六级 · 2016年06月大学英语六级真题（第3套）

历年真题

满分 702.9 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 56 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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664 476
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本卷答案与讲解
907 362
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一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

55.（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. arises	B. ascends	C. bound
D. combination	E. definite	F. eventually
G. interfere	H. invade	I. manifesting
J. penalties	K. preserving	L. programmed
M. proximately	N. victims	O. widespread

The robotics revolution is set to bring humans face to face with an old fear—man-made creations as smart and capable as we are but without a moral compass. As robots take on ever more complex roles, the question naturally ___26___ : Who will be responsible when they do something wrong? Manufacturers? Users? Software writers? The answer depends on the robot. Robots already save us time, money and energy. In the future, they will improve our health care, social welfare and standard of living. The ___27___ of computational power and engineering advances will ___28___ enable lower-cost in-home care for the disabled, ___29___ use of driverless cars that may reduce drunk- and distracted-driving accidents and countless home and service-industry uses for robots, from street cleaning to food preparation. But there are ___30___ to be problems. Robot cars will crash. A drone operator will ___31___ someone's privacy. A robotic lawn mower will run over a neighbor's cat. Juries sympathetic to the ___32___ of machines will punish entrepreneurs with company-crushing ___33___ and damages. What should governments do to protect people while ___34___ space for innovation? Big, complicated systems on which much public safety depends, like driverless cars, should be built, ___35___ and sold by manufacturers who take responsibility for ensuring safety and are liable for accidents. Governments should set safety requirements and then let insurers price the risk of the robots based on the manufacturer's driving record, not the passenger's.

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. With a tax imposed on expensive health insurance plans, most employers will likely transfer money from health expenses into wages. _____

37. Changes in policy would be approved or rejected as a whole so that lobbyists would find it hard to influence lawmakers. _____

38. It is not easy to curb the rising medical costs in America. _____

39. Standardization of forms for automatic processing will save a lot of medical expenses. _____

40. Republicans and the insurance industry are strongly opposed to the creation of a public insurance plan. _____

41. Conversion of paper to electronic medical records will help eliminate redundant tests and prevent drug interactions. _____

42. The high cost of medical services and unnecessary tests and treatments have driven up medical expenses. _____

43. One main factor that has driven up medical expenses is that doctors are compensated for the amount of care rather than its effect. _____

44. Fair competition might create a strong incentive for insurers to charge less. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56. 深圳是中国广东省一座新开发的城市。在改革开放之前,深圳不过是一个渔村,仅有三万多人。20世纪80年代,中国政府创建了深圳经济特区,作为实施社会主义市场经济的试验田。如今,深圳的人口已经超过1,000万,整个城市发生了巨大的变化。 到2014年,深圳的人均 (per-capita) GDP已达25,000美元,相当于世界上一些发达国家的水平。就综合经济实力而言,深圳居于中国顶尖城市之列。由于其独特的地位,深圳也是国内外企业家创业的理想之地。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Facing water shortages and escalating fertilizer costs, farmers in developing countries are using raw sewage to irrigate and fertilize nearly 49 million acres of cropland, according to a new report—and it may not be a bad thing. While the practice carries serious health risks for many, those dangers are outweighed by the social and economic gains for poor urban farmers and consumers who need affordable food. "There is a large potential for wastewater agriculture to both help and hurt great numbers of urban consumers," said Liqa Raschid-Sally, who led the study. The report focused on poor urban areas, where farms in or near cities supply relatively inexpensive food. Most of these operations draw irrigation water from local rivers or lakes. Unlike developed cities, however, these areas lack advanced water-treatment facilities, and rivers effectively become sewers( ). When this water is used for agricultural irrigation, farmers risk absorbing disease-causing bacteria, as do consumers who eat the produce raw and unwashed. Nearly 2.2 million people die each year because of diarrhea- related diseases, according to WHO statistics. More than 80% of those cases can be attributed to contact with contaminated water and a lack of proper sanitation. But Pay Drechsel, an environmental scientist, argues that the social and economic benefits of using untreated human waste to grow food outweigh the health risks. Those dangers can be addressed with farmer and consumer education, he said, while the free water and nutrients from human waste can help urban farmers in developing countries to escape poverty. Agriculture is a water-intensive business, accounting for nearly 70% of global fresh water consumption. In poor, dry regions, untreated wastewater is the only viable irrigation source to keep farmers in business. In some cases, water is so scarce that farmers break open sewage pipes transporting waste to local rivers. Irrigation is the primary agricultural use of human waste in the developing world. But frequently untreated human waste harvested from lavatories is delivered to farms and spread as fertilizer. In most cases, the human waste is used on grain crops, which are eventually cooked, minimizing the risk of transmitting water-borne diseases. With fertilizer prices jumping nearly 50% per metric ton over the last year in some places, human waste is an attractive, and often necessary, alternative. In cases where sewage mud is used, expensive chemical fertilizer use can be avoided. The mud contains the same critical nutrients. "Overly strict standards often fail," James Bartram, a WHO water-health expert, said. "We need to accept that fact across much of the planet, so waste with little or no treatment will be used in agriculture for good reason."

45. What does the author say about the use of raw sewage for farming?

A. Its risks cannot be overestimated.
B. It should be forbidden altogether.
C. Its benefits outweigh the hazards involved.
D. It is polluting millions of acres of cropland.

46. What is the main problem caused by the use of wastewater for irrigation?

A. Rivers and lakes nearby will gradually become contaminated.

B. It will drive producers of chemical fertilizers out of business.

C. Farmers and consumers may be affected by harmful bacteria.

D. It will make the farm produce less competitive on the market.

47. What is environmental scientist Pay Drechsel's attitude towards the use of untreated human waste in agriculture?

A. Favorable. B. Skeptical. C. Indifferent. D. Responsible.

48. What does Pay Dreschsel think of the risks involved in using untreated human waste for farming?

A. They have been somewhat exaggerated.

B. They can be dealt with through education.

C. They will be minimized with new technology.

D. They can be addressed by improved sanitation.

49. What do we learn about James Bartram's position on the use of human waste for farming?

A. He echoes Pay Drechsel's opinion on the issue.

B. He challenges Liqa Raschid-Sally's conclusion

C. He thinks it the only way out of the current food crisis.

D. He deems it indispensable for combating global poverty.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

These days, nobody needs to cook. Families graze on high-cholesterol take-aways and microwaved ready- meals. Cooking is an occasional hobby and a vehicle for celebrity chefs. Which makes it odd that the kitchen has become the heart of the modern house: what the great hall was to the medieval castle, the kitchen is to the 21st-century home. The money spent on kitchens has risen with their status. In America the kitchen market is now worth $170 billion, five times the country's film industry. In the year to August 2007, IKEA, a Swedish furniture chain, sold over one million kitchens worldwide. The average budget for a "major" kitchen overhaul in 2006, calculates Remodeling magazine, was a staggering $54,000; even a "minor" improvement cost on average $18,000. Exclusivity, more familiar in the world of high fashion, has reached the kitchen: Robinson & Cornish, a British manufacturer of custom-made kitchens, offers a Georgian-style one which would cost 145,000-155,000— excluding building, plumbing and electrical work. Its big selling point is that nobody else will have it: "You won't see this kitchen anywhere else in the world." The elevation of the room that once belonged only to the servants to that of design showcase for the modern family tells the story of a century of social change. Right into the early 20th century, kitchens were smoky, noisy places, generally located underground, or to the back of the house, and as far from living space as possible. That was as it should be: kitchens were for servants, and the aspiring middle classes wanted nothing to do with them. But as the working classes prospered and the servant shortage set in, housekeeping became a matter of interest to the educated classes. One of the pioneers of a radical new way of thinking about the kitchen was Catharine Esther Beecher, sister of Harriet Beecher Stowe. In American Woman's Home, published in 1869, the Beecher sisters recommended a scientific approach to household management, designed to enhance the efficiency of a woman's work and promote order. Many contemporary ideas about kitchen design can be traced back to another American, Christine Frederick, who set about enhancing the efficiency of the housewife. Her 1919 work, Household Engineering: Scientific Management in the Home, was based on detailed observation of a housewife's daily routine. She borrowed the principle of efficiency on the factory floor and applied it to domestic tasks on the kitchen floor. Frederick's central idea, that "stove, sink and kitchen table must be placed in such a relation that useless steps are avoided entirely", inspired the first fully fitted kitchen, designed in the 1920s by Margarete Schütte- Lihotsky. It was a modernist triumph, and many elements remain central features of today's kitchen.

50. What does the author say about the kitchen of today?

A. It is where housewives display their cooking skills.

B. It is where the family entertains important guests.

C. It has become something odd in a modern house.

D. It is regarded as the center of a modern home.

51. Why does the Georgian-style kitchen sell at a very high price?

A. It is believed to have tremendous artistic value.

B. No duplicate is to be found in any other place.

C. It is manufactured by a famous British company.

D. No other manufacturer can produce anything like it.

52. What does the change in the status of the kitchen reflect?

A. Improved living conditions.

B. Women's elevated status.

C. Technological progress.

D. Social change.

53. What was the Beecher sisters' idea of a kitchen?

A. A place where women could work more efficiently.

B. A place where high technology could be applied.

C. A place of interest to the educated people.

D. A place to experiment with new ideas.

54. What do we learn about today's kitchen?

A. It represents the rapid technological advance in people's daily life.

B. Many of its central features are no different from those of the 1920s.

C. It has been transformed beyond recognition.

D. Many of its functions have changed greatly.

—— 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. A	27. D	28. F	29. O	30. C
31. H	32. N	33. J	34. K	35. L	36. F	37. J	38. A	39. G	40. L
41. H	42. C	43. I	44. K	45. C	46. C	47. A	48. B	49. A	50. D
51. B	52. D	53. A	54. B						

55. E-learning is quickly becoming a part of everyday life, and it is likely that in the near future many people will
study entirely online rather than walk into a classroom. When that day comes, our idea of "going to school"
will change dramatically.
On the bright side, learning will grow far more flexible and inclusive. We can foresee students attending live
lectures from home, receiving AI-powered personalized tutoring, and running experiments in virtual laboratories, so quality education will reach even remote villages. Yet the picture will not be entirely rosy.
Without face-to-face interaction, learners may feel isolated, self-discipline will matter more than ever, and the
warm social life of campus, clubs, friendships and shared canteens, may gradually fade away.
In the long run, I believe online study will not fully replace schools but will merge with them. The wisest path
is to enjoy the convenience technology offers while deliberately preserving the human connection that no
screen can truly reproduce.

56. Shenzhen is a newly developed city in Guangdong Province, China. Before the reform and opening-
up, it was no more than a fishing village with a population of just over 30,000. In the 1980s, the Chinese government established the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone as a testing ground for implementing the socialist market economy. Today, Shenzhen's population has exceeded 10 million, and
the whole city has undergone tremendous changes. By 2014, its per-capita GDP had reached 25,000 US
dollars, equivalent to the level of some developed countries in the world. In terms of its overall economic strength, Shenzhen ranks among the top cities in China. Thanks to its unique status, it is also
an ideal place for entrepreneurs at home and abroad to start their businesses.

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】A

26 空 定位空格前主语 'the question' → 结合后文冒号引出的具体问题 → 识别固定搭配 'the question arises' → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前定冠词 'The' → 结合后文 'of computational power and engineering advances' → 识别名词需表示'结合/融合' → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格位于情态动词 'will' 与动词原形 'enable' 之间 → 需要副词修饰 → 结合语境表示'显著地'使能 → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格位于逗号后，与前文 'enable lower-cost in-home care' 并列 → 需要动名词形式 → 结合后文 'use of driverless cars' → 识别固定搭配 'widespread use' → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格位于 'But there are' 之后 → 结合后文 'to be problems' → 识别固定搭配 'be bound to' → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前主语 'The question' → 结合后文冒号引出的具体问题 → 识别固定搭配 'the question arises' → 选择表示 '出现、产生' 的动词

32 空 定位空格前 'The' 和后文 'of computational power' → 结合并列结构 'and engineering advances' → 识别此处需要表示 '结合、融合' 的名词 → 选择表示 '结合' 的词

33 空 定位空格前 'will' 和后文 'enable' → 识别此处需要副词修饰动词 'enable' → 结合语境表示 '显著地、大大地' → 选择表示程度的副词

34 空 定位空格前 'the' 和后文 'use of driverless cars' → 识别此处需要名词与 'use' 构成搭配 → 结合语境表示 '广泛使用' → 选择表示 '广泛' 的形容词名词化形式

35 空 定位空格前 'But there are' 和后文 'to be problems' → 识别固定搭配 'be bound to' 或 'be sure to' → 结合语

境表示 '必然会出现问题' → 选择表示 '必然' 的形容词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　名词搭配　副词修饰　并列结构　固定搭配 arise with the question　近义词辨析　副词修饰动词　固定搭配 widespread use　固定搭配 be bound to

27. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前主语 'the question' → 结合后文冒号引出的具体问题 → 识别固定搭配 'the question arises' → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前定冠词 'The' → 结合后文 'of computational power and engineering advances' → 识别名词需表示'结合/融合' → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格位于情态动词 'will' 与动词原形 'enable' 之间 → 需要副词修饰 → 结合语境表示'显著地'使能 → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格位于逗号后，与前文 'enable lower-cost in-home care' 并列 → 需要动名词形式 → 结合后文 'use of driverless cars' → 识别固定搭配 'widespread use' → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格位于 'But there are' 之后 → 结合后文 'to be problems' → 识别固定搭配 'be bound to' → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前主语 'The question' → 结合后文冒号引出的具体问题 → 识别固定搭配 'the question arises' → 选择表示 '出现、产生' 的动词

32 空 定位空格前 'The' 和后文 'of computational power' → 结合并列结构 'and engineering advances' → 识别此处需要表示 '结合、融合' 的名词 → 选择表示 '结合' 的词

33 空 定位空格前 'will' 和后文 'enable' → 识别此处需要副词修饰动词 'enable' → 结合语境表示 '显著地、大大地' → 选择表示程度的副词

34 空 定位空格前 'the' 和后文 'use of driverless cars' → 识别此处需要名词与 'use' 构成搭配 → 结合语境表示 '广泛使用' → 选择表示 '广泛' 的形容词名词化形式

35 空 定位空格前 'But there are' 和后文 'to be problems' → 识别固定搭配 'be bound to' 或 'be sure to' → 结合语境表示 '必然会出现问题' → 选择表示 '必然' 的形容词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　名词搭配　副词修饰　并列结构　固定搭配 arise with the question　近义词辨析　副词修饰动词　固定搭配 widespread use　固定搭配 be bound to

28. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前主语 'the question' → 结合后文冒号引出的具体问题 → 识别固定搭配 'the question arises' → 得出答案

27 空 定位空格前定冠词 'The' → 结合后文 'of computational power and engineering advances' → 识别名词需表示'结合/融合' → 得出答案

28 空 定位空格位于情态动词 'will' 与动词原形 'enable' 之间 → 需要副词修饰 → 结合语境表示'显著地'使能 → 得出答案

29 空 定位空格位于逗号后，与前文 'enable lower-cost in-home care' 并列 → 需要动名词形式 → 结合后文 'use of driverless cars' → 识别固定搭配 'widespread use' → 得出答案

30 空 定位空格位于 'But there are' 之后 → 结合后文 'to be problems' → 识别固定搭配 'be bound to' → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前主语 'The question' → 结合后文冒号引出的具体问题 → 识别固定搭配 'the question arises' → 选择表示 '出现、产生' 的动词

32 空 定位空格前 'The' 和后文 'of computational power' → 结合并列结构 'and engineering advances' → 识别此处需要表示 '结合、融合' 的名词 → 选择表示 '结合' 的词

33 空 定位空格前 'will' 和后文 'enable' → 识别此处需要副词修饰动词 'enable' → 结合语境表示 '显著地、大大地' → 选择表示程度的副词

34 空 定位空格前 'the' 和后文 'use of driverless cars' → 识别此处需要名词与 'use' 构成搭配 → 结合语境表示 '广泛

使用' → 选择表示 '广泛' 的形容词名词化形式
35 空 定位空格前 'But there are' 和后文 'to be problems' → 识别固定搭配 'be bound to' 或 'be sure to' → 结合语境表示 '必然会出现问题' → 选择表示 '必然' 的形容词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　名词搭配　副词修饰　并列结构　固定搭配 arise with the question　近义词辨析　副词修饰动词　固定搭配 widespread use　固定搭配 be bound to

29. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前主语 'the question' → 结合后文冒号引出的具体问题 → 识别固定搭配 'the question arises' → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前定冠词 'The' → 结合后文 'of computational power and engineering advances' → 识别名词需表示'结合/融合' → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格位于情态动词 'will' 与动词原形 'enable' 之间 → 需要副词修饰 → 结合语境表示'显著地'使能 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格位于逗号后，与前文 'enable lower-cost in-home care' 并列 → 需要动名词形式 → 结合后文 'use of driverless cars' → 识别固定搭配 'widespread use' → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格位于 'But there are' 之后 → 结合后文 'to be problems' → 识别固定搭配 'be bound to' → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前主语 'The question' → 结合后文冒号引出的具体问题 → 识别固定搭配 'the question arises' → 选择表示 '出现、产生' 的动词
32 空 定位空格前 'The' 和后文 'of computational power' → 结合并列结构 'and engineering advances' → 识别此处需要表示 '结合、融合' 的名词 → 选择表示 '结合' 的词
33 空 定位空格前 'will' 和后文 'enable' → 识别此处需要副词修饰动词 'enable' → 结合语境表示 '显著地、大大地' → 选择表示程度的副词
34 空 定位空格前 'the' 和后文 'use of driverless cars' → 识别此处需要名词与 'use' 构成搭配 → 结合语境表示 '广泛使用' → 选择表示 '广泛' 的形容词名词化形式
35 空 定位空格前 'But there are' 和后文 'to be problems' → 识别固定搭配 'be bound to' 或 'be sure to' → 结合语境表示 '必然会出现问题' → 选择表示 '必然' 的形容词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　名词搭配　副词修饰　并列结构　固定搭配 arise with the question　近义词辨析　副词修饰动词　固定搭配 widespread use　固定搭配 be bound to

30. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前主语 'the question' → 结合后文冒号引出的具体问题 → 识别固定搭配 'the question arises' → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前定冠词 'The' → 结合后文 'of computational power and engineering advances' → 识别名词需表示'结合/融合' → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格位于情态动词 'will' 与动词原形 'enable' 之间 → 需要副词修饰 → 结合语境表示'显著地'使能 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格位于逗号后，与前文 'enable lower-cost in-home care' 并列 → 需要动名词形式 → 结合后文 'use of driverless cars' → 识别固定搭配 'widespread use' → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格位于 'But there are' 之后 → 结合后文 'to be problems' → 识别固定搭配 'be bound to' → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前主语 'The question' → 结合后文冒号引出的具体问题 → 识别固定搭配 'the question arises' → 选择表示 '出现、产生' 的动词
32 空 定位空格前 'The' 和后文 'of computational power' → 结合并列结构 'and engineering advances' → 识别此处需要表示 '结合、融合' 的名词 → 选择表示 '结合' 的词
33 空 定位空格前 'will' 和后文 'enable' → 识别此处需要副词修饰动词 'enable' → 结合语境表示 '显著地、大大地'

→ 选择表示程度的副词
34 空 定位空格前 'the' 和后文 'use of driverless cars' → 识别此处需要名词与 'use' 构成搭配 → 结合语境表示 '广泛使用' → 选择表示 '广泛' 的形容词名词化形式
35 空 定位空格前 'But there are' 和后文 'to be problems' → 识别固定搭配 'be bound to' 或 'be sure to' → 结合语境表示 '必然会出现问题' → 选择表示 '必然' 的形容词
考点：语境选词　固定搭配　名词搭配　副词修饰　并列结构　固定搭配 arise with the question　近义词辨析　副词修饰动词　固定搭配 widespread use　固定搭配 be bound to

31. 【答案】H
26 空 定位空格前主语 'the question' → 结合后文冒号引出的具体问题 → 识别固定搭配 'the question arises' → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前定冠词 'The' → 结合后文 'of computational power and engineering advances' → 识别名词需表示'结合/融合' → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格位于情态动词 'will' 与动词原形 'enable' 之间 → 需要副词修饰 → 结合语境表示'显著地'使能 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格位于逗号后，与前文 'enable lower-cost in-home care' 并列 → 需要动名词形式 → 结合后文 'use of driverless cars' → 识别固定搭配 'widespread use' → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格位于 'But there are' 之后 → 结合后文 'to be problems' → 识别固定搭配 'be bound to' → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前主语 'The question' → 结合后文冒号引出的具体问题 → 识别固定搭配 'the question arises' → 选择表示 '出现、产生' 的动词
32 空 定位空格前 'The' 和后文 'of computational power' → 结合并列结构 'and engineering advances' → 识别此处需要表示 '结合、融合' 的名词 → 选择表示 '结合' 的词
33 空 定位空格前 'will' 和后文 'enable' → 识别此处需要副词修饰动词 'enable' → 结合语境表示 '显著地、大大地' → 选择表示程度的副词
34 空 定位空格前 'the' 和后文 'use of driverless cars' → 识别此处需要名词与 'use' 构成搭配 → 结合语境表示 '广泛使用' → 选择表示 '广泛' 的形容词名词化形式
35 空 定位空格前 'But there are' 和后文 'to be problems' → 识别固定搭配 'be bound to' 或 'be sure to' → 结合语境表示 '必然会出现问题' → 选择表示 '必然' 的形容词
考点：语境选词　固定搭配　名词搭配　副词修饰　并列结构　固定搭配 arise with the question　近义词辨析　副词修饰动词　固定搭配 widespread use　固定搭配 be bound to

32. 【答案】N
26 空 定位空格前主语 'the question' → 结合后文冒号引出的具体问题 → 识别固定搭配 'the question arises' → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前定冠词 'The' → 结合后文 'of computational power and engineering advances' → 识别名词需表示'结合/融合' → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格位于情态动词 'will' 与动词原形 'enable' 之间 → 需要副词修饰 → 结合语境表示'显著地'使能 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格位于逗号后，与前文 'enable lower-cost in-home care' 并列 → 需要动名词形式 → 结合后文 'use of driverless cars' → 识别固定搭配 'widespread use' → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格位于 'But there are' 之后 → 结合后文 'to be problems' → 识别固定搭配 'be bound to' → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前主语 'The question' → 结合后文冒号引出的具体问题 → 识别固定搭配 'the question arises' → 选择表示 '出现、产生' 的动词
32 空 定位空格前 'The' 和后文 'of computational power' → 结合并列结构 'and engineering advances' → 识别此

处需要表示 '结合、融合' 的名词 → 选择表示 '结合' 的词
33 空 定位空格前 'will' 和后文 'enable' → 识别此处需要副词修饰动词 'enable' → 结合语境表示 '显著地、大大地' → 选择表示程度的副词
34 空 定位空格前 'the' 和后文 'use of driverless cars' → 识别此处需要名词与 'use' 构成搭配 → 结合语境表示 '广泛使用' → 选择表示 '广泛' 的形容词名词化形式
35 空 定位空格前 'But there are' 和后文 'to be problems' → 识别固定搭配 'be bound to' 或 'be sure to' → 结合语境表示 '必然会出现问题' → 选择表示 '必然' 的形容词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　名词搭配　副词修饰　并列结构　固定搭配 arise with the question　近义词辨析　副词修饰动词　固定搭配 widespread use　固定搭配 be bound to

33. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前主语 'the question' → 结合后文冒号引出的具体问题 → 识别固定搭配 'the question arises' → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前定冠词 'The' → 结合后文 'of computational power and engineering advances' → 识别名词需表示'结合/融合' → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格位于情态动词 'will' 与动词原形 'enable' 之间 → 需要副词修饰 → 结合语境表示'显著地'使能 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格位于逗号后，与前文 'enable lower-cost in-home care' 并列 → 需要动名词形式 → 结合后文 'use of driverless cars' → 识别固定搭配 'widespread use' → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格位于 'But there are' 之后 → 结合后文 'to be problems' → 识别固定搭配 'be bound to' → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前主语 'The question' → 结合后文冒号引出的具体问题 → 识别固定搭配 'the question arises' → 选择表示 '出现、产生' 的动词
32 空 定位空格前 'The' 和后文 'of computational power' → 结合并列结构 'and engineering advances' → 识别此处需要表示 '结合、融合' 的名词 → 选择表示 '结合' 的词
33 空 定位空格前 'will' 和后文 'enable' → 识别此处需要副词修饰动词 'enable' → 结合语境表示 '显著地、大大地' → 选择表示程度的副词
34 空 定位空格前 'the' 和后文 'use of driverless cars' → 识别此处需要名词与 'use' 构成搭配 → 结合语境表示 '广泛使用' → 选择表示 '广泛' 的形容词名词化形式
35 空 定位空格前 'But there are' 和后文 'to be problems' → 识别固定搭配 'be bound to' 或 'be sure to' → 结合语境表示 '必然会出现问题' → 选择表示 '必然' 的形容词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　名词搭配　副词修饰　并列结构　固定搭配 arise with the question　近义词辨析　副词修饰动词　固定搭配 widespread use　固定搭配 be bound to

34. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前主语 'the question' → 结合后文冒号引出的具体问题 → 识别固定搭配 'the question arises' → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前定冠词 'The' → 结合后文 'of computational power and engineering advances' → 识别名词需表示'结合/融合' → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格位于情态动词 'will' 与动词原形 'enable' 之间 → 需要副词修饰 → 结合语境表示'显著地'使能 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格位于逗号后，与前文 'enable lower-cost in-home care' 并列 → 需要动名词形式 → 结合后文 'use of driverless cars' → 识别固定搭配 'widespread use' → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格位于 'But there are' 之后 → 结合后文 'to be problems' → 识别固定搭配 'be bound to' → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前主语 'The question' → 结合后文冒号引出的具体问题 → 识别固定搭配 'the question arises' → 选

择表示 '出现、产生' 的动词
32 空 定位空格前 'The' 和后文 'of computational power' → 结合并列结构 'and engineering advances' → 识别此处需要表示 '结合、融合' 的名词 → 选择表示 '结合' 的词
33 空 定位空格前 'will' 和后文 'enable' → 识别此处需要副词修饰动词 'enable' → 结合语境表示 '显著地、大大地' → 选择表示程度的副词
34 空 定位空格前 'the' 和后文 'use of driverless cars' → 识别此处需要名词与 'use' 构成搭配 → 结合语境表示 '广泛使用' → 选择表示 '广泛' 的形容词名词化形式
35 空 定位空格前 'But there are' 和后文 'to be problems' → 识别固定搭配 'be bound to' 或 'be sure to' → 结合语境表示 '必然会出现问题' → 选择表示 '必然' 的形容词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　名词搭配　副词修饰　并列结构　固定搭配 arise with the question　近义词辨析　副词修饰动词　固定搭配 widespread use　固定搭配 be bound to

35. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前主语 'the question' → 结合后文冒号引出的具体问题 → 识别固定搭配 'the question arises' → 得出答案
27 空 定位空格前定冠词 'The' → 结合后文 'of computational power and engineering advances' → 识别名词需表示'结合/融合' → 得出答案
28 空 定位空格位于情态动词 'will' 与动词原形 'enable' 之间 → 需要副词修饰 → 结合语境表示'显著地'使能 → 得出答案
29 空 定位空格位于逗号后，与前文 'enable lower-cost in-home care' 并列 → 需要动名词形式 → 结合后文 'use of driverless cars' → 识别固定搭配 'widespread use' → 得出答案
30 空 定位空格位于 'But there are' 之后 → 结合后文 'to be problems' → 识别固定搭配 'be bound to' → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前主语 'The question' → 结合后文冒号引出的具体问题 → 识别固定搭配 'the question arises' → 选择表示 '出现、产生' 的动词
32 空 定位空格前 'The' 和后文 'of computational power' → 结合并列结构 'and engineering advances' → 识别此处需要表示 '结合、融合' 的名词 → 选择表示 '结合' 的词
33 空 定位空格前 'will' 和后文 'enable' → 识别此处需要副词修饰动词 'enable' → 结合语境表示 '显著地、大大地' → 选择表示程度的副词
34 空 定位空格前 'the' 和后文 'use of driverless cars' → 识别此处需要名词与 'use' 构成搭配 → 结合语境表示 '广泛使用' → 选择表示 '广泛' 的形容词名词化形式
35 空 定位空格前 'But there are' 和后文 'to be problems' → 识别固定搭配 'be bound to' 或 'be sure to' → 结合语境表示 '必然会出现问题' → 选择表示 '必然' 的形容词

考点：语境选词　固定搭配　名词搭配　副词修饰　并列结构　固定搭配 arise with the question　近义词辨析　副词修饰动词　固定搭配 widespread use　固定搭配 be bound to

36. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'tax imposed on expensive health insurance plans' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F] → 识别该段落核心内容为雇主将资金从健康保险转向工资 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Changes in policy would be approved or rejected as a whole' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] → 识别该段落描述了打包投票（package deal）的策略，使说客难以影响 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'not easy to curb the rising medical costs' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [A] → 识别该段落核心句 'no one has an easy fix for rising medical costs' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'Standardization of forms for automatic processing' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [G] → 识别该段落核心内容为标准化表格用于自动处理以节省费用 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'Republicans and the insurance industry' 和 'opposed to the creation of a public insurance

plan' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [L] → 识别该段落核心内容为共和党和保险业强烈反对公共保险计划 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'redundant tests' 和 'drug interactions' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落[H]中关于电子病历的描述 → 同义替换 'eliminate redundant tests and prevent drug interactions' 为 'reduce unnecessary tests and avoid harmful drug combinations' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'high cost of medical services' 和 'unnecessary tests and treatments' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落[C]中关于医疗支出驱动因素的描述 → 同义替换 'driven up medical expenses' 为 'propelled by' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'compensated for the amount of care rather than its effect' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落[A]中关于医生支付方式的描述 → 推理 'how doctors are paid in a wasteful, abnormal system' 与题干描述的对应关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'drug prices' 和 'negotiation' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落[P]中关于药品价格谈判的描述 → 推理作者态度 'may be lowered' 与分析师怀疑的对比 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'fair competition' 和 'incentive for insurers to charge less' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落[K]中关于保险市场竞争的描述 → 推理 'fair competition' 与 'strong incentive' 的逻辑关系 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　指代衔接

37. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'tax imposed on expensive health insurance plans' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F] → 识别该段落核心内容为雇主将资金从健康保险转向工资 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　指代衔接

38. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'tax imposed on expensive health insurance plans' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F] → 识别该段落核心内容为雇主将资金从健康保险转向工资 → 得出答案

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　指代衔接

39. 【答案】G

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　指代衔接

40. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'tax imposed on expensive health insurance plans' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F] → 识别该段落核心内容为雇主将资金从健康保险转向工资 → 得出答案

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　指代衔接

41. 【答案】H

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　指代衔接

42. 【答案】C

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44. 定位题干关键词 'drug prices' 和 'negotiation' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落[P]中关于药品价格谈判的描述 → 推理作者态度 'may be lowered' 与分析师怀疑的对比 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'fair competition' 和 'incentive for insurers to charge less' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落[K]中关于保险市场竞争的描述 → 推理 'fair competition' 与 'strong incentive' 的逻辑关系 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　指代衔接

43. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'tax imposed on expensive health insurance plans' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F] → 识别该段落核心内容为雇主将资金从健康保险转向工资 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'Changes in policy would be approved or rejected as a whole' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [J] → 识别该段落描述了打包投票（package deal）的策略，使说客难以影响 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'not easy to curb the rising medical costs' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [A] → 识别该段落核心句 'no one has an easy fix for rising medical costs' → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'Standardization of forms for automatic processing' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [G] → 识别该段

落核心内容为标准化表格用于自动处理以节省费用 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'Republicans and the insurance industry' 和 'opposed to the creation of a public insurance plan' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [L] → 识别该段落核心内容为共和党和保险业强烈反对公共保险计划 → 得出答案
41. 定位题干关键词 'redundant tests' 和 'drug interactions' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落[H]中关于电子病历的描述 → 同义替换 'eliminate redundant tests and prevent drug interactions' 为 'reduce unnecessary tests and avoid harmful drug combinations' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'high cost of medical services' 和 'unnecessary tests and treatments' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落[C]中关于医疗支出驱动因素的描述 → 同义替换 'driven up medical expenses' 为 'propelled by' → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　指代衔接

44. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'tax imposed on expensive health insurance plans' → 在语篇中定位到段落 [F] → 识别该段落核心内容为雇主将资金从健康保险转向工资 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　观点态度　指代衔接

45. 【答案】C

定位作者对使用原始污水灌溉的评价 → 识别转折词'but'后的核心论点 → 同义替换'benefits outweigh the hazards' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　转折信号词捕捉　同义改写

46. 【答案】C

定位'主要问题'相关描述 → 识别'risk absorbing disease-causing bacteria'及'consumers who eat the produce raw' → 同义替换为'harmful bacteria' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位Pay Drechsel的观点陈述 → 识别'argues that the social and economic benefits...outweigh the health risks'及'dangers can be addressed' → 推断其态度为支持/有利 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度推断　关键动词识别

48. 【答案】B

定位Pay Drechsel对风险的具体看法 → 识别'Those dangers can be addressed with farmer and consumer education' → 同义替换为'dealt with through education' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】A

定位James Bartram的观点 → 识别其发言'echoes'（呼应）了前文Drechsel关于益处大于风险、可通过教育解决的观点 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　观点指代与衔接

50. 【答案】D

定位首段类比句 → 提取核心信息“heart of the modern house” → 同义替换为“center of a modern home”

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

51. 【答案】B

定位“Georgian-style”及价格信息 → 提取其卖点“nobody else will have it” → 同义替换为“No duplicate is to be found”

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

52. 【答案】D

定位厨房地位变化的总结句 → 提取“tells the story of a century of social change” → 直接对应选项

考点：主旨大意　信息提取

53. 【答案】A

定位“Beecher sisters”及“kitchen” → 提取其理念“enhance the efficiency of a woman's work” → 同义替换为“work more efficiently”

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

54. 【答案】B

综合全文信息 → 对比古今厨房功能与地位 → 推断其核心功能（烹饪）未变，但地位与设计已变 → 选择“核心特征无不同”

考点：推理判断　对比分析

55. 【答案】E-learning is quickly becoming a part of…

围绕在线学习的利弊展开论述，需构建清晰的篇章结构并运用多样句式表达观点。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

56. 【答案】Shenzhen is a newly developed city in…

翻译需处理专有名词、经济术语、复杂句式（如定语从句）和固定搭配，同时保持句式多样性和逻辑连贯。

考点：经济特区 (special economic zone)　试验田 (testing ground)　人均GDP (per-capita GDP)　综合经济实力 (comprehensive economic strength)　创业的理想之地 (an ideal place for entrepreneurship)