六级 · 2016年06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
218 053
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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 seems to have been very successful according to the woman speaker?

A. The project the man managed at Cucin Tech.
B. The updating of technology at Cucin Tech.
C. The man's switch to a new career.
D. The restructuring of her company.

2. What did the company lack before the man's scheme was implemented?

A. Talented personnel.
B. Strategic innovation.
C. Competitive products.
D. Effective promotion.

3. What does the man say he should do in his business?

A. Expand the market.
B. Recruit more talents.
C. Innovate constantly.
D. Watch out for his competitors.

4. What does the man say is the risk of innovation?

A. Possible bankruptcy.
B. Unforeseen difficulties.
C. Conflicts within the company.
D. Imitation by one's competitors.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. The job of an interpreter.
B. The stress felt by professionals.
C. The importance of language proficiency.
D. The best way to effective communication.

6. What does the man think of Dana's profession?

A. Promising.
B. Admirable.
C. Rewarding.
D. Meaningful.

7. What does Dana say about the interpreters she knows?

A. They all have a strong interest in language.
B. They all have professional qualifications.
C. They have all passed language proficiency tests.
D. They have all studied cross-cultural differences.

8. What do most interpreters think of consecutive interpreting?

A. It requires a much larger vocabulary.
B. It attaches more importance to accuracy.
C. It is more stressful than simultaneous interpreting.
D. It puts one's long-term memory under more stress. 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 long-held view about mothers' sleeping with newborn babies?

A. It might affect mothers' health.
B. It might disturb infants' sleep.
C. It might increase the risk of infants' death.
D. It might increase mothers' mental distress.

10. What do Israeli researchers' findings show?

A. Mothers who breast-feed their babies have a harder time falling asleep.

B. Mothers who sleep with their babies need a little more sleep each night.

C. Sleeping patterns of mothers greatly affect their newborn babies' health.

D. Sleeping with infants in the same room has a negative impact on mothers.

11. What does the American Academy of Pediatrics recommend mothers do?

A. Change their sleep patterns to adapt to their newborn babies'.

B. Sleep in the same room but not in the same bed as their babies.

C. Sleep in the same house but not in the same room as their babies.

D. Take precautions to reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What do we learn from the report?

A. A lot of native languages have already died out in the US.

B. The US ranks first in the number of endangered languages.

C. The efforts to preserve Indian languages have proved fruitless.

D. More money is needed to record the native languages in the US.

13. For what purpose does Fred Nawusky appeal for more funding?

A. To set up more language schools.

B. To document endangered languages.

C. To educate native American children.

D. To revitalise America's native languages.

14. What is the historical cause of the decline in American Indian Languages?

A. The US government's policy of Americanising Indian children.

B. The failure of American Indian languages to gain an official status.

C. The US government's unwillingness to spend money educating Indians.

D. The long-time isolation of American Indians from the outside world.

15. What does the speaker say about television?

A. It is being utilised to teach native languages.

B. It tells traditional stories during family time.

C. It speeds up the extinction of native languages.

D. It is widely used in language immersion schools. 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. How does unemployment insurance help the unemployed?

A. It pays them up to half of their previous wages while they look for work.

B. It covers their mortgage payments and medical expenses for 99 weeks.

C. It pays their living expenses until they find employment again.

D. It provides them with the basic necessities of everyday life.

17. What is local director Elizabeth Walsh of the Bucks County Careerlink doing?

A. Creating jobs for the huge army of unemployed workers.

B. Providing training and guidance for unemployed workers.

C. Convincing local lawmakers to extend unemployment benefits.

D. Raising funds to help those having no unemployment insurance.

18. What does Pennsylvania state representative Scott Petri say is the best way to help the long-term unemployed?

A. To offer them loans they need to start their own businesses.

B. To allow them to postpone their monthly mortgage payments.

C. To create more jobs by encouraging private investments in local companies.

D. To encourage big businesses to hire back workers with government subsidies.

Questions 19 to 22

19. What did Pen Hadow and his team do in the Arctic Ocean?

A. They measured the depths of sea water.

B. They analyzed the water content.

C. They explored the ocean floor.

D. They investigated the ice.

20. What does the report say about the Arctic region?

A. Eighty percent of the ice disappears in summertime.

B. Most of the ice was accumulated over the past centuries.

C. The ice ensures the survival of many endangered species.

D. The ice decrease is more evident than previously thought.

21. What does Cambridge scientist Peter Wadhams say in his study?

A. Arctic ice is a major source of the world's fresh water.

B. The melting Arctic ice has drowned many coastal cities.

C. The decline of Arctic ice is irreversible.

D. Arctic ice is essential to human survival.

22. How does Peter Wadhams view climate change?

A. It will do a lot of harm to mankind.

B. There is no easy way to understand it.

C. It will advance nuclear technology.

D. There is no easy technological solution to it.

Questions 23 to 25

23. What is the new study about?

A. The reason why New Zealand children seem to have better self-control.

B. The relation between children's self-control and their future success.

C. The health problems of children raised by a single parent.

D. The deciding factor in children's academic performance.

24. What does the study seem to show?

A. Children raised by single parents will have a hard time in their thirties.

B. Those with a criminal record mostly come from single parent families.

C. Parents must learn to exercise self-control in front of their children.

D. Lack of self-control in parents is a disadvantage for their children.

25. What does Moffitt say is the good news from their study?

A. Self-control can be improved through education.

B. Self-control can improve one's financial situation.

C. Self-control problems may be detected early in children.

D. Self-control problems will diminish as one grows up.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. avoiding	B. benefits	C. highlight
D. illustrates	E. impression	F. improves
G. inquiring	H. perfectly	I. positive
J. prevail	K. primarily	L. prompt
M. specifications	N. strapping	O. typical

Let's say you love roller-skating. Just the thought of ___26___ on your roller-skates brings a smile to your face. You also know that roller-skating is excellent exercise. You have a ___27___ attitude toward it. This description of roller-skating ___28___ the three components of an attitude: affect, cognition, and behavior. You love the activity; it's great fun. These feelings ___29___ the affective or emotional component; they are an important ingredient in attitudes. The knowledge we have about the object constitutes the cognitive component of an attitude. You understand the health ___30___ that the activity can bring. Finally, attitudes have a behavioral component. Our attitudes ___31___ us to go outside to enjoy roller-skating. Now, we don't want to leave you with the ___32___ that these three components always work together ___33___ . They don't; sometimes they clash. For example, let's say you love pizza (affective component); however, you have high cholesterol and understand (knowledge component) that eating pizza may be bad for your health. Which behavior will your attitude result in, eating pizza or ___34___ it? The answer depends on which component happens to be stronger. If you are walking past a pizza restaurant at lunchtime, your emotions and feelings probably will be stronger than your knowledge that pizza may not be the best food for your health. In that instance, you have pizza for lunch. If you are at home trying to decide where to go for dinner, however, the knowledge component may ___35___ , and you decide to go where you can eat a healthier meal.

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

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

四、长篇阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 7.1 分，共 71 分）

36. Not many young people eligible for voting are interested in local or national elections these days. _____

37. Parents are concerned that their children may get involved in criminal offences once they reach their teens. _____

38. Even during the turbulent years of last century, youth rebellion was often exaggerated in the media. _____

39. Teenagers of today often turn to their parents for advice on such important matters as career choice. _____

40. The incidence of teenage crime and misbehavior is decreasing nowadays. _____

41. Young people should have lofty ideals in life and strive to be leaders. _____

42. Some young people like to keep something to themselves and don't want their parents to know about it. _____

43. It is beneficial to encourage young people to explore the broader world and get ready to make it a better place. _____

44. Many teenagers now offer to render service to the needy. _____

45. Interviews with students find many of them are only concerned about personal matters. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 旗袍(qipao) 是一种雅致的中国服装,源于中国的满族(Manchu Nationality)。在清代,旗袍是王室女性穿着的宽松长袍上世纪20年代,受西方服饰影响,旗袍发生了一些变化。袖口(cuffs) 变窄,袍身变短。这些变化使女性美得以充分展现。 如今,旗袍经常出现在世界级的时装秀上。中国女性出席重要社交聚会时,旗袍往往是她们的首选。很多中国新娘也会选择旗袍作为结婚礼服。一些有影响的人士甚至建议将旗袍作为中国女性的民族服饰。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Manufacturers of products that claim to be environmentally friendly will face tighter rules on how they are advertised to consumers under changes proposed by the Federal Trade Commission. The commission's revised "Green Guides" warn marketers against using labels that make broad claims, like "eco-friendly". Marketers must qualify their claims on the product packaging and limit them to a specific benefit, such as how much of the product is recycled. "This is really about trying to cut through the confusion that consumers have when they are buying a product and that businesses have when they are selling a product," said Jon Leibowitz, chairman of the commission. The revisions come at a time when green marketing is on the rise. According to a new study, the number of advertisements with green messages in mainstream magazines has risen since 1987, and peaked in 2008 at 10.4%. In 2009, the number dropped to 9%. But while the number of advertisements may have dipped, there has been a rapid spread of eco-labeling. There are both good and bad players in the eco-labeling game. In the last five years or so, there has been an explosion of green claims and environmental claims. It is clear that consumers don't always know what they are getting. A handful of lawsuits have been filed in recent years against companies accused of using misleading environmental labels. In 2008 and 2009, class-action lawsuits were filed against SC Johnson for using "Greenlist" labels on its cleaning products. The lawsuits said that the label was misleading because it gave the impression that the products had been certified by a third party when the certification was the company's own. "We are very proud of our accomplishments under the Greenlist system and we believe that we will prevail in these cases," Christopher Beard, director of public affairs for SC Johnson, said, while acknowledging that "this has been an area that is difficult to navigate." Companies have also taken it upon themselves to contest each other's green claims. David Mallen, associate director of the Council of Better Business Bureau, said in the last two years the organization had seen an increase in the number of claims companies were bringing against each other for false or misleading environmental product claims. "About once a week, I have a client that will bring up a new certification I've never even heard of and I'm in this industry," said Kevin Wilhelm, chief executive officer of Sustainable Business Consulting. "It's kind of a Wild West, anybody can claim themselves to be green." Mr. Wilhelm said the excess of labels made it difficult for businesses and consumers to know which labels they should pay attention to.

46. What do the revised "Green Guides" require businesses to do?

A. Manufacture as many green products as possible.

B. Indicate whether their products are recyclable.

C. Specify in what way their products are green.

D. Attach green labels to all of their products.

47. What do the revised "Green Guides" require businesses to do?

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48. What was SC Johnson accused of in the class-action lawsuits?

A. It gave consumers the impression that all its products were truly green.

B. It gave a third party the authority to label its products as environmentally friendly.

C. It misled consumers to believe that its products had been certified by a third party.

D. It sold cleaning products that were not included in the official "Greenlist".

49. How did Christopher Beard defend his company's labeling practice?

A. There were no clear guidelines concerning green labeling.

B. His company's products had been well received by the public.

C. It was in conformity to the prevailing practice in the market.

D. No law required the involvement of a third party in certification.

50. What does Kevin Wilhelm imply by saying "It's kind of a Wild West" (Line 3, Para. 11)?

A. Businesses compete to produce green products.

B. Each business acts its own way in green labeling.

C. Consumers grow wild with products labeled green.

D. Anything produced in the West can be labeled green.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

America's education system has become less a ladder of opportunity than a structure to transmit inequality from one generation to the next. That's why school reform is so critical. This is an issue of equality, opportunity and national conscience. It's not just about education, but about poverty and justice. It's true that the main reason inner-city schools do poorly isn't teachers' unions, but poverty. Southern states without strong teachers' unions have schools at least as awful as those in union states. Some Chicago teachers seem to think that they shouldn't be held accountable until poverty is solved. There're steps we can take that would make some difference, and Mayor Rahm Emanuel is trying some of them—yet the union is resisting. I'd be sympathetic if the union focused solely on higher compensation. Teachers need to be much better paid to attract the best college graduates to the nation's worst schools. But, instead, the Chicago union seems to be using its political capital primarily to protect weak performers. There's solid evidence that there are huge differences in the effectiveness of teachers. The gold standard study by Harvard and Columbia University scholars found that even in high-poverty schools, teachers consistently had a huge positive or negative impact. Get a bottom 1% teacher, and the effect is the same as if a child misses 40% of the school year. Get a teacher from the top 20%, and it's as if a child has gone to school for an extra month or two. The study found that strong teachers in the fourth through eighth grades raised the skills of their students in ways that would last for decades. Just having a strong teacher for one elementary year left pupils a bit less likely to become mothers as teenagers, a bit more likely to go to college and earning more money at age 28. How does one figure out who is a weak teacher? Yes, that's a challenge. But researchers are improving systems to measure a teacher's performance throughout the year, and, with three years of data, it's usually possible to tell which teachers are failing. Unfortunately, the union in Chicago is insisting that teachers who are laid off—often for being ineffective— should get priority in new hiring. That's an insult to students. Teaching is so important that it should be like other professions, with high pay and good working conditions but few job protections for bottom performers. This isn't a battle between garment workers and greedy bosses. The central figures in the Chicago schools strike are neither strikers nor managers but 350,000 children. Protecting the union demand sacrifices those students, in effect turning a blind eye to the injustice in the education system.

51. What do we learn about America's education system?

A. It provides a ladder of opportunity for the wealthy.

B. It contributes little to the elimination of inequality.

C. It has remained basically unchanged for generations.

D. It has brought up generations of responsible citizens.

52. What is chiefly responsible for the undesirable performance of inner-city schools?

A. Unqualified teachers.

B. Lack of financial resources.

C. Unfavorable learning environment.

D. Subconscious racial discrimination.

53. What does the author think the union should do to win popular support?

A. Assist the city government in reforming schools.

B. Give constructive advice to inner-city schools.

C. Demand higher pay for teachers.

D. Help teachers improve teaching.

54. What is the finding of the gold standard study by Harvard and Columbia University scholars?

A. Many inner-city school teachers are not equal to their jobs.

B. A large proportion of inner-city children often miss classes.

C. Many students are dissatisfied with their teachers.

D. Student performance has a lot to do with teachers.

55. Why does the author say the Chicago union's demand is an insult to students?

A. It protects incompetent teachers at the expense of students.

B. It underestimates students' ability to tell good teachers from poor ones.

C. It makes students feel that they are discriminated against in many ways.

D. It totally ignores students' initiative in the learning process.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

56. Robots are no longer the stuff of science fiction; increasingly, they are moving into our factories and our
homes. In the foreseeable future, when more and more machines take over tasks once done by people,
both industrial production and everyday life will be reshaped. To my mind, this shift will prove a double-
edged sword.
On the bright side, the changes will be striking. On the assembly line, tireless robots will weld, sort and
package around the clock, lifting efficiency and freeing workers from dull, dangerous jobs. At home, they will
vacuum the floors, cook meals and even care for the elderly, giving families more time to relax. Yet every coin
has two sides. As machines replace human hands, millions may lose their jobs, and an over-reliance on
technology could weaken our own skills, raising thorny ethical questions.
Therefore, I predict that robots will become our capable partners rather than our masters, provided we learn to
adapt. If society retrains workers and sets clear rules, this quiet revolution will make life not colder, but far
more convenient.

57. Qipao is an elegant Chinese garment originating from the Manchu people. During the Qing Dynasty,
it was a loose robe worn by royal women. In the 1920s, influenced by Western clothing, the qipao underwent some changes: the cuffs became narrower and the robe became shorter. These changes fully
displayed the beauty of women. Today, the qipao often appears at world-class fashion shows. When Chinese women attend important social gatherings, the qipao is often their first choice. Many Chinese
brides also choose the qipao as their wedding dress. Some influential people even suggest making the
qipao the national costume for Chinese women.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位女士首句提问 → 男士确认管理创新项目 → 女士评价其成功 → 同义替换项目成功

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】B

定位男士描述公司过去状态 → 提取‘缺乏战略创新’这一核心问题 → 同义替换为‘缺乏战略创新’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】C

定位男士关于商业策略的论述 → 提取‘需要不断创新’的核心观点 → 同义替换为‘不断创新’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】D

定位男士谈论创新风险 → 提取‘创新可能导致模仿’ → 同义替换为‘被竞争对手模仿’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

5. 【答案】A

把握对话整体内容 → 识别核心话题为口译员的工作 → 概括主旨为‘口译员的工作’

考点：主旨概括

6. 【答案】B

定位男士对职业的评价 → 捕捉 'full of admiration' → 同义替换为 'admirable'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】B

定位Dana对认识的口译员的描述 → 捕捉双重否定 'aren't any... who don't have' → 理解为肯定 'all have' → 匹配 'professional qualifications'

考点：细节定位　双重否定理解

8. 【答案】C

定位关于交替传译的讨论 → 捕捉 'consecutive interpreting is the more stressful' → 同义替换为 'more stressful than simultaneous interpreting'

考点：细节定位　比较级理解

9. 【答案】C

定位关于母亲与新生儿同睡的长期观点 → 捕捉转折前 'Mothers have been warned... because it increases the risk that the baby might die' → 同义替换为 'increase the risk of infants' death'

考点：细节定位　转折信号词捕捉

10. 【答案】D

定位以色列研究者的发现 → 捕捉 'even sleeping in the same room can have negative consequences, not for the child, but for the mother' → 推断出对母亲有负面影响

考点：细节定位　推理判断

11. 【答案】B

定位美国儿科学会建议 → 识别转折后建议内容 → 区分建议对象（婴儿 vs 母亲）

考点：细节定位　转折信号词捕捉　指代与角色区分

12. 【答案】A

定位报告核心事实 → 识别“lost more than a third”与“remaining 192”的对比 → 推断语言消亡现状

考点：细节定位　数字信息捕捉　事实推断

13. 【答案】D

定位Fred Nawusky的发言 → 识别其呼吁资金的目的 → 区分“复兴”与“记录”、“学校”等具体手段

考点：细节定位　目的状语识别　同义替换

14. 【答案】A

定位“historical roots” → 识别19世纪美国政府政策 → 提取“Americanizing Indian children”这一核心原因

考点：细节定位　因果关系识别　历史事实捕捉

15. 【答案】C

定位“television”相关描述 → 识别其带来的影响（引入英语、挤占传统时间） → 推断其加速语言消亡的作用

考点：细节定位　因果关系推断　同义替换

16. 【答案】A

定位关键句“It pays laid-off workers up to half of their previous wages while they look for work.” → 提取核心信息“pays up to half of previous wages” → 匹配选项A的同义改写“pays them up to half of their previous wages”

考点：细节定位　同义改写

17. 【答案】B

定位人物Elizabeth Walsh及其直接引语“they provide training and guidance to help unemployed workers find local job opportunities.” → 提取核心动作“provide training and guidance” → 匹配选项B的同义改写“Providing training and guidance for unemployed workers”

考点：细节定位　同义改写

18. 【答案】C

定位人物Scott Petri及其观点“He thinks the best way to help the long-term unemployed is to allow private citizens to invest in local companies that can create more jobs.” → 提取核心方案“allow private citizens to invest in local companies that can create more jobs” → 匹配选项C的同义改写“To create more jobs by encouraging private investments in local companies”

考点：细节定位　同义改写

19. 【答案】D

定位Pen Hadow团队的行为“trekked for three months across the frozen Arctic Ocean, taking measurements and recording observations about the ice.” → 提取核心对象“about the ice” → 匹配选项D的同义改写“investigated the ice”

考点：细节定位　同义改写

20. 【答案】D

定位关键句“But the recent measurements show the loss is more pronounced than previously thought.” → 提取核心信息“loss is more pronounced than previously thought” → 匹配选项D的同义改写“The ice decrease is more evident than previously thought”

考点：细节定位　同义改写

21. 【答案】C

定位Peter Wadhams的直接引语 → 识别其核心观点'irreversible' → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】D

定位Wadhams关于碳排放影响的论述 → 推断其隐含观点（问题复杂，无简单技术方案） → 匹配选项D

考点：推理判断　言外之意

23. 【答案】B

综合录音稿首句及核心研究内容 → 概括研究主题（儿童自控力与未来结果的关系） → 匹配选项B

考点：主旨大意　信息概括

24. 【答案】D

定位研究结论部分（低自控力父母的特征） → 推断其对子女的负面影响 → 匹配选项D

考点：推理判断　逻辑推断

25. 【答案】A

定位Moffitt关于'好消息'的论述（自控力主要是后天习得） → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前 'the thought of' → 判断需要动名词形式 → 结合语境 'on your roller-skates' → 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 选择 'taking'

27 空 定位空格前 'You have a' → 判断需要形容词修饰 'attitude' → 结合前文 'love roller-skating' 和 'excellent exercise' → 推断态度是积极的 → 选择 'positive'

28 空 定位空格前 'This description of roller-skating' → 判断需要动词 → 结合后文 'the three components of an attitude' → 推断该描述'包含'或'体现'了这三个组成部分 → 选择 'illustrates'（说明，体现）

29 空 定位空格前 'These feelings' → 判断需要动词 → 结合后文 'the affective or emotional component' → 推断这些感觉'构成'或'代表'了情感成分 → 选择 'constitute'（构成，组成）

30 空 定位空格前 'the health' → 判断需要名词 → 结合后文 'that the activity can bring' → 推断是'好处'或'益处' → 选择 'benefits'（益处）

31 空 定位空格前主语 'Our attitudes' → 分析谓语动词与宾语 'us to go outside' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'attitudes have a behavioral component' → 选择表示 '驱使、促使' 的动词 → 得出答案

32 空 定位空格前 'leave you with the' → 分析后文 'that these three components always work together' 为同位语从句 → 结合后文 'They don't; sometimes they clash' 的转折 → 选择表示 '印象、观念' 的名词 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格前 'work together' → 分析后文 'They don't; sometimes they clash' 的转折 → 选择表示 '和谐地、一致地' 的副词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前 'eating pizza or' → 分析 'or' 连接的并列结构 → 结合前文 'love pizza' 与 'bad for your health' 的对比 → 选择表示 '避免、拒绝' 的动名词 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前 'the knowledge component may' → 分析后文 'you decide to go where you can eat a healthier

meal' 的结果 → 结合前文 'emotions and feelings probably will be stronger' 的对比 → 选择表示 '占上风、更强' 的动词 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

27. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前 'the thought of' → 判断需要动名词形式 → 结合语境 'on your roller-skates' → 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 选择 'taking'
27 空 定位空格前 'You have a' → 判断需要形容词修饰 'attitude' → 结合前文 'love roller-skating' 和 'excellent exercise' → 推断态度是积极的 → 选择 'positive'
28 空 定位空格前 'This description of roller-skating' → 判断需要动词 → 结合后文 'the three components of an attitude' → 推断该描述'包含'或'体现'了这三个组成部分 → 选择 'illustrates'（说明，体现）
29 空 定位空格前 'These feelings' → 判断需要动词 → 结合后文 'the affective or emotional component' → 推断这些感觉'构成'或'代表'了情感成分 → 选择 'constitute'（构成，组成）
30 空 定位空格前 'the health' → 判断需要名词 → 结合后文 'that the activity can bring' → 推断是'好处'或'益处' → 选择 'benefits'（益处）
31 空 定位空格前主语 'Our attitudes' → 分析谓语动词与宾语 'us to go outside' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'attitudes have a behavioral component' → 选择表示 '驱使、促使' 的动词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'leave you with the' → 分析后文 'that these three components always work together' 为同位语从句 → 结合后文 'They don't; sometimes they clash' 的转折 → 选择表示 '印象、观念' 的名词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 'work together' → 分析后文 'They don't; sometimes they clash' 的转折 → 选择表示 '和谐地、一致地' 的副词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'eating pizza or' → 分析 'or' 连接的并列结构 → 结合前文 'love pizza' 与 'bad for your health' 的对比 → 选择表示 '避免、拒绝' 的动名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'the knowledge component may' → 分析后文 'you decide to go where you can eat a healthier meal' 的结果 → 结合前文 'emotions and feelings probably will be stronger' 的对比 → 选择表示 '占上风、更强' 的动词 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

28. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前 'the thought of' → 判断需要动名词形式 → 结合语境 'on your roller-skates' → 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 选择 'taking'
27 空 定位空格前 'You have a' → 判断需要形容词修饰 'attitude' → 结合前文 'love roller-skating' 和 'excellent exercise' → 推断态度是积极的 → 选择 'positive'
28 空 定位空格前 'This description of roller-skating' → 判断需要动词 → 结合后文 'the three components of an attitude' → 推断该描述'包含'或'体现'了这三个组成部分 → 选择 'illustrates'（说明，体现）
29 空 定位空格前 'These feelings' → 判断需要动词 → 结合后文 'the affective or emotional component' → 推断这些感觉'构成'或'代表'了情感成分 → 选择 'constitute'（构成，组成）
30 空 定位空格前 'the health' → 判断需要名词 → 结合后文 'that the activity can bring' → 推断是'好处'或'益处' → 选择 'benefits'（益处）
31 空 定位空格前主语 'Our attitudes' → 分析谓语动词与宾语 'us to go outside' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'attitudes have a behavioral component' → 选择表示 '驱使、促使' 的动词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'leave you with the' → 分析后文 'that these three components always work together' 为同位语从句 → 结合后文 'They don't; sometimes they clash' 的转折 → 选择表示 '印象、观念' 的名词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 'work together' → 分析后文 'They don't; sometimes they clash' 的转折 → 选择表示 '和谐地、一致地' 的副词 → 得出答案

34 空 定位空格前 'eating pizza or' → 分析 'or' 连接的并列结构 → 结合前文 'love pizza' 与 'bad for your health' 的对比 → 选择表示 '避免、拒绝' 的动名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'the knowledge component may' → 分析后文 'you decide to go where you can eat a healthier meal' 的结果 → 结合前文 'emotions and feelings probably will be stronger' 的对比 → 选择表示 '占上风、更强' 的动词 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

29. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前 'the thought of' → 判断需要动名词形式 → 结合语境 'on your roller-skates' → 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 选择 'taking'
27 空 定位空格前 'You have a' → 判断需要形容词修饰 'attitude' → 结合前文 'love roller-skating' 和 'excellent exercise' → 推断态度是积极的 → 选择 'positive'
28 空 定位空格前 'This description of roller-skating' → 判断需要动词 → 结合后文 'the three components of an attitude' → 推断该描述'包含'或'体现'了这三个组成部分 → 选择 'illustrates'（说明，体现）
29 空 定位空格前 'These feelings' → 判断需要动词 → 结合后文 'the affective or emotional component' → 推断这些感觉'构成'或'代表'了情感成分 → 选择 'constitute'（构成，组成）
30 空 定位空格前 'the health' → 判断需要名词 → 结合后文 'that the activity can bring' → 推断是'好处'或'益处' → 选择 'benefits'（益处）
31 空 定位空格前主语 'Our attitudes' → 分析谓语动词与宾语 'us to go outside' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'attitudes have a behavioral component' → 选择表示 '驱使、促使' 的动词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'leave you with the' → 分析后文 'that these three components always work together' 为同位语从句 → 结合后文 'They don't; sometimes they clash' 的转折 → 选择表示 '印象、观念' 的名词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 'work together' → 分析后文 'They don't; sometimes they clash' 的转折 → 选择表示 '和谐地、一致地' 的副词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'eating pizza or' → 分析 'or' 连接的并列结构 → 结合前文 'love pizza' 与 'bad for your health' 的对比 → 选择表示 '避免、拒绝' 的动名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'the knowledge component may' → 分析后文 'you decide to go where you can eat a healthier meal' 的结果 → 结合前文 'emotions and feelings probably will be stronger' 的对比 → 选择表示 '占上风、更强' 的动词 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

30. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前 'the thought of' → 判断需要动名词形式 → 结合语境 'on your roller-skates' → 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 选择 'taking'
27 空 定位空格前 'You have a' → 判断需要形容词修饰 'attitude' → 结合前文 'love roller-skating' 和 'excellent exercise' → 推断态度是积极的 → 选择 'positive'
28 空 定位空格前 'This description of roller-skating' → 判断需要动词 → 结合后文 'the three components of an attitude' → 推断该描述'包含'或'体现'了这三个组成部分 → 选择 'illustrates'（说明，体现）
29 空 定位空格前 'These feelings' → 判断需要动词 → 结合后文 'the affective or emotional component' → 推断这些感觉'构成'或'代表'了情感成分 → 选择 'constitute'（构成，组成）
30 空 定位空格前 'the health' → 判断需要名词 → 结合后文 'that the activity can bring' → 推断是'好处'或'益处' → 选择 'benefits'（益处）
31 空 定位空格前主语 'Our attitudes' → 分析谓语动词与宾语 'us to go outside' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'attitudes have a behavioral component' → 选择表示 '驱使、促使' 的动词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'leave you with the' → 分析后文 'that these three components always work together' 为同位

语从句 → 结合后文 'They don't; sometimes they clash' 的转折 → 选择表示 '印象、观念' 的名词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 'work together' → 分析后文 'They don't; sometimes they clash' 的转折 → 选择表示 '和谐地、一致地' 的副词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'eating pizza or' → 分析 'or' 连接的并列结构 → 结合前文 'love pizza' 与 'bad for your health' 的对比 → 选择表示 '避免、拒绝' 的动名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'the knowledge component may' → 分析后文 'you decide to go where you can eat a healthier meal' 的结果 → 结合前文 'emotions and feelings probably will be stronger' 的对比 → 选择表示 '占上风、更强' 的动词 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

31. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前 'the thought of' → 判断需要动名词形式 → 结合语境 'on your roller-skates' → 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 选择 'taking'
27 空 定位空格前 'You have a' → 判断需要形容词修饰 'attitude' → 结合前文 'love roller-skating' 和 'excellent exercise' → 推断态度是积极的 → 选择 'positive'
28 空 定位空格前 'This description of roller-skating' → 判断需要动词 → 结合后文 'the three components of an attitude' → 推断该描述'包含'或'体现'了这三个组成部分 → 选择 'illustrates'（说明，体现）
29 空 定位空格前 'These feelings' → 判断需要动词 → 结合后文 'the affective or emotional component' → 推断这些感觉'构成'或'代表'了情感成分 → 选择 'constitute'（构成，组成）
30 空 定位空格前 'the health' → 判断需要名词 → 结合后文 'that the activity can bring' → 推断是'好处'或'益处' → 选择 'benefits'（益处）
31 空 定位空格前主语 'Our attitudes' → 分析谓语动词与宾语 'us to go outside' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'attitudes have a behavioral component' → 选择表示 '驱使、促使' 的动词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'leave you with the' → 分析后文 'that these three components always work together' 为同位语从句 → 结合后文 'They don't; sometimes they clash' 的转折 → 选择表示 '印象、观念' 的名词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 'work together' → 分析后文 'They don't; sometimes they clash' 的转折 → 选择表示 '和谐地、一致地' 的副词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'eating pizza or' → 分析 'or' 连接的并列结构 → 结合前文 'love pizza' 与 'bad for your health' 的对比 → 选择表示 '避免、拒绝' 的动名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'the knowledge component may' → 分析后文 'you decide to go where you can eat a healthier meal' 的结果 → 结合前文 'emotions and feelings probably will be stronger' 的对比 → 选择表示 '占上风、更强' 的动词 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

32. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前 'the thought of' → 判断需要动名词形式 → 结合语境 'on your roller-skates' → 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 选择 'taking'
27 空 定位空格前 'You have a' → 判断需要形容词修饰 'attitude' → 结合前文 'love roller-skating' 和 'excellent exercise' → 推断态度是积极的 → 选择 'positive'
28 空 定位空格前 'This description of roller-skating' → 判断需要动词 → 结合后文 'the three components of an attitude' → 推断该描述'包含'或'体现'了这三个组成部分 → 选择 'illustrates'（说明，体现）
29 空 定位空格前 'These feelings' → 判断需要动词 → 结合后文 'the affective or emotional component' → 推断这些感觉'构成'或'代表'了情感成分 → 选择 'constitute'（构成，组成）
30 空 定位空格前 'the health' → 判断需要名词 → 结合后文 'that the activity can bring' → 推断是'好处'或'益处' → 选择 'benefits'（益处）

31 空 定位空格前主语 'Our attitudes' → 分析谓语动词与宾语 'us to go outside' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'attitudes have a behavioral component' → 选择表示 '驱使、促使' 的动词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'leave you with the' → 分析后文 'that these three components always work together' 为同位语从句 → 结合后文 'They don't; sometimes they clash' 的转折 → 选择表示 '印象、观念' 的名词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 'work together' → 分析后文 'They don't; sometimes they clash' 的转折 → 选择表示 '和谐地、一致地' 的副词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'eating pizza or' → 分析 'or' 连接的并列结构 → 结合前文 'love pizza' 与 'bad for your health' 的对比 → 选择表示 '避免、拒绝' 的动名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'the knowledge component may' → 分析后文 'you decide to go where you can eat a healthier meal' 的结果 → 结合前文 'emotions and feelings probably will be stronger' 的对比 → 选择表示 '占上风、更强' 的动词 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

33. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前 'the thought of' → 判断需要动名词形式 → 结合语境 'on your roller-skates' → 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 选择 'taking'
27 空 定位空格前 'You have a' → 判断需要形容词修饰 'attitude' → 结合前文 'love roller-skating' 和 'excellent exercise' → 推断态度是积极的 → 选择 'positive'
28 空 定位空格前 'This description of roller-skating' → 判断需要动词 → 结合后文 'the three components of an attitude' → 推断该描述'包含'或'体现'了这三个组成部分 → 选择 'illustrates'（说明，体现）
29 空 定位空格前 'These feelings' → 判断需要动词 → 结合后文 'the affective or emotional component' → 推断这些感觉'构成'或'代表'了情感成分 → 选择 'constitute'（构成，组成）
30 空 定位空格前 'the health' → 判断需要名词 → 结合后文 'that the activity can bring' → 推断是'好处'或'益处' → 选择 'benefits'（益处）
31 空 定位空格前主语 'Our attitudes' → 分析谓语动词与宾语 'us to go outside' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'attitudes have a behavioral component' → 选择表示 '驱使、促使' 的动词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'leave you with the' → 分析后文 'that these three components always work together' 为同位语从句 → 结合后文 'They don't; sometimes they clash' 的转折 → 选择表示 '印象、观念' 的名词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 'work together' → 分析后文 'They don't; sometimes they clash' 的转折 → 选择表示 '和谐地、一致地' 的副词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'eating pizza or' → 分析 'or' 连接的并列结构 → 结合前文 'love pizza' 与 'bad for your health' 的对比 → 选择表示 '避免、拒绝' 的动名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'the knowledge component may' → 分析后文 'you decide to go where you can eat a healthier meal' 的结果 → 结合前文 'emotions and feelings probably will be stronger' 的对比 → 选择表示 '占上风、更强' 的动词 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

34. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前 'the thought of' → 判断需要动名词形式 → 结合语境 'on your roller-skates' → 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 选择 'taking'
27 空 定位空格前 'You have a' → 判断需要形容词修饰 'attitude' → 结合前文 'love roller-skating' 和 'excellent exercise' → 推断态度是积极的 → 选择 'positive'
28 空 定位空格前 'This description of roller-skating' → 判断需要动词 → 结合后文 'the three components of an attitude' → 推断该描述'包含'或'体现'了这三个组成部分 → 选择 'illustrates'（说明，体现）
29 空 定位空格前 'These feelings' → 判断需要动词 → 结合后文 'the affective or emotional component' → 推断这

些感觉'构成'或'代表'了情感成分 → 选择 'constitute'（构成，组成）
30 空 定位空格前 'the health' → 判断需要名词 → 结合后文 'that the activity can bring' → 推断是'好处'或'益处' → 选择 'benefits'（益处）
31 空 定位空格前主语 'Our attitudes' → 分析谓语动词与宾语 'us to go outside' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'attitudes have a behavioral component' → 选择表示 '驱使、促使' 的动词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'leave you with the' → 分析后文 'that these three components always work together' 为同位语从句 → 结合后文 'They don't; sometimes they clash' 的转折 → 选择表示 '印象、观念' 的名词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 'work together' → 分析后文 'They don't; sometimes they clash' 的转折 → 选择表示 '和谐地、一致地' 的副词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'eating pizza or' → 分析 'or' 连接的并列结构 → 结合前文 'love pizza' 与 'bad for your health' 的对比 → 选择表示 '避免、拒绝' 的动名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'the knowledge component may' → 分析后文 'you decide to go where you can eat a healthier meal' 的结果 → 结合前文 'emotions and feelings probably will be stronger' 的对比 → 选择表示 '占上风、更强' 的动词 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

35. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前 'the thought of' → 判断需要动名词形式 → 结合语境 'on your roller-skates' → 识别固定搭配 'take on' → 选择 'taking'
27 空 定位空格前 'You have a' → 判断需要形容词修饰 'attitude' → 结合前文 'love roller-skating' 和 'excellent exercise' → 推断态度是积极的 → 选择 'positive'
28 空 定位空格前 'This description of roller-skating' → 判断需要动词 → 结合后文 'the three components of an attitude' → 推断该描述'包含'或'体现'了这三个组成部分 → 选择 'illustrates'（说明，体现）
29 空 定位空格前 'These feelings' → 判断需要动词 → 结合后文 'the affective or emotional component' → 推断这些感觉'构成'或'代表'了情感成分 → 选择 'constitute'（构成，组成）
30 空 定位空格前 'the health' → 判断需要名词 → 结合后文 'that the activity can bring' → 推断是'好处'或'益处' → 选择 'benefits'（益处）
31 空 定位空格前主语 'Our attitudes' → 分析谓语动词与宾语 'us to go outside' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'attitudes have a behavioral component' → 选择表示 '驱使、促使' 的动词 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前 'leave you with the' → 分析后文 'that these three components always work together' 为同位语从句 → 结合后文 'They don't; sometimes they clash' 的转折 → 选择表示 '印象、观念' 的名词 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格前 'work together' → 分析后文 'They don't; sometimes they clash' 的转折 → 选择表示 '和谐地、一致地' 的副词 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前 'eating pizza or' → 分析 'or' 连接的并列结构 → 结合前文 'love pizza' 与 'bad for your health' 的对比 → 选择表示 '避免、拒绝' 的动名词 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前 'the knowledge component may' → 分析后文 'you decide to go where you can eat a healthier meal' 的结果 → 结合前文 'emotions and feelings probably will be stronger' 的对比 → 选择表示 '占上风、更强' 的动词 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　固定搭配

36. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'young people eligible for voting' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'youngsters who are filled with discontent and hostility' 与 'extreme cases' → 同义替换为 'Not many... are interested' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Parents are concerned' 和 'criminal offences' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'No wonder parents worry their own kids might spin out of control' → 同义替换为 'get involved in criminal offences' → 得

出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'youth rebellion' 和 'exaggerated in the media' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'shocking incidents that color the way the mass media portray the young' 和 'criminal justice system accounted for nearly one out of every five visual backgrounds' → 同义替换为 'exaggerated' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'turn to their parents for advice' 和 'career choice' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [A] 的 'They speak with Mom or Dad when they have a problem' → 同义替换为 'turn to their parents for advice' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'incidence of teenage crime and misbehavior is decreasing' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'teenage crime, drug abuse and premarital sex are in general decline' → 同义替换为 'decreasing' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
42. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
43. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
44. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
45. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

37. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'young people eligible for voting' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'youngsters who are filled with discontent and hostility' 与 'extreme cases' → 同义替换为 'Not many... are interested' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Parents are concerned' 和 'criminal offences' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'No wonder parents worry their own kids might spin out of control' → 同义替换为 'get involved in criminal offences' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'youth rebellion' 和 'exaggerated in the media' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'shocking incidents that color the way the mass media portray the young' 和 'criminal justice system accounted for nearly one out of every five visual backgrounds' → 同义替换为 'exaggerated' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'turn to their parents for advice' 和 'career choice' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [A] 的 'They speak with Mom or Dad when they have a problem' → 同义替换为 'turn to their parents for advice' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'incidence of teenage crime and misbehavior is decreasing' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'teenage crime, drug abuse and premarital sex are in general decline' → 同义替换为 'decreasing' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
42. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
43. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
44. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
45. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

38. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'young people eligible for voting' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'youngsters who are filled with discontent and hostility' 与 'extreme cases' → 同义替换为 'Not many... are interested' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Parents are concerned' 和 'criminal offences' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'No wonder parents worry their own kids might spin out of control' → 同义替换为 'get involved in criminal offences' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'youth rebellion' 和 'exaggerated in the media' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'shocking incidents that color the way the mass media portray the young' 和 'criminal justice system accounted for nearly one out of every five visual backgrounds' → 同义替换为 'exaggerated' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'turn to their parents for advice' 和 'career choice' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [A] 的 'They speak

with Mom or Dad when they have a problem' → 同义替换为 'turn to their parents for advice' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'incidence of teenage crime and misbehavior is decreasing' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'teenage crime, drug abuse and premarital sex are in general decline' → 同义替换为 'decreasing' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
42. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
43. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
44. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
45. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

39. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'young people eligible for voting' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'youngsters who are filled with discontent and hostility' 与 'extreme cases' → 同义替换为 'Not many... are interested' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Parents are concerned' 和 'criminal offences' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'No wonder parents worry their own kids might spin out of control' → 同义替换为 'get involved in criminal offences' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'youth rebellion' 和 'exaggerated in the media' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'shocking incidents that color the way the mass media portray the young' 和 'criminal justice system accounted for nearly one out of every five visual backgrounds' → 同义替换为 'exaggerated' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'turn to their parents for advice' 和 'career choice' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [A] 的 'They speak with Mom or Dad when they have a problem' → 同义替换为 'turn to their parents for advice' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'incidence of teenage crime and misbehavior is decreasing' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'teenage crime, drug abuse and premarital sex are in general decline' → 同义替换为 'decreasing' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
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45. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

40. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'young people eligible for voting' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'youngsters who are filled with discontent and hostility' 与 'extreme cases' → 同义替换为 'Not many... are interested' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Parents are concerned' 和 'criminal offences' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'No wonder parents worry their own kids might spin out of control' → 同义替换为 'get involved in criminal offences' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'youth rebellion' 和 'exaggerated in the media' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'shocking incidents that color the way the mass media portray the young' 和 'criminal justice system accounted for nearly one out of every five visual backgrounds' → 同义替换为 'exaggerated' → 得出答案
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45. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

41. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'young people eligible for voting' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'youngsters who are filled with discontent and hostility' 与 'extreme cases' → 同义替换为 'Not many... are interested' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Parents are concerned' 和 'criminal offences' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'No wonder parents worry their own kids might spin out of control' → 同义替换为 'get involved in criminal offences' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'youth rebellion' 和 'exaggerated in the media' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'shocking incidents that color the way the mass media portray the young' 和 'criminal justice system accounted for nearly one out of every five visual backgrounds' → 同义替换为 'exaggerated' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'turn to their parents for advice' 和 'career choice' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [A] 的 'They speak with Mom or Dad when they have a problem' → 同义替换为 'turn to their parents for advice' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'incidence of teenage crime and misbehavior is decreasing' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'teenage crime, drug abuse and premarital sex are in general decline' → 同义替换为 'decreasing' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
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45. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

42. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'young people eligible for voting' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'youngsters who are filled with discontent and hostility' 与 'extreme cases' → 同义替换为 'Not many... are interested' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Parents are concerned' 和 'criminal offences' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'No wonder parents worry their own kids might spin out of control' → 同义替换为 'get involved in criminal offences' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'youth rebellion' 和 'exaggerated in the media' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'shocking incidents that color the way the mass media portray the young' 和 'criminal justice system accounted for nearly one out of every five visual backgrounds' → 同义替换为 'exaggerated' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'turn to their parents for advice' 和 'career choice' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [A] 的 'They speak with Mom or Dad when they have a problem' → 同义替换为 'turn to their parents for advice' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'incidence of teenage crime and misbehavior is decreasing' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'teenage crime, drug abuse and premarital sex are in general decline' → 同义替换为 'decreasing' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
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45. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

43. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'young people eligible for voting' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'youngsters who are filled with discontent and hostility' 与 'extreme cases' → 同义替换为 'Not many... are interested' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Parents are concerned' 和 'criminal offences' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'No wonder parents worry their own kids might spin out of control' → 同义替换为 'get involved in criminal offences' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'youth rebellion' 和 'exaggerated in the media' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'shocking incidents that color the way the mass media portray the young' 和 'criminal justice system accounted for nearly one out of every five visual backgrounds' → 同义替换为 'exaggerated' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'turn to their parents for advice' 和 'career choice' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [A] 的 'They speak with Mom or Dad when they have a problem' → 同义替换为 'turn to their parents for advice' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'incidence of teenage crime and misbehavior is decreasing' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'teenage crime, drug abuse and premarital sex are in general decline' → 同义替换为 'decreasing' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
42. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
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44. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
45. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

44. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'young people eligible for voting' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'youngsters who are filled with discontent and hostility' 与 'extreme cases' → 同义替换为 'Not many... are interested' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Parents are concerned' 和 'criminal offences' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'No wonder parents worry their own kids might spin out of control' → 同义替换为 'get involved in criminal offences' → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'youth rebellion' 和 'exaggerated in the media' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'shocking incidents that color the way the mass media portray the young' 和 'criminal justice system accounted for nearly one out of every five visual backgrounds' → 同义替换为 'exaggerated' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'turn to their parents for advice' 和 'career choice' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [A] 的 'They speak with Mom or Dad when they have a problem' → 同义替换为 'turn to their parents for advice' → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'incidence of teenage crime and misbehavior is decreasing' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'teenage crime, drug abuse and premarital sex are in general decline' → 同义替换为 'decreasing' → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
42. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落
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45. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

45. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'young people eligible for voting' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'youngsters who are filled with discontent and hostility' 与 'extreme cases' → 同义替换为 'Not many... are interested' → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Parents are concerned' 和 'criminal offences' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'No wonder parents worry their own kids might spin out of control' → 同义替换为 'get involved in criminal offences' → 得

出答案

38. 定位题干关键词 'youth rebellion' 和 'exaggerated in the media' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [B] 的 'shocking incidents that color the way the mass media portray the young' 和 'criminal justice system accounted for nearly one out of every five visual backgrounds' → 同义替换为 'exaggerated' → 得出答案

39. 定位题干关键词 'turn to their parents for advice' 和 'career choice' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [A] 的 'They speak with Mom or Dad when they have a problem' → 同义替换为 'turn to their parents for advice' → 得出答案

40. 定位题干关键词 'incidence of teenage crime and misbehavior is decreasing' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [C] 的 'teenage crime, drug abuse and premarital sex are in general decline' → 同义替换为 'decreasing' → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落

42. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落

43. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落

44. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落

45. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配段落

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

46. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'revised Green Guides' → 定位至第二句 'warn marketers against using labels that make broad claims' 及第三句 'must qualify their claims... and limit them to a specific benefit' → 同义替换为 'Specify in what way their products are green'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'revised Green Guides' → 定位至第二句 'warn marketers against using labels that make broad claims' 及第三句 'must qualify their claims... and limit them to a specific benefit' → 同义替换为 'Specify in what way their products are green'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

48. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'SC Johnson' 和 'class-action lawsuits' → 定位至第七句 'The lawsuits said that the label was misleading because it gave the impression that the products had been certified by a third party when the certification was the company's own.' → 同义替换为 'It misled consumers to believe that its products had been certified by a third party.'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'Christopher Beard' → 定位至其直接引语 'We are very proud... we believe that we will prevail' 及其后 'while acknowledging that this has been an area that is difficult to navigate.' → 推断其辩护逻辑：承认领域复杂难行，暗示缺乏明确规则，从而为自身行为辩护。

考点：观点态度推断　言外之意推断

50. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Wild West' → 结合上下文：前文描述绿色标签泛滥、误导性声明爆炸式增长、消费者困惑、诉讼频发 → 推断 'Wild West' 比喻一个缺乏规则、混乱无序、各自为政的环境 → 同义替换为 'Each business acts its own way in green labeling.'

考点：词义猜测　语境推理

51. 【答案】B

定位首句 → 提取核心观点（less a ladder... than a structure to transmit inequality） → 同义替换为选项B

考点：细节定位　同义改写

52. 【答案】B

定位关键句（the main reason... isn't teachers' unions, but poverty） → 提取主因（poverty） → 同义替换为选项B

考点：细节定位　同义改写

53. 【答案】C

定位作者观点句（I'd be sympathetic if... focused solely on higher compensation） → 推断作者认为工会应聚焦于争取更高薪酬 → 匹配选项C

考点：观点态度　条件句推断

54. 【答案】D

定位研究发现句（teachers consistently had a huge positive or negative impact） → 概括核心发现（教师影响巨大） → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位　概括归纳

55. 【答案】A

定位作者批评工会行为句（using its political capital primarily to protect weak performers） → 结合研究发现（教师影响巨大） → 推断保护弱教师损害学生利益 → 匹配选项A

考点：观点态度　因果推断

56. 【答案】Robots are no longer the stuff of science…

围绕机器人取代人类的主题，构建包含引言、主体段落（利弊分析）和结论的完整议论文结构，并运用多样句式和恰当词汇进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】Qipao is an elegant Chinese garment…

将中文描述性长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并准确使用动词搭配与定语从句进行信息整合与修饰。

考点：动词搭配 take on (变化)　定语从句 (修饰旗袍或女性)　句式变化与复杂句构建