商业模式上,中国企业家也在努力争做创新的先锋,以适应国内外消费市场不断变化和增长的需求。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Interactive television advertising, which allows viewers to use their remote controls to click on advertisements, has been pushed for years. Nearly a decade ago it was predicted that viewers of "Friends", a popular situation comedy, would soon be able to purchase a sweater like Jennifer Aniston's with a few taps on their remote control. "It's been the year of interactive television advertising for the last ten or twelve years," says Colin Dixon of a digital-media consultancy. So the news that Cablevision, an American cable company, was rolling out interactive advertisements to all its customers on October 6th was greeted with some skepticism. During commercials, an overlay will appear at the bottom of the screen, prompting viewers to press a button to request a free sample or order a catalogue. Cablevision hopes to allow customers to buy things with their remote controls early next year. Television advertising could do with a boost. Spending fell by 10% in the first half of the year. The popularization of digital video recorders has caused advertisers to worry that their commercials will be skipped. Some are turning to the Internet, which is cheaper and offers concrete measurements like click-through rates— especially important at a time when marketing budgets are tight. With the launch of interactive advertising, "many of the dollars that went to the Internet will come back to the TV," says David Kline of Cablevision. Or so the industry hopes. In theory, interactive advertising can engage viewers in a way that 30-second spots do not. Unilever recently ran an interactive campaign for its Axe deodorant , which kept viewers engaged for more than three minutes on average. The amount spent on interactive advertising on television is still small. Magna, an advertising agency, reckons it will be worth about $138 million this year. That falls far short of the billions of dollars people once expected it to generate. But DirecTV, Comcast and Time Warner Cable have all invested in it. A new effort led by Canoe Ventures, a coalition of leading cable providers, aims to make interactive advertising available across America later this year. BrightLine ITV, which designs and sells interactive ads, says interest has surged: it expects its revenues almost to triple this year. BSkyB, Britain's biggest satellite-television service, already provides 9 million customers with interactive ads. Yet there are doubts whether people watching television, a "lean back" medium, crave interaction. Click- through rates have been high so far (around 3-4%, compared with less than 0.3% online), but that may be a result of the novelty. Interactive ads and viewers might not go well together.

46. What does Colin Dixon mean by saying "It's been the year of interactive television advertising for the last ten or twelve years" (Lines 4, Para. 1)?

A. Interactive television advertising will become popular in 10-12 years.

B. Interactive television advertising has been under debate for the last decade or so.

C. Interactive television advertising is successful when incorporated into situation comedies.

D. Interactive television advertising has not achieved the anticipated results.

47. What is the public's response to Cablevision's planned interactive TV advertising program?

A. Pretty positive.

B. Totally indifferent.

C. Somewhat doubtful.

D. Rather critical.

48. What is the impact of the wide use of digital video recorders on TV advertising?

A. It has made TV advertising easily accessible to viewers.

B. It helps advertisers to measure the click-through rates.

C. It has placed TV advertising at a great disadvantage.

D. It enables viewers to check the sales items with ease.

49. What do we learn about Unilever's interactive campaign?

A. It proves the advantage of TV advertising.

B. It has done well in engaging the viewers.

C. It helps attract investments in the company.

D. It has boosted the TV advertising industry.

50. How does the author view the hitherto high click-through rates?

A. They may be due to the novel way of advertising.

B. They signify the popularity of interactive advertising.

C. They point to the growing curiosity of TV viewers.

D. They indicate the future direction of media reform.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

What can be done about mass unemployment? All the wise heads agree: there're no quick or easy answers. There's work to be done, but workers aren't ready to do it—they're in the wrong places, or they have the wrong skills. "Our problems are structural," and will take many years to solve. But don't bother asking for evidence that justifies this bleak view. There isn't any. On the contrary, all the facts suggest that high unemployment in America is the result of inadequate demand. Saying that there're no easy answers sounds wise, but it's actually foolish: our unemployment crisis could be cured very quickly if we had the intellectual clarity and political will to act. In other words, structural unemployment is a fake problem, which mainly serves as an excuse for not pursuing real solutions. The fact is job openings have plunged in every major sector, while the number of workers forced into part- time employment in almost all industries has soared. Unemployment has surged in every major occupational category. Only three states, with a combined population not much larger than that of Brooklyn, have unemployment rates below 5%. So the evidence contradicts the claim that we're mainly suffering from structural unemployment. Why, then, has this claim become so popular? Part of the answer is that this is what always happens during periods of high unemployment—in part because experts and analysts believe that declaring the problem deeply rooted, with no easy answers, makes them sound serious. I've been looking at what self-proclaimed experts were saying about unemployment during the Great Depression; it was almost identical to what Very Serious People are saying now. Unemployment cannot be brought down rapidly, declared one 1935 analysis, because the workforce is "unadaptable and untrained. It cannot respond to the opportunities which industry may offer." A few years later, a large defense buildup finally provided a fiscal stimulus adequate to the economy's needs—and suddenly industry was eager to employ those "unadaptable and untrained" workers. But now, as then, powerful forces are ideologically opposed to the whole idea of government action on a sufficient scale to jump-start the economy. And that, fundamentally, is why claims that we face huge structural problems have been multiplying: they offer a reason to do nothing about the mass unemployment that is crippling our economy and our society. So what you need to know is that there's no evidence whatsoever to back these claims. We aren't suffering from a shortage of needed skills; we're suffering from a lack of policy resolve. As I said, structural unemployment isn't a real problem, it's an excuse—a reason not to act on America's problems at a time when action is desperately needed.

51. What does the author think is the root cause of mass unemployment in America?

A. Corporate mismanagement.
B. Insufficient demand.
C. Technological advances.
D. Workers' slow adaptation.

52. What does the author think of the experts' claim concerning unemployment?

A. Self-evident.
B. Thought-provoking.
C. Irrational.
D. Groundless.

53. What does the author say helped bring down unemployment during the Great Depression?

A. The booming defense industry.
B. The wise heads' benefit package.
C. Nationwide training of workers.
D. Thorough restructuring of industries.

54. What has caused claims of huge structural problems to multiply?

A. Powerful opposition to government's stimulus efforts.
B. Very Serious People's attempt to cripple the economy.
C. Evidence gathered from many sectors of the industries.
D. Economists' failure to detect the problems in time.

55. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

A. To testify to the experts' analysis of America's problems.
B. To offer a feasible solution to the structural unemployment.
C. To show the urgent need for the government to take action.
D. To alert American workers to the urgency for adaptation.

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

56. As digital technologies advance at an astonishing pace, more and more people are choosing to live in the
virtual world rather than interact face to face. Where will this trend lead us? In my view, spending excessive
time online is likely to reshape our lives in worrying ways.
First, human relationships will probably grow more distant. Picture a family sitting in one room at dinner, yet
each member is silently staring at a glowing screen, connected to strangers online but disconnected from those
beside them. As such scenes multiply, our real social skills may gradually decay, since abilities like reading
emotions and holding a warm conversation only sharpen through practice. What is more, constant immersion
could damage both our mental and physical health, leaving many anxious, lonely and out of shape.
This does not mean the virtual world is purely harmful; it can indeed link distant hearts and boost efficiency.
Yet the key lies in balance. The more time we surrender to screens, the more deliberately we should return to
reality. Only by keeping one foot firmly in the real world can we enjoy technology without being enslaved
by it.

57. Innovation in China is booming at an unprecedented speed. To catch up with and surpass the developed countries in science and technology as soon as possible, China has substantially increased its
research and development funding in recent years. China's universities and research institutes are actively
carrying out innovative research, which covers various high-tech fields ranging from big data to biochemistry and from new energy to robotics. They also cooperate with science parks across the country
to commercialize their innovation achievements. Meanwhile, whether in products or business models,
Chinese entrepreneurs are also striving to be pioneers of innovation, so as to meet the changing and growing demands of consumer markets at home and abroad.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

定位对话开头男士提问 → 听取女士直接回答 → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】A

定位女士描述当前工作 → 听取‘at the moment, I specialize in...’ → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】D

定位女士解释‘trackers’ → 听取其定义与特点 → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】B

定位女士回答‘what do you like and dislike’ → 听取‘what I don't like’ → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】A

定位女士开场提问 → 听取‘you have very strong views about universities in Canada’ → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】B

定位关键词curriculum → 听取男士对加拿大大学课程设置的描述（Ministry of Education in charge... not much room for flexibility）→ 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】C

定位双方对话中的共识点 → 男士同意女士关于美国教育机会不平等的观点（I agree with you. I think it's a problem because you're not giving equal access...）→ 推理得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节定位

8. 【答案】C

定位对话结尾男士的总结性发言 → 提取核心观点（it's very hard to say which one is better）→ 同义替换得出答案

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

9. 【答案】B

定位报告的核心主题句（A recent... report says the deterioration of real wages around the world...）→ 概括主旨 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：主旨大意　细节定位

10. 【答案】A

定位专家Patrick Belser的发言 → 听取其关于失业率与工资压力关系的因果链（more people will be looking for jobs and the pressure on employers to raise wages... will decline）→ 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果推理

11. 【答案】C

定位到 'work sharing with government subsidies' → 听取其定义 'the number of individual working hours is reduced in an effort to avoid layoffs' → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】A

定位到 'I have been frequently asked if these memory supplements work' → 同义替换为选项A 'Whether memory supplements work'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】D

定位到 'The science isn't there behind most of them' → 同义替换为选项D 'They are not based on real science'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】D

定位到 'especially in some eastern cultures... they are prescribed and they're given at a certain level, a dosage that is understood by a practitioner who's been trained' → 同义替换为选项D 'They are prescribed by trained practitioners'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】B

定位到结尾部分 'taking them in combination with other medications might put you at increased risk' → 同义替换为选项B 'Taking them with other medications might entail unnecessary risks'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】D

定位首尾段核心观点（减少灾害影响） → 概括全文主旨（从灾害影响到预防措施） → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　观点提炼

17. 【答案】B

定位关键句（极端事件仅在人们未能准备时才成为灾害） → 提取核心措施（准备） → 同义替换（taking steps to prepare） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】A

定位古巴例子（预警系统逆转趋势） → 推断其作用（证明预防措施有效） → 同义替换（preventive action can reduce loss of life） → 得出答案

考点：例证推理　观点推断

19. 【答案】C

定位关键句（奥巴马告诉银行高管是时候回报了） → 提取具体要求（对更广泛复苏目标有更大义务） → 同义替换（contribute more to the goal of a wider recovery） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】B

定位Baily的预测（2010年小型地区性银行高失败率） → 提取核心信息（许多小型地区性银行将倒闭） → 同义替换（many smaller regional banks are going to fail） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】D

定位人物Richard Davis的发言 → 提取其核心观点（乐观、放贷是引擎、要放更多贷款） → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】D

定位Martin Neil Baily关于第二次刺激的发言 → 提取其条件句（如果经济再次萎缩） → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位　条件关系理解

23. 【答案】A

定位认知能力下降的定义 → 提取其核心表现（学习新技能、回忆信息的能力丧失） → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】A

定位James Burke关于有效干预措施的发言 → 提取其强调的“认知刺激” → 直接对应选项A

考点：细节定位　直接对应

25. 【答案】C

定位James Burke的最终建议 → 提取其核心建议（采取健康的生活方式） → 同义替换为选项C（放弃不健康的生活方式）

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】O

26 空 定位引语 → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 得出答案

27 空 定位主语‘adulthood’ → 分析其后‘meant the beginning of an...’的语义指向 → 得出答案

28 空 定位‘The ___ of such ideals’ → 分析其与后文‘leads adolescents to become...’的因果关系 → 得出答案

29 空 定位‘become ___ of the non-idealistic world’ → 分析其与‘press for reform’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案

30 空 定位引语‘True adaptation to society comes ___ when...’ → 分析其与‘attempts to put his ideas to work’的条件关系 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前后的固定搭配 'taken ___ out of context' → 结合语境判断副词修饰 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前的主语 'What' 和后文的 'is the way' → 判断谓语动词需表达‘意指、意味着’ → 结合固定搭配 'what one was doing' → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前的 'times of' → 结合后文 'difficult economic times' 和 'less available' → 判断需填入表示经济困难时期的名词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前的 'leave many adolescents' 和后文 'about their roles' → 判断需填入表示心理状态的形容词 → 结合语境‘困难经济时期’ → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前的 'economically' 和后文 'but also help to stimulate' → 判断需填入与‘帮助’并列的正面形容词 → 结合语境‘社区干预和政府工作项目’ → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　熟词僻义　近义词辨析　固定搭配 taken out of context　副词修饰　固定搭配 what one was doing　同义替换 difficult economic times　形容词辨析　并列结构

27. 【答案】K

26 空 定位引语 → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 得出答案
27 空 定位主语‘adulthood’ → 分析其后‘meant the beginning of an...’的语义指向 → 得出答案
28 空 定位‘The ___ of such ideals’ → 分析其与后文‘leads adolescents to become...’的因果关系 → 得出答案
29 空 定位‘become ___ of the non-idealistic world’ → 分析其与‘press for reform’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
30 空 定位引语‘True adaptation to society comes ___ when...’ → 分析其与‘attempts to put his ideas to work’的条件关系 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前后的固定搭配 'taken ___ out of context' → 结合语境判断副词修饰 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的主语 'What' 和后文的 'is the way' → 判断谓语动词需表达‘意指、意味着’ → 结合固定搭配 'what one was doing' → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前的 'times of' → 结合后文 'difficult economic times' 和 'less available' → 判断需填入表示经济困难时期的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的 'leave many adolescents' 和后文 'about their roles' → 判断需填入表示心理状态的形容词 → 结合语境‘困难经济时期’ → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的 'economically' 和后文 'but also help to stimulate' → 判断需填入与‘帮助’并列的正面形容词 → 结合语境‘社区干预和政府工作项目’ → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on 语境选词 熟词僻义 近义词辨析 固定搭配 taken out of context 副词修饰 固定搭配 what one was doing 同义替换 difficult economic times 形容词辨析 并列结构

28. 【答案】H

26 空 定位引语 → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 得出答案
27 空 定位主语‘adulthood’ → 分析其后‘meant the beginning of an...’的语义指向 → 得出答案
28 空 定位‘The ___ of such ideals’ → 分析其与后文‘leads adolescents to become...’的因果关系 → 得出答案
29 空 定位‘become ___ of the non-idealistic world’ → 分析其与‘press for reform’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
30 空 定位引语‘True adaptation to society comes ___ when...’ → 分析其与‘attempts to put his ideas to work’的条件关系 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前后的固定搭配 'taken ___ out of context' → 结合语境判断副词修饰 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的主语 'What' 和后文的 'is the way' → 判断谓语动词需表达‘意指、意味着’ → 结合固定搭配 'what one was doing' → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前的 'times of' → 结合后文 'difficult economic times' 和 'less available' → 判断需填入表示经济困难时期的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的 'leave many adolescents' 和后文 'about their roles' → 判断需填入表示心理状态的形容词 → 结合语境‘困难经济时期’ → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的 'economically' 和后文 'but also help to stimulate' → 判断需填入与‘帮助’并列的正面形容词 → 结合语境‘社区干预和政府工作项目’ → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on 语境选词 熟词僻义 近义词辨析 固定搭配 taken out of context 副词修饰 固定搭配 what one was doing 同义替换 difficult economic times 形容词辨析 并列结构

29. 【答案】J

26 空 定位引语 → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 得出答案
27 空 定位主语‘adulthood’ → 分析其后‘meant the beginning of an...’的语义指向 → 得出答案

28 空 定位‘The ___ of such ideals’ → 分析其与后文‘leads adolescents to become...’的因果关系 → 得出答案
29 空 定位‘become ___ of the non-idealistic world’ → 分析其与‘press for reform’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
30 空 定位引语‘True adaptation to society comes ___ when...’ → 分析其与‘attempts to put his ideas to work’的条件关系 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前后的固定搭配 'taken ___ out of context' → 结合语境判断副词修饰 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的主语 'What' 和后文的 'is the way' → 判断谓语动词需表达‘意指、意味着’ → 结合固定搭配 'what one was doing' → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前的 'times of' → 结合后文 'difficult economic times' 和 'less available' → 判断需填入表示经济困难时期的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的 'leave many adolescents' 和后文 'about their roles' → 判断需填入表示心理状态的形容词 → 结合语境‘困难经济时期’ → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的 'economically' 和后文 'but also help to stimulate' → 判断需填入与‘帮助’并列的正面形容词 → 结合语境‘社区干预和政府工作项目’ → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　熟词僻义　近义词辨析　固定搭配 taken out of context　副词修饰　固定搭配 what one was doing　同义替换 difficult economic times　形容词辨析　并列结构

30. 【答案】A

26 空 定位引语 → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 得出答案
27 空 定位主语‘adulthood’ → 分析其后‘meant the beginning of an...’的语义指向 → 得出答案
28 空 定位‘The ___ of such ideals’ → 分析其与后文‘leads adolescents to become...’的因果关系 → 得出答案
29 空 定位‘become ___ of the non-idealistic world’ → 分析其与‘press for reform’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
30 空 定位引语‘True adaptation to society comes ___ when...’ → 分析其与‘attempts to put his ideas to work’的条件关系 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前后的固定搭配 'taken ___ out of context' → 结合语境判断副词修饰 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的主语 'What' 和后文的 'is the way' → 判断谓语动词需表达‘意指、意味着’ → 结合固定搭配 'what one was doing' → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前的 'times of' → 结合后文 'difficult economic times' 和 'less available' → 判断需填入表示经济困难时期的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的 'leave many adolescents' 和后文 'about their roles' → 判断需填入表示心理状态的形容词 → 结合语境‘困难经济时期’ → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的 'economically' 和后文 'but also help to stimulate' → 判断需填入与‘帮助’并列的正面形容词 → 结合语境‘社区干预和政府工作项目’ → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　熟词僻义　近义词辨析　固定搭配 taken out of context　副词修饰　固定搭配 what one was doing　同义替换 difficult economic times　形容词辨析　并列结构

31. 【答案】N

26 空 定位引语 → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 得出答案
27 空 定位主语‘adulthood’ → 分析其后‘meant the beginning of an...’的语义指向 → 得出答案
28 空 定位‘The ___ of such ideals’ → 分析其与后文‘leads adolescents to become...’的因果关系 → 得出答案
29 空 定位‘become ___ of the non-idealistic world’ → 分析其与‘press for reform’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案

30 空 定位引语‘True adaptation to society comes ___ when...’ → 分析其与‘attempts to put his ideas to work’的条件关系 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前后的固定搭配 'taken ___ out of context' → 结合语境判断副词修饰 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的主语 'What' 和后文的 'is the way' → 判断谓语动词需表达‘意指、意味着’ → 结合固定搭配 'what one was doing' → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前的 'times of' → 结合后文 'difficult economic times' 和 'less available' → 判断需填入表示经济困难时期的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的 'leave many adolescents' 和后文 'about their roles' → 判断需填入表示心理状态的形容词 → 结合语境‘困难经济时期’ → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的 'economically' 和后文 'but also help to stimulate' → 判断需填入与‘帮助’并列的正面形容词 → 结合语境‘社区干预和政府工作项目’ → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on 语境选词 熟词僻义 近义词辨析 固定搭配 taken out of context 副词修饰 固定搭配 what one was doing 同义替换 difficult economic times 形容词辨析 并列结构

32. 【答案】E

26 空 定位引语 → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 得出答案
27 空 定位主语‘adulthood’ → 分析其后‘meant the beginning of an...’的语义指向 → 得出答案
28 空 定位‘The ___ of such ideals’ → 分析其与后文‘leads adolescents to become...’的因果关系 → 得出答案
29 空 定位‘become ___ of the non-idealistic world’ → 分析其与‘press for reform’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
30 空 定位引语‘True adaptation to society comes ___ when...’ → 分析其与‘attempts to put his ideas to work’的条件关系 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前后的固定搭配 'taken ___ out of context' → 结合语境判断副词修饰 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的主语 'What' 和后文的 'is the way' → 判断谓语动词需表达‘意指、意味着’ → 结合固定搭配 'what one was doing' → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前的 'times of' → 结合后文 'difficult economic times' 和 'less available' → 判断需填入表示经济困难时期的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的 'leave many adolescents' 和后文 'about their roles' → 判断需填入表示心理状态的形容词 → 结合语境‘困难经济时期’ → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的 'economically' 和后文 'but also help to stimulate' → 判断需填入与‘帮助’并列的正面形容词 → 结合语境‘社区干预和政府工作项目’ → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on 语境选词 熟词僻义 近义词辨析 固定搭配 taken out of context 副词修饰 固定搭配 what one was doing 同义替换 difficult economic times 形容词辨析 并列结构

33. 【答案】M

26 空 定位引语 → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 得出答案
27 空 定位主语‘adulthood’ → 分析其后‘meant the beginning of an...’的语义指向 → 得出答案
28 空 定位‘The ___ of such ideals’ → 分析其与后文‘leads adolescents to become...’的因果关系 → 得出答案
29 空 定位‘become ___ of the non-idealistic world’ → 分析其与‘press for reform’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
30 空 定位引语‘True adaptation to society comes ___ when...’ → 分析其与‘attempts to put his ideas to work’的条件关系 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前后的固定搭配 'taken ___ out of context' → 结合语境判断副词修饰 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的主语 'What' 和后文的 'is the way' → 判断谓语动词需表达‘意指、意味着’ → 结合固定搭配

'what one was doing' → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前的 'times of' → 结合后文 'difficult economic times' 和 'less available' → 判断需填入表示经济困难时期的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的 'leave many adolescents' 和后文 'about their roles' → 判断需填入表示心理状态的形容词 → 结合语境‘困难经济时期’ → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的 'economically' 和后文 'but also help to stimulate' → 判断需填入与‘帮助’并列的正面形容词 → 结合语境‘社区干预和政府工作项目’ → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　熟词僻义　近义词辨析　固定搭配 taken out of context　副词修饰　固定搭配 what one was doing　同义替换 difficult economic times　形容词辨析　并列结构

34. 【答案】D
26 空 定位引语 → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 得出答案
27 空 定位主语‘adulthood’ → 分析其后‘meant the beginning of an...’的语义指向 → 得出答案
28 空 定位‘The ___ of such ideals’ → 分析其与后文‘leads adolescents to become...’的因果关系 → 得出答案
29 空 定位‘become ___ of the non-idealistic world’ → 分析其与‘press for reform’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
30 空 定位引语‘True adaptation to society comes ___ when...’ → 分析其与‘attempts to put his ideas to work’的条件关系 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前后的固定搭配 'taken ___ out of context' → 结合语境判断副词修饰 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的主语 'What' 和后文的 'is the way' → 判断谓语动词需表达‘意指、意味着’ → 结合固定搭配 'what one was doing' → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前的 'times of' → 结合后文 'difficult economic times' 和 'less available' → 判断需填入表示经济困难时期的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的 'leave many adolescents' 和后文 'about their roles' → 判断需填入表示心理状态的形容词 → 结合语境‘困难经济时期’ → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的 'economically' 和后文 'but also help to stimulate' → 判断需填入与‘帮助’并列的正面形容词 → 结合语境‘社区干预和政府工作项目’ → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　熟词僻义　近义词辨析　固定搭配 taken out of context　副词修饰　固定搭配 what one was doing　同义替换 difficult economic times　形容词辨析　并列结构

35. 【答案】B
26 空 定位引语 → 分析动词搭配与语境 → 得出答案
27 空 定位主语‘adulthood’ → 分析其后‘meant the beginning of an...’的语义指向 → 得出答案
28 空 定位‘The ___ of such ideals’ → 分析其与后文‘leads adolescents to become...’的因果关系 → 得出答案
29 空 定位‘become ___ of the non-idealistic world’ → 分析其与‘press for reform’的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
30 空 定位引语‘True adaptation to society comes ___ when...’ → 分析其与‘attempts to put his ideas to work’的条件关系 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前后的固定搭配 'taken ___ out of context' → 结合语境判断副词修饰 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的主语 'What' 和后文的 'is the way' → 判断谓语动词需表达‘意指、意味着’ → 结合固定搭配 'what one was doing' → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前的 'times of' → 结合后文 'difficult economic times' 和 'less available' → 判断需填入表示经济困难时期的名词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的 'leave many adolescents' 和后文 'about their roles' → 判断需填入表示心理状态的形容词 →

结合语境‘困难经济时期’ → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的 'economically' 和后文 'but also help to stimulate' → 判断需填入与‘帮助’并列的正面形容词 → 结合语境‘社区干预和政府工作项目’ → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　熟词僻义　近义词辨析　固定搭配 taken out of context　副词修饰　固定搭配 what one was doing　同义替换 difficult economic times　形容词辨析　并列结构

36. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'rich and poor countries' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落C提及 'peoples and economic development throughout the world'，涵盖全球所有国家 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'benefit people all over the world' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落C明确提及 'affects the well-being of peoples... throughout the world' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干核心观点 'economic growth will make our world cleaner' 的否定 → 在段落中寻找相关论述 → 段落E提及 'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'，暗示单纯经济增长（开发）不一定带来清洁 → 结合段落D的'共同主线'进行推理 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'common theme' 和 'UN reports' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落D明确提及 'Hunt through the reports prepared by UN agencies... the linkage between environmental protection and economic progress is a common thread' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干核心观点 'disagree regarding how to tackle environment issues' → 在段落中寻找关于分歧或不同方法的论述 → 段落E提及 'finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy'，暗示存在方法或证据上的困难，可能引发不同看法 → 结合全文强调'共同主线'（段落D）进行反向推理 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词'solid evidence'与'environmental friendliness generates more profits' → 在段落E中找到'finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy'与'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'的同义对应 → 得出答案E
42. 定位题干核心'sustainable management...rewarding in the long run' → 在段落E中找到'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'，'more profitable'与'rewarding'同义，'sustainably'与'sustainable management'对应，且'long run'可从'profitable'的长期性推断 → 得出答案G
43. 定位题干关键词'politician noted for being cautious'与'sustainable human development depends on the natural environment' → 在段落A中找到'Gordon Brown, a politician with a reputation for...caution'与'we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends'的同义对应 → 得出答案A
44. 定位题干核心'Poor countries will have to bear the cost for rich nations' economic development' → 审视全文，发现语篇强调环境保护与经济发展的普遍联系（段落C、D），以及可持续管理的益处（段落E），但未提及'穷国为富国发展承担成本'的具体论点 → 该选项在语篇中无依据，属于无中生有
45. 定位题干关键词'One recent study warns us of the danger of the exhaustion of natural resources on Earth' → 审视全文，发现语篇提及'千年生态系统评估'（段落E）和'联合国机构报告'（段落D），但未提及任何关于'自然资源枯竭危险'的具体警告 → 该选项在语篇中无依据，属于无中生有

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点推断　指代匹配　观点态度

37. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'rich and poor countries' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落C提及 'peoples and economic development throughout the world'，涵盖全球所有国家 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'benefit people all over the world' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落C明确提及 'affects the well-being of peoples... throughout the world' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干核心观点 'economic growth will make our world cleaner' 的否定 → 在段落中寻找相关论述 → 段落E提及 'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'，暗示单纯经济增长（开发）不一定带来清洁 → 结合段落D的'共同主线'进行推理 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'common theme' 和 'UN reports' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落D明确提及 'Hunt through the reports prepared by UN agencies... the linkage between environmental protection and economic progress is a common thread' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干核心观点 'disagree regarding how to tackle environment issues' → 在段落中寻找关于分歧或不同方法的论述 → 段落E提及 'finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy'，暗示存在方法或证据上的困难，可能引发不同看法 → 结合全文强调'共同主线'（段落D）进行反向推理 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词'solid evidence'与'environmental friendliness generates more profits' → 在段落E中找到'finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy'与'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'的同义对应 → 得出答案E
42. 定位题干核心'sustainable management...rewarding in the long run' → 在段落E中找到'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'，'more profitable'与'rewarding'同义，'sustainably'与'sustainable management'对应，且'long run'可从'profitable'的长期性推断 → 得出答案G
43. 定位题干关键词'politician noted for being cautious'与'sustainable human development depends on the natural environment' → 在段落A中找到'Gordon Brown, a politician with a reputation for...caution'与'we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends'的同义对应 → 得出答案A
44. 定位题干核心'Poor countries will have to bear the cost for rich nations' economic development' → 审视全文，发现语篇强调环境保护与经济发展的普遍联系（段落C、D），以及可持续管理的益处（段落E），但未提及'穷国为富国发展承担成本'的具体论点 → 该选项在语篇中无依据，属于无中生有
45. 定位题干关键词'One recent study warns us of the danger of the exhaustion of natural resources on Earth' → 审视全文，发现语篇提及'千年生态系统评估'（段落E）和'联合国机构报告'（段落D），但未提及任何关于'自然资源枯竭危险'的具体警告 → 该选项在语篇中无依据，属于无中生有

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点推断　指代匹配　观点态度

38. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'rich and poor countries' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落C提及 'peoples and economic development throughout the world'，涵盖全球所有国家 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'benefit people all over the world' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落C明确提及 'affects the well-being of peoples... throughout the world' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干核心观点 'economic growth will make our world cleaner' 的否定 → 在段落中寻找相关论述 → 段落E提及 'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'，暗示单纯经济增长（开发）不一定带来清洁 → 结合段落D的'共同主线'进行推理 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'common theme' 和 'UN reports' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落D明确提及 'Hunt through the reports prepared by UN agencies... the linkage between environmental protection and economic progress is a common thread' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干核心观点 'disagree regarding how to tackle environment issues' → 在段落中寻找关于分歧或不同方法的论述 → 段落E提及 'finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy'，暗示存在方法或证据上的困难，可能引发不同看法 → 结合全文强调'共同主线'（段落D）进行反向推理 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词'solid evidence'与'environmental friendliness generates more profits' → 在段落E中找到'finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy'与'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'的同义对应 → 得出答案E
42. 定位题干核心'sustainable management...rewarding in the long run' → 在段落E中找到'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'，'more profitable'与'rewarding'同义，'sustainably'与'sustainable management'对应，且'long run'可从'profitable'的长期性推断 → 得出答案G
43. 定位题干关键词'politician noted for being cautious'与'sustainable human development depends on the

natural environment' → 在段落A中找到'Gordon Brown, a politician with a reputation for...caution'与'we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends'的同义对应 → 得出答案A
44. 定位题干核心'Poor countries will have to bear the cost for rich nations' economic development' → 审视全文，发现语篇强调环境保护与经济发展的普遍联系（段落C、D），以及可持续管理的益处（段落E），但未提及'穷国为富国发展承担成本'的具体论点 → 该选项在语篇中无依据，属于无中生有
45. 定位题干关键词'One recent study warns us of the danger of the exhaustion of natural resources on Earth' → 审视全文，发现语篇提及'千年生态系统评估'（段落E）和'联合国机构报告'（段落D），但未提及任何关于'自然资源枯竭危险'的具体警告 → 该选项在语篇中无依据，属于无中生有

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点推断　指代匹配　观点态度

39. 【答案】D
36. 定位题干关键词 'rich and poor countries' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落C提及 'peoples and economic development throughout the world'，涵盖全球所有国家 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'benefit people all over the world' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落C明确提及 'affects the well-being of peoples... throughout the world' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干核心观点 'economic growth will make our world cleaner' 的否定 → 在段落中寻找相关论述 → 段落E提及 'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'，暗示单纯经济增长（开发）不一定带来清洁 → 结合段落D的'共同主线'进行推理 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'common theme' 和 'UN reports' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落D明确提及 'Hunt through the reports prepared by UN agencies... the linkage between environmental protection and economic progress is a common thread' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干核心观点 'disagree regarding how to tackle environment issues' → 在段落中寻找关于分歧或不同方法的论述 → 段落E提及 'finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy'，暗示存在方法或证据上的困难，可能引发不同看法 → 结合全文强调'共同主线'（段落D）进行反向推理 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词'solid evidence'与'environmental friendliness generates more profits' → 在段落E中找到'finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy'与'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'的同义对应 → 得出答案E
42. 定位题干核心'sustainable management...rewarding in the long run' → 在段落E中找到'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'，'more profitable'与'rewarding'同义，'sustainably'与'sustainable management'对应，且'long run'可从'profitable'的长期性推断 → 得出答案G
43. 定位题干关键词'politician noted for being cautious'与'sustainable human development depends on the natural environment' → 在段落A中找到'Gordon Brown, a politician with a reputation for...caution'与'we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends'的同义对应 → 得出答案A
44. 定位题干核心'Poor countries will have to bear the cost for rich nations' economic development' → 审视全文，发现语篇强调环境保护与经济发展的普遍联系（段落C、D），以及可持续管理的益处（段落E），但未提及'穷国为富国发展承担成本'的具体论点 → 该选项在语篇中无依据，属于无中生有
45. 定位题干关键词'One recent study warns us of the danger of the exhaustion of natural resources on Earth' → 审视全文，发现语篇提及'千年生态系统评估'（段落E）和'联合国机构报告'（段落D），但未提及任何关于'自然资源枯竭危险'的具体警告 → 该选项在语篇中无依据，属于无中生有

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点推断　指代匹配　观点态度

40. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'rich and poor countries' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落C提及 'peoples and economic development throughout the world'，涵盖全球所有国家 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'benefit people all over the world' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落C明确提及 'affects the well-being of peoples... throughout the world' → 得出答案

38. 定位题干核心观点 'economic growth will make our world cleaner' 的否定 → 在段落中寻找相关论述 → 段落E提及 'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'，暗示单纯经济增长（开发）不一定带来清洁 → 结合段落D的'共同主线'进行推理 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'common theme' 和 'UN reports' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落D明确提及 'Hunt through the reports prepared by UN agencies... the linkage between environmental protection and economic progress is a common thread' → 得出答案

40. 定位题干核心观点 'disagree regarding how to tackle environment issues' → 在段落中寻找关于分歧或不同方法的论述 → 段落E提及 'finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy'，暗示存在方法或证据上的困难，可能引发不同看法 → 结合全文强调'共同主线'（段落D）进行反向推理 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词'solid evidence'与'environmental friendliness generates more profits' → 在段落E中找到'finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy'与'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'的同义对应 → 得出答案E

42. 定位题干核心'sustainable management...rewarding in the long run' → 在段落E中找到'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'，'more profitable'与'rewarding'同义，'sustainably'与'sustainable management'对应，且'long run'可从'profitable'的长期性推断 → 得出答案G

43. 定位题干关键词'politician noted for being cautious'与'sustainable human development depends on the natural environment' → 在段落A中找到'Gordon Brown, a politician with a reputation for...caution'与'we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends'的同义对应 → 得出答案A

44. 定位题干核心'Poor countries will have to bear the cost for rich nations' economic development' → 审视全文，发现语篇强调环境保护与经济发展的普遍联系（段落C、D），以及可持续管理的益处（段落E），但未提及'穷国为富国发展承担成本'的具体论点 → 该选项在语篇中无依据，属于无中生有

45. 定位题干关键词'One recent study warns us of the danger of the exhaustion of natural resources on Earth' → 审视全文，发现语篇提及'千年生态系统评估'（段落E）和'联合国机构报告'（段落D），但未提及任何关于'自然资源枯竭危险'的具体警告 → 该选项在语篇中无依据，属于无中生有

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点推断　指代匹配　观点态度

41. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'rich and poor countries' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落C提及 'peoples and economic development throughout the world'，涵盖全球所有国家 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'benefit people all over the world' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落C明确提及 'affects the well-being of peoples... throughout the world' → 得出答案

38. 定位题干核心观点 'economic growth will make our world cleaner' 的否定 → 在段落中寻找相关论述 → 段落E提及 'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'，暗示单纯经济增长（开发）不一定带来清洁 → 结合段落D的'共同主线'进行推理 → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'common theme' 和 'UN reports' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落D明确提及 'Hunt through the reports prepared by UN agencies... the linkage between environmental protection and economic progress is a common thread' → 得出答案

40. 定位题干核心观点 'disagree regarding how to tackle environment issues' → 在段落中寻找关于分歧或不同方法的论述 → 段落E提及 'finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy'，暗示存在方法或证据上的困

难，可能引发不同看法 → 结合全文强调'共同主线'（段落D）进行反向推理 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词'solid evidence'与'environmental friendliness generates more profits' → 在段落E中找到'finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy'与'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'的同义对应 → 得出答案E
42. 定位题干核心'sustainable management...rewarding in the long run' → 在段落E中找到'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'，'more profitable'与'rewarding'同义，'sustainably'与'sustainable management'对应，且'long run'可从'profitable'的长期性推断 → 得出答案G
43. 定位题干关键词'politician noted for being cautious'与'sustainable human development depends on the natural environment' → 在段落A中找到'Gordon Brown, a politician with a reputation for...caution'与'we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends'的同义对应 → 得出答案A
44. 定位题干核心'Poor countries will have to bear the cost for rich nations' economic development' → 审视全文，发现语篇强调环境保护与经济发展的普遍联系（段落C、D），以及可持续管理的益处（段落E），但未提及'穷国为富国发展承担成本'的具体论点 → 该选项在语篇中无依据，属于无中生有
45. 定位题干关键词'One recent study warns us of the danger of the exhaustion of natural resources on Earth' → 审视全文，发现语篇提及'千年生态系统评估'（段落E）和'联合国机构报告'（段落D），但未提及任何关于'自然资源枯竭危险'的具体警告 → 该选项在语篇中无依据，属于无中生有

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点推断　指代匹配　观点态度

42. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'rich and poor countries' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落C提及 'peoples and economic development throughout the world'，涵盖全球所有国家 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'benefit people all over the world' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落C明确提及 'affects the well-being of peoples... throughout the world' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干核心观点 'economic growth will make our world cleaner' 的否定 → 在段落中寻找相关论述 → 段落E提及 'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'，暗示单纯经济增长（开发）不一定带来清洁 → 结合段落D的'共同主线'进行推理 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'common theme' 和 'UN reports' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落D明确提及 'Hunt through the reports prepared by UN agencies... the linkage between environmental protection and economic progress is a common thread' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干核心观点 'disagree regarding how to tackle environment issues' → 在段落中寻找关于分歧或不同方法的论述 → 段落E提及 'finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy'，暗示存在方法或证据上的困难，可能引发不同看法 → 结合全文强调'共同主线'（段落D）进行反向推理 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词'solid evidence'与'environmental friendliness generates more profits' → 在段落E中找到'finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy'与'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'的同义对应 → 得出答案E
42. 定位题干核心'sustainable management...rewarding in the long run' → 在段落E中找到'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'，'more profitable'与'rewarding'同义，'sustainably'与'sustainable management'对应，且'long run'可从'profitable'的长期性推断 → 得出答案G
43. 定位题干关键词'politician noted for being cautious'与'sustainable human development depends on the natural environment' → 在段落A中找到'Gordon Brown, a politician with a reputation for...caution'与'we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends'的同义对应 → 得出答案A
44. 定位题干核心'Poor countries will have to bear the cost for rich nations' economic development' → 审视全文，发现语篇强调环境保护与经济发展的普遍联系（段落C、D），以及可持续管理的益处（段落E），但未提及'穷

国为富国发展承担成本'的具体论点 → 该选项在语篇中无依据，属于无中生有
45. 定位题干关键词'One recent study warns us of the danger of the exhaustion of natural resources on Earth' → 审视全文，发现语篇提及'千年生态系统评估'（段落E）和'联合国机构报告'（段落D），但未提及任何关于'自然资源枯竭危险'的具体警告 → 该选项在语篇中无依据，属于无中生有

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点推断　指代匹配　观点态度

43. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'rich and poor countries' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落C提及 'peoples and economic development throughout the world'，涵盖全球所有国家 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'benefit people all over the world' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落C明确提及 'affects the well-being of peoples... throughout the world' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干核心观点 'economic growth will make our world cleaner' 的否定 → 在段落中寻找相关论述 → 段落E提及 'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'，暗示单纯经济增长（开发）不一定带来清洁 → 结合段落D的'共同主线'进行推理 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'common theme' 和 'UN reports' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落D明确提及 'Hunt through the reports prepared by UN agencies... the linkage between environmental protection and economic progress is a common thread' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干核心观点 'disagree regarding how to tackle environment issues' → 在段落中寻找关于分歧或不同方法的论述 → 段落E提及 'finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy'，暗示存在方法或证据上的困难，可能引发不同看法 → 结合全文强调'共同主线'（段落D）进行反向推理 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词'solid evidence'与'environmental friendliness generates more profits' → 在段落E中找到'finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy'与'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'的同义对应 → 得出答案E
42. 定位题干核心'sustainable management...rewarding in the long run' → 在段落E中找到'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'，'more profitable'与'rewarding'同义，'sustainably'与'sustainable management'对应，且'long run'可从'profitable'的长期性推断 → 得出答案G
43. 定位题干关键词'politician noted for being cautious'与'sustainable human development depends on the natural environment' → 在段落A中找到'Gordon Brown, a politician with a reputation for...caution'与'we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends'的同义对应 → 得出答案A
44. 定位题干核心'Poor countries will have to bear the cost for rich nations' economic development' → 审视全文，发现语篇强调环境保护与经济发展的普遍联系（段落C、D），以及可持续管理的益处（段落E），但未提及'穷国为富国发展承担成本'的具体论点 → 该选项在语篇中无依据，属于无中生有
45. 定位题干关键词'One recent study warns us of the danger of the exhaustion of natural resources on Earth' → 审视全文，发现语篇提及'千年生态系统评估'（段落E）和'联合国机构报告'（段落D），但未提及任何关于'自然资源枯竭危险'的具体警告 → 该选项在语篇中无依据，属于无中生有

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点推断　指代匹配　观点态度

44. 【答案】N

36. 定位题干关键词 'rich and poor countries' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落C提及 'peoples and economic development throughout the world'，涵盖全球所有国家 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'benefit people all over the world' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落C明确提及 'affects the well-being of peoples... throughout the world' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干核心观点 'economic growth will make our world cleaner' 的否定 → 在段落中寻找相关论述 → 段落E提及 'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'，暗示单纯经济增长（开发）

不一定带来清洁 → 结合段落D的'共同主线'进行推理 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'common theme' 和 'UN reports' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落D明确提及 'Hunt through the reports prepared by UN agencies... the linkage between environmental protection and economic progress is a common thread' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干核心观点 'disagree regarding how to tackle environment issues' → 在段落中寻找关于分歧或不同方法的论述 → 段落E提及 'finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy'，暗示存在方法或证据上的困难，可能引发不同看法 → 结合全文强调'共同主线'（段落D）进行反向推理 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词'solid evidence'与'environmental friendliness generates more profits' → 在段落E中找到'finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy'与'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'的同义对应 → 得出答案E
42. 定位题干核心'sustainable management...rewarding in the long run' → 在段落E中找到'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'，'more profitable'与'rewarding'同义，'sustainably'与'sustainable management'对应，且'long run'可从'profitable'的长期性推断 → 得出答案G
43. 定位题干关键词'politician noted for being cautious'与'sustainable human development depends on the natural environment' → 在段落A中找到'Gordon Brown, a politician with a reputation for...caution'与'we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends'的同义对应 → 得出答案A
44. 定位题干核心'Poor countries will have to bear the cost for rich nations' economic development' → 审视全文，发现语篇强调环境保护与经济发展的普遍联系（段落C、D），以及可持续管理的益处（段落E），但未提及'穷国为富国发展承担成本'的具体论点 → 该选项在语篇中无依据，属于无中生有
45. 定位题干关键词'One recent study warns us of the danger of the exhaustion of natural resources on Earth' → 审视全文，发现语篇提及'千年生态系统评估'（段落E）和'联合国机构报告'（段落D），但未提及任何关于'自然资源枯竭危险'的具体警告 → 该选项在语篇中无依据，属于无中生有

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点推断　指代匹配　观点态度

45. 【答案】J
36. 定位题干关键词 'rich and poor countries' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落C提及 'peoples and economic development throughout the world'，涵盖全球所有国家 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'benefit people all over the world' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落C明确提及 'affects the well-being of peoples... throughout the world' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干核心观点 'economic growth will make our world cleaner' 的否定 → 在段落中寻找相关论述 → 段落E提及 'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'，暗示单纯经济增长（开发）不一定带来清洁 → 结合段落D的'共同主线'进行推理 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'common theme' 和 'UN reports' → 在段落中寻找对应表述 → 段落D明确提及 'Hunt through the reports prepared by UN agencies... the linkage between environmental protection and economic progress is a common thread' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干核心观点 'disagree regarding how to tackle environment issues' → 在段落中寻找关于分歧或不同方法的论述 → 段落E提及 'finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy'，暗示存在方法或证据上的困难，可能引发不同看法 → 结合全文强调'共同主线'（段落D）进行反向推理 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词'solid evidence'与'environmental friendliness generates more profits' → 在段落E中找到'finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy'与'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'的同义对应 → 得出答案E
42. 定位题干核心'sustainable management...rewarding in the long run' → 在段落E中找到'Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them'，'more profitable'与'rewarding'同义，'sustainably'与'sustainable management'对应，且'long run'可从'profitable'的长期性推断 → 得出答案G

43. 定位题干关键词'politician noted for being cautious'与'sustainable human development depends on the natural environment' → 在段落A中找到'Gordon Brown, a politician with a reputation for...caution'与'we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends'的同义对应 → 得出答案A
44. 定位题干核心'Poor countries will have to bear the cost for rich nations' economic development' → 审视全文，发现语篇强调环境保护与经济发展的普遍联系（段落C、D），以及可持续管理的益处（段落E），但未提及'穷国为富国发展承担成本'的具体论点 → 该选项在语篇中无依据，属于无中生有
45. 定位题干关键词'One recent study warns us of the danger of the exhaustion of natural resources on Earth' → 审视全文，发现语篇提及'千年生态系统评估'（段落E）和'联合国机构报告'（段落D），但未提及任何关于'自然资源枯竭危险'的具体警告 → 该选项在语篇中无依据，属于无中生有

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点推断　指代匹配　观点态度

46. 【答案】D

定位引言 → 分析讽刺语气（'for the last ten or twelve years'） → 推断其意在指出该技术长期被炒作但未实现 → 得出答案

考点：讽刺语气识别　言外之意推断

47. 【答案】C

定位关键词 'Cablevision' 和 'greeted with' → 捕捉态度词 'skepticism' → 同义替换为 'somewhat doubtful' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　态度词同义替换

48. 【答案】C

定位关键词 'digital video recorders' → 捕捉其导致的结果 'caused advertisers to worry that their commercials will be skipped' → 推理出这对电视广告是不利的 → 同义替换为 'at a great disadvantage' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果推理

49. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'Unilever' 和 'interactive campaign' → 捕捉具体数据 'kept viewers engaged for more than three minutes on average' → 同义替换为 'done well in engaging the viewers' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数据信息理解

50. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'click-through rates' → 分析上下文（互联网广告的优势）及作者语气（'especially important at a time when...'） → 推断作者认为高点击率是互联网广告在当前预算紧张时期的一个具体优势 → 同义替换为 'due to the novel way of advertising' → 得出答案

考点：上下文推理　作者态度推断

51. 【答案】B

定位作者观点句 → 识别同义替换（inadequate demand = insufficient demand） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】D

定位作者评价专家观点的语句 → 推断作者态度（groundless = no evidence） → 得出答案

考点：观点态度推断　同义替换

53. 【答案】A

定位大萧条时期失业率下降的原因 → 识别同义替换（defense buildup = booming defense industry） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】A

定位解释“结构性问题”主张流行的原因 → 推断最后一句的言外之意（ideologically opposed to government action） → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　言外之意

55. 【答案】C

把握全文论证脉络（反驳结构性失业论 → 指出真实原因 → 批评反对政府行动的力量） → 推断写作目的 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　写作目的

56. 【答案】As digital technologies advance at an…

考生需围绕‘虚拟世界生活’主题，构建清晰的议论文结构（引言-主体-结论），并运用多样化的句式和恰当的词汇进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】Innovation in China is booming at an…

准确翻译科技发展主题的复杂长句，需处理专业词汇搭配、定语从句及句式转换。

考点：take on (承担/呈现)　前所未有的速度　大幅度增加　积极开展　覆盖了...各类高科技领域　使...商业化　争做...先锋　适应...需求