# 六级 · 2016年12月大学英语六级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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## 一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56.（词数 150-200 · 106.5 分）

## 二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 4

1. What does Professor Henderson say about his main area of research?

A. It tries to predict the possible trends of global climate change.

B. It studies the impacts of global climate change on people's lives.

C. It links the science of climate change to economic and policy issues.

D. It focuses on the efforts countries can make to deal with global warming.

2. What does Professor Henderson say about climate change?

A. It will take a long time before a consensus is reached on its impact.

B. It would be more costly to deal with its consequences than to avoid it.

C. It is the most pressing issue confronting all countries.

D. It is bound to cause endless disputes among nations.

3. What does Professor Henderson say is a top priority in combating climate change?

A. The transition to low-carbon energy systems.

B. The cooperation among world major powers.

C. The signing of a global agreement.

D. The raising of people's awareness.

4. What does Professor Henderson advise us to do to better deal with climate change?

A. Carry out more research on it.

B. Cut down energy consumption.

C. Plan well in advance.

D. Adopt new technology.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. When luck plays a role.

B. What determines success.

C. Whether practice makes perfect.

D. How important natural talent is.

6. What is the woman's view of luck?

A. It knocks at your door only once in a while.

B. It is something that no one can possibly create.

C. It comes naturally out of one's self-confidence.

D. It means being good at seizing opportunities.

7. What is the chief point the TED Talks video makes?

A. Luck rarely contributes to a person's success.

B. One must have natural talent to be successful.

C. One should always be ready to seize opportunities.

D. Practice is essential to becoming good at something.

8. What does the woman think is the funny thing in the TED Talks video?

A. Putting time and effort into fun things is profitable.

B. People who love what they do care little about money.

C. Being passionate about work can make one wealthy.

D. People in need of money work hard automatically. 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 12

9. What does Devils Tower look like?

A. The stump of a giant tree.
B. A huge piece of rock.
C. The peak of a mountain.
D. A tall chimney.

10. What caused the volcano's outer layers to wear away?

A. Human activity.
B. Wind and water.
C. Chemical processes.
D. Fire and fury.

11. What does an Indian legend say about Devils Tower?

A. It is a historical monument.
B. It was built in ancient times.
C. It is Indians' sacred place for worship.
D. It was created by supernatural powers.

12. How did the Rock God help the seven girls in the Indian legend?

A. By sheltering them in a cave.
B. By killing the attacking bears.
C. By lifting them well above the ground.
D. By taking them to the top of a mountain.

Questions 13 to 15

13. What does the speaker say about drivers who stop at gas stations?

A. They will buy something from the convenience stores.
B. They will take advantage of the time to rest a while.
C. They will have their vehicles washed or serviced.
D. They will pick up some souvenirs or gift items.

14. What does the speaker say about extravagances?

A. They can bring only temporary pleasures.
B. They are meant for the extremely wealthy.
C. They should be done away with altogether.
D. They may eventually drive one to bankruptcy.

15. What does the speaker want to show by the example of the Chicago woman?

A. A good way to socialize is to have daily lunch with one's colleagues.
B. Retirement savings should come first in one's family budgeting.
C. A vacation will be affordable if one saves 20 dollars a week.
D. Small daily savings can make a big difference in one's life. 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 does the speaker say about negative emotions?

A. They should be done away with.
B. They are necessary in our lives.
C. They enrich our experience.
D. They are harmful to health.

17. What happens to people whose negative emotions are out of balance?

A. They feel stressed out even without any challenges in life.
B. They feel too overwhelmed to deal with life's problems.
C. They are anxious to free themselves from life's troubles.
D. They are exhausted even without doing any heavy work.

18. How do positive emotions affect us?

A. They expand our mind.
B. They prolong our lives.
C. They narrow our focus.
D. They lessen our burdens.

Questions 19 to 22

19. What does the speaker say about the skirt she is wearing now?

A. It is not easily breakable.
B. It came from a 3D printer.
C. It represents the latest style.
D. It was made by a fashion designer.

20. When did the speaker start experimenting with 3D printing?

A. When she had just graduated from her college.
B. When she attended a conference in New York.
C. When she was studying at a fashion design school.
D. When she attended a fashion show nine months ago.

21. What was the problem with the material the speaker worked on at a New York fashion house?

A. It was difficult to print.
B. It was hard to come by.
C. It was hard and breakable.
D. It was extremely expensive.

22. What does the speaker say about Filaflex?

A. It is the latest model of a 3D printer.
B. It is a plastic widely used in 3D printing.
C. It gives fashion designers room for imagination.
D. It marks a breakthrough in printing material.

Questions 23 to 25

23. What does the speaker say about the problems facing small and medium sized enterprises?

A. They arise from the advances in technology.
B. They have not been examined in detail so far.
C. They are easy to solve with modern technology.
D. They can't be solved without government support.

24. What does the speaker say about the technology industry?

A. It is attractive to entrepreneurs.
B. It demands huge investment.
C. It focuses on new products.
D. It is intensely competitive.

25. What is a practical solution to the problems of small and medium-sized businesses?

A. Cooperation with big companies.
B. Recruiting more qualified staff.
C. In-service training of IT personnel.
D. Sharing of costs with each other.

## 三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. arena | B. contextual | C. convincing |
| D. devoted | E. digits | F. hasten |
| G. hypotheses | H. impairing | I. incorporate |
| J. indefinite | K. indulge | L. inertia |
| M. pride | N. reaping | O. warrant |

It is important that scientists be seen as normal people asking and answering important questions. Good, sound science depends on ___26___ , experiments and reasoned methodologies. It requires a willingness to ask new questions and try new approaches. It requires one to take risks and experience failures. But good science also requires ___27___ understanding, clear explanation and concise presentation. Our country needs more scientists who are willing to step out in the public ___28___ and offer their opinions on important matters. We need more scientists who can explain what they are doing in language that is ___29___ and understandable to the public. Those of us who are not scientists should also be prepared to support public engagement by scientists, and to ___30___ scientific knowledge into our public communications. Too many people in this country, including some among our elected leadership, still do not understand how science works or why robust, long-range investments in research vitally matter. In the 1960s, the United States ___31___ nearly 17% of discretionary spending to research and development, ___32___ decades of economic growth. By 2008, the figure had fallen into the single ___33___ . This occurs at a time when other nations have made significant gains in their own research capabilities. At the University of California (UC), we ___34___ ourselves not only on the quality of our research, but also on its contribution to improving our world. To ___35___ the development of science from the lab bench to the market place, UC is investing our own money in our own good ideas.

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. Consumers are often hesitant to try smart-home devices because they are worried about compatibility problems. _____

37. This year's electronics show featured the presence of many officials from the federal government. _____

38. The market demand for electronic devices is now either declining or not growing as fast as before. _____

39. One analyst suggests it is necessary to accept both the positive and negative aspects of innovative products. _____

40. The Consumer Electronics Show in recent years has begun to focus more on the practical value than the showiness of electronic devices. _____

41. Fewer innovative products were found at this year's electronic products show. _____

42. Consumers are becoming more worried about giving personal information to tech companies to get customized products and services. _____

43. The Consumer Technology Association is the sponsor of the annual Consumer Electronics Show. _____

44. Many consumers wonder about the necessity of having their fitness monitored. _____

45. The electronic industry is maturing even though no wonder products hit the market. _____

## 五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 随着生活水平的提高,度假在中国人生活中的作用越来越重要。过去,中国人的时间主要花在谋生上,很少有机会外出旅行。然而,近年来中国旅游业发展迅速。经济的繁荣和富裕中产阶级的出现,引发了一个前所未有的旅游热潮。中国人不仅在国内旅游,出国旅游也越来越普遍。2016年国庆节假日期间,旅游消费总计超过4000亿元。据世界贸易组织估计,2020年中国将成为世界上最大的旅游国,在未来几年里将成为出境旅游支出增长最快的国家。

## 六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

The Paris climate agreement finalised in December last year heralded a new era for climate action. For the first time, the world's nations agreed to keep global warming well below 2°C. This is vital for climate-vulnerable nations. Fewer than 4% of countries are responsible for more than half of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. In a study published in Nature Scientific Reports, we reveal just how deep this injustice runs. Developed nations such as Australia, the United States, Canada, and European countries are essentially climate "free-riders": causing the majority of the problems through high greenhouse gas emissions, while incurring few of the costs such as climate change's impact on food and water. In other words, a few countries are benefiting enormously from the consumption of fossil fuels, while at the same time contributing disproportionately to the global burden of climate change. On the flip side, there are many "forced riders", who are suffering from the climate change impacts despite having scarcely contributed to the problem. Many of the world's most climate vulnerable countries, the majority of which are African or small island states, produce a very small quantity of emissions. This is much like a non- smoker getting cancer from second-hand smoke, while the heavy smoker is fortunate enough to smoke in good health. The Paris agreement has been widely hailed as a positive step forward in addressing climate change for all, although the details on addressing "climate justice" can be best described as sketchy. The goal of keeping global temperature rise "well below" 2°C is commendable but the emissions-reduction pledges submitted by countries leading up to the Paris talks are very unlikely to deliver on this. More than $100 billion in funding has been put on the table for supporting developing nations to reduce emissions. However, the agreement specifies that there is no formal distinction between developed and developing nations in their responsibility to cut emissions, effectively ignoring historical emissions. There is also very little detail on who will provide the funds or, importantly, who is responsible for their provision. Securing these funds, and establishing who is responsible for raising them will also be vital for the future of climate- vulnerable countries. The most climate-vulnerable countries in the world have contributed very little to creating the global disease from which they now suffer the most. There must urgently be a meaningful mobilisation of the policies outlined in the agreement if we are to achieve national emissions reductions while helping the most vulnerable countries adapt to climate change. And it is clearly up to the current generation of leaders from high-emitting nations to decide whether they want to be remembered as climate change tyrants or pioneers.

46. The author is critical of the Paris climate agreement because_____.

A. it is unfair to those climate-vulnerable nations

B. it aims to keep temperature rise below 2°C only

C. it is beneficial to only fewer than 4% of countries

D. it burdens developed countries with the sole responsibility

47. Why does the author call some developed countries climate "free-riders"?

A. They needn't worry about the food and water they consume.

B. They are better able to cope with the global climate change.

C. They hardly pay anything for the problems they have caused.

D. They are free from the greenhouse effects affecting "forced riders".

48. Why does the author compare the "forced riders" to second-hand smokers?

A. They have little responsibility for public health problems.

B. They are vulnerable to unhealthy environmental conditions.

C. They have to bear consequences they are not responsible for.

D. They are unaware of the potential risks they are confronting.

49. What does the author say about the $100 billion funding?

A. It will motivate all nations to reduce carbon emissions.

B. There is no final agreement on where it will come from.

C. There is no clarification of how the money will be spent.

D. It will effectively reduce greenhouse emissions worldwide.

50. What urgent action must be taken to realise the Paris climate agreement?

A. Encouraging high-emitting nations to take the initiative.

B. Calling on all the nations concerned to make joint efforts.

C. Pushing the current world leaders to come to a consensus.

D. Putting in effect the policies in the agreement at once.

## 七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Teenagers at risk of depression, anxiety and suicide often wear their troubles like a neon( ) sign. Their risky behaviors—drinking too much alcohol, using illegal drugs, smoking cigarettes and skipping school—can alert parents and teachers that serious problems are brewing. But a new study finds that there's another group of adolescents who are in nearly as much danger of experiencing the same psychiatric symptoms: teens who use tons of media, don't get enough sleep and have a sedentary lifestyle. Of course, that may sound like a description of every teenager on the planet. But the study warns that it is teenagers who engage in all three of these practices in the extreme who are truly in jeopardy. Because their behaviors are not usually seen as a red flag, these young people have been dubbed the "invisible risk" group by the study's authors. "In some ways they're at greater risk of falling through the cracks," says researcher Vladimir Carli. "While most parents, teachers and clinicians would react to an adolescent using drugs or getting drunk, they may easily overlook teenagers who are engaging in inconspicuous behaviors." The study's authors surveyed 12,395 students and analyzed nine risk behaviors, including excessive alcohol use, illegal drug use, heavy smoking, high media use and truancy . Their aim was to determine the relationship between these risk behaviors and mental health issues in teenagers. About 58% of the students demonstrated none or few of the risk behaviors. Some 13% scored high on all nine of the risk behaviors. And 29%, the "invisible risk" group, scored high on three in particular: They spent five hours a day or more on electronic devices. They slept six hours a night or less. And they neglected "other healthy activities." The group that scored high on all nine of the risk behaviors was most likely to show symptoms of depression; in all, nearly 15% of this group reported being depressed, compared with just 4% of the low-risk group. But the invisible group wasn't far behind the high-risk set, with more than 13% of them exhibiting depression. The findings caught Carli off guard. "We were very surprised," he says. "The high-risk group and low-risk group are obvious. But this third group was not only unexpected, it was so distinct and so large—nearly one third of our sample—that it became a key finding of the study." Carli says that one of the most significant things about his study is that it provides new early-warning signs for parents, teachers and mental health-care providers. And early identification, support and treatment for mental health issues, he says, are the best ways to keep them from turning into full-blown disorders.

51. What does the author mean by saying "Teenagers at risk of depression, anxiety and suicide often wear their troubles like a neon sign" (Lines 1–2, Para. 1)?

A. Mental problems can now be found in large numbers of teenagers.

B. Teenagers' mental problems are getting more and more attention.

C. Teenagers' mental problems are often too conspicuous not to be observed.

D. Depression and anxiety are the most common symptoms of mental problems.

52. What is the finding of the new study?

A. Teenagers' lifestyles have changed greatly in recent years.

B. Many teenagers resort to drugs or alcohol for mental relief.

C. Teenagers experiencing psychological problems tend to use a lot of media.

D. Many hitherto unobserved youngsters may have psychological problems.

53. Why do the researchers refer to teens who use tons of media, don't get enough sleep and have a sedentary lifestyle as the "invisible risk" group?

A. Their behaviors can be an invisible threat to society.

B. Their behaviors do not constitute a warning signal.

C. Their behaviors do not tend towards mental problems.

D. Their behaviors can be found in almost all teenagers on earth.

54. What does the new study find about the invisible group?

A. They are almost as liable to depression as the high-risk group.

B. They suffer from depression without showing any symptoms.

C. They do not often demonstrate risky behaviors as their peers.

D. They do not attract the media attention the high-risk group does.

55. What is the significance of Vladimir Carli's study?

A. It offers a new treatment for psychological problems among teenagers.

B. It provides new early-warning signals for identifying teens in trouble.

C. It may have found an ideal way to handle teenagers with behavioral problems.

D. It sheds new light on how unhealthy behaviors trigger mental health problems.

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

56. Invention has long been a driving force behind human civilization. In my view, we should fully recognize its
significance and take concrete steps to encourage more of it.
To begin with, invention is of great importance. It pushes social progress by turning bold ideas into practical
technologies that reshape how we live and work. The smartphone, for example, has transformed communication, education and business within a single generation. Moreover, a nation rich in inventions
enjoys stronger competitiveness and a firmer place in the global economy.
Given these benefits, effective measures should be taken. First, the government ought to increase funding for
scientific research so that inventors have the resources they need. In addition, a sound system to protect
intellectual property is essential, for it assures creators that their efforts will be rewarded. Finally, schools
should foster curiosity and creativity from an early age.
In conclusion, invention deserves our attention, and only through steady support and a genuinely innovative
atmosphere can we keep the flow of new ideas alive.

57. With the improvement of living standards, vacationing plays an increasingly important role in Chinese people's life. In the past, Chinese people spent most of their time making a living and had few
chances to travel. However, China's tourism has developed rapidly in recent years. Economic prosperity
and the emergence of an affluent middle class have given rise to an unprecedented tourism boom. Chinese people not only travel within China, but traveling abroad is also becoming increasingly common.
During the National Day holiday in 2016, tourism spending totaled more than 400 billion yuan. According to estimates by the World Trade Organization, China will become the world's largest tourism
country by 2020, and in the coming years it will become the country with the fastest-growing outbound
tourism spending.

# 逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词'main area of research' → 听取教授首段回答中关于研究中心功能的描述 → 匹配'links the science of climate change to issues around economics and policy' → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位　同义改写

2. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'climate change' → 听取教授关于经济学视角的论述 → 捕捉'it's probably cheaper to avoid climate change... than it is to deal with the likely consequences' → 推理得出避免风险比处理后果更便宜，即处理后果更昂贵 → 匹配选项B

考点：推理判断　细节定位

3. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词'top priority' → 听取教授关于应对措施的论述 → 捕捉'a huge transition to low-carbon energy systems. And the transition is a tremendous priority' → 直接匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　原词复现

4. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词'advise us to do' → 听取教授关于未来行动的建议 → 捕捉'we also need to plan ahead so that we are in a position to deal with the likely levels of climate change' → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位　同义改写

5. 【答案】B

听取对话开头女士引入话题'success and what leads to success' → 听取双方围绕运气、天赋、练习、热情等因素对成功影响的讨论 → 归纳对话核心是探讨成功的决定因素 → 匹配选项B

考点：主旨大意　话题归纳

6. 【答案】D

定位女士对运气的观点 → 识别其将运气等同于抓住机会 → 匹配选项D的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】D

定位男士转述的视频核心观点 → 识别其强调练习而非天赋 → 匹配选项D的同义改写

考点：主旨概括　细节支撑

8. 【答案】C

定位女士提到的有趣之处 → 识别其描述热爱工作与金钱自动到来的关系 → 匹配选项C的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】A

定位描述魔鬼塔外观的句子 → 识别其被比作巨大树桩 → 匹配选项A的同义改写

考点：细节定位　比喻理解

10. 【答案】B
定位火山外层被侵蚀的原因 → 识别其由风和水塑造 → 匹配选项B
考点：细节定位　因果关系

11. 【答案】D
定位关键词 'Indian legend' → 识别同义替换 'supernatural powers' 与 'created by' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】C
定位关键词 'Rock God' 与 'help' → 识别具体动作 'caused the rock to grow and to lift the girls' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　动作捕捉

13. 【答案】A
定位关键词 'gas stations' 与 'drivers' → 识别同义替换 'fill up the tank without buying' 与 'buy something from the convenience stores' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】A
定位关键词 'extravagances' → 识别同义替换 'pleasure' 与 'temporary' → 推理得出答案
考点：推理判断　同义替换

15. 【答案】D
定位例子 'Chicago woman' → 识别其行为（省钱）与结果（用于更有意义的储蓄）→ 归纳主旨得出答案
考点：主旨归纳　例证推理

16. 【答案】B
定位到‘Negative emotions warn us of threats or challenges that we may need to deal with’及‘it doesn't mean those emotions are bad or we shouldn't have them’ → 推断负面情绪具有警示和应对挑战的功能，是生活的一部分 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　功能推断

17. 【答案】B
定位到‘When negative emotions are out of balance, problems might seem too big to handle’ → 同义替换为‘feel too overwhelmed to deal with life's problems’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】A
定位到‘positive emotions affect our brains in ways that increase our awareness, attention and memory. They help us take in more information, hold several ideas in mind at once, and understand how different ideas relate to each other’ → 推断为‘expand our mind’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　功能推断

19. 【答案】B
定位到‘I quickly designed a skirt on my computer, and I loaded the file on the printer. It just printed the pieces overnight... this is actually the skirt that I'm wearing right now’ → 同义替换为‘It came from a 3D printer’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】C

定位到‘For my senior collection at fashion design school, I decided to try and 3D print an entire fashion collection from my home’ → 同义替换为‘When she was studying at a fashion design school’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位 同义替换

21. 【答案】C

定位到描述纽约时装屋实习经历的段落 → 识别描述材料特性的形容词（hard, breakable） → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位 同义替换

22. 【答案】D

定位到介绍Filaflex的段落 → 识别其特性描述（strong, flexible）及带来的突破（able to print the first garment） → 推断其作为新材料的突破性意义

考点：细节定位 推理判断

23. 【答案】A

定位到讲座开篇介绍主题的句子 → 识别问题根源（arise at least in part from having to adapt to rapid advances in technology） → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位 同义替换

24. 【答案】D

定位到描述技术产业特点的句子 → 直接捕捉关键描述（intensely competitive） → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位 直接匹配

25. 【答案】D

定位到提出解决方案的段落 → 识别具体建议（small groups of companies... could share the cost） → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位 同义替换

26. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'depends on ___, experiments and reasoned methodologies' → 识别并列项为科学研究的核心要素 → 结合语境选择表示‘观察’或‘数据’的名词

27 空 定位空格后的并列结构 '___ understanding, clear explanation and concise presentation' → 识别并列项为科学传播的要求 → 结合语境选择表示‘深刻’或‘深入’的形容词

28 空 定位空格前的动词短语 'step out in the public ___' → 识别固定搭配 'in the public eye/spotlight' → 结合语境选择表示‘视野’或‘关注’的名词

29 空 定位空格后的并列结构 'language that is ___ and understandable to the public' → 识别并列项为语言的要求 → 结合语境选择表示‘简单’或‘易懂’的形容词

30 空 定位空格前的动词不定式 'to ___ scientific knowledge into our public communications' → 识别固定搭配 'integrate/incorporate ... into' → 结合语境选择表示‘融入’或‘整合’的动词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（美国将17%的可自由支配支出用于研发） → 匹配动词搭配（take on 意为承担，不符合语境；此处应为‘分配’或‘投入’） → 结合选项词义（D: allocated 分配） → 得出答案

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考点：并列结构　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 allocate...to　非谓语动词作状语　逻辑关系判断　固定表达 single digits　熟词僻义　固定搭配 pride oneself on　固定搭配 facilitate the development of

27. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'depends on ___, experiments and reasoned methodologies' → 识别并列项为科学研究的核心要素 → 结合语境选择表示‘观察’或‘数据’的名词
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28. 【答案】A

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29. 【答案】C
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30. 【答案】I
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32. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'depends on ___, experiments and reasoned methodologies' → 识别并列项为科学研究的核心要素 → 结合语境选择表示‘观察’或‘数据’的名词
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33. 【答案】E

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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（美国将17%的可自由支配支出用于研发）→ 匹配动词搭配（take on 意为承担，不符合语境；此处应为‘分配’或‘投入’）→ 结合选项词义（D: allocated 分配）→ 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（前半句为完整主谓宾，空格处为非谓语动词作结果状语）→ 判断逻辑关系（‘分配支出’是‘带来数十年经济增长’的原因）→ 选择表示结果的现在分词（N: generating）→ 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（到2008年，该数字已降至个位_____）→ 识别固定表达（single digits 个位数）→ 结合选项词义（E: digits 数字）→ 得出答案
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（在加州大学，我们不仅以研究质量_____自己，也以其对改善世界的贡献_____自己）→ 识别固定搭配（pride oneself on 以……为傲）→ 结合选项词义（M: pride）→ 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（为了_____科学从实验室到市场的发展）→ 识别固定搭配（facilitate the development of 促进……的发展）→ 结合选项词义（F: facilitate）→ 得出答案

考点：并列结构　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 allocate...to　非谓语动词作状语　逻辑关系判断　固定表达 single digits　熟词僻义　固定搭配 pride oneself on　固定搭配 facilitate the development of

34. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'depends on ___, experiments and reasoned methodologies' → 识别并列项为科学研究的核心要素 → 结合语境选择表示‘观察’或‘数据’的名词
27 空 定位空格后的并列结构 '___ understanding, clear explanation and concise presentation' → 识别并列项为科学传播的要求 → 结合语境选择表示‘深刻’或‘深入’的形容词
28 空 定位空格前的动词短语 'step out in the public ___' → 识别固定搭配 'in the public eye/spotlight' → 结合语境选择表示‘视野’或‘关注’的名词
29 空 定位空格后的并列结构 'language that is ___ and understandable to the public' → 识别并列项为语言的要求 → 结合语境选择表示‘简单’或‘易懂’的形容词
30 空 定位空格前的动词不定式 'to ___ scientific knowledge into our public communications' → 识别固定搭配

'integrate/incorporate ... into' → 结合语境选择表示‘融入’或‘整合’的动词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（美国将17%的可自由支配支出用于研发）→ 匹配动词搭配（take on 意为承担，不符合语境；此处应为‘分配’或‘投入’）→ 结合选项词义（D: allocated 分配）→ 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（前半句为完整主谓宾，空格处为非谓语动词作结果状语）→ 判断逻辑关系（‘分配支出’是‘带来数十年经济增长’的原因）→ 选择表示结果的现在分词（N: generating）→ 得出答案
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35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（为了_____科学从实验室到市场的发展）→ 识别固定搭配（facilitate the development of 促进……的发展）→ 结合选项词义（F: facilitate）→ 得出答案

考点：并列结构　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 allocate...to　非谓语动词作状语　逻辑关系判断　固定表达 single digits　熟词僻义　固定搭配 pride oneself on　固定搭配 facilitate the development of

35. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前后的并列结构 'depends on ___, experiments and reasoned methodologies' → 识别并列项为科学研究的核心要素 → 结合语境选择表示‘观察’或‘数据’的名词
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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（美国将17%的可自由支配支出用于研发）→ 匹配动词搭配（take on 意为承担，不符合语境；此处应为‘分配’或‘投入’）→ 结合选项词义（D: allocated 分配）→ 得出答案
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子结构（前半句为完整主谓宾，空格处为非谓语动词作结果状语）→ 判断逻辑关系（‘分配支出’是‘带来数十年经济增长’的原因）→ 选择表示结果的现在分词（N: generating）→ 得出答案
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考点：并列结构　语境选词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配 allocate...to　非谓语动词作状语　逻辑关系判断　固定表达 single digits　熟词僻义　固定搭配 pride oneself on　固定搭配 facilitate the development of

36. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'compatibility problems' → 在段落[D]中找到 'need to work effectively with other devices' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'officials from the federal government' → 扫描全文未发现任何相关表述 → 判断该信息在语篇中完全未提及 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'market demand' 'declining or not growing as fast' → 在段落[B]中找到 'slower growth curves—or shrinking markets' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'analyst' 'accept both positive and negative' → 在段落[C]中找到分析师Gary Shapiro的观点

'doesn't necessarily mean that innovation has stopped. It has just grown up a little' → 推断其态度是接受创新的两面性 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'focus more on practical value than showiness' → 综合全文，从段落[A]的'创新停滞'感到段落[C]的'创新更成熟'，再到段落[D]的'需要实际协作' → 推断出展会焦点从炫技转向实用 → 得出答案
41. 定位段落A → 识别'innovation lull'与'fewer innovative products'的同义替换 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落H → 识别'worried about giving personal information'与'privacy concerns'的同义替换 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落C → 识别'Consumer Technology Association'与'sponsor'的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落I → 识别'wonder about the necessity'与'question the need'的同义替换 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落C → 识别'maturing'与'growing up'的同义替换，'no wonder products'与'not any one-hit wonder'的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　未提及项判断　观点态度推断　篇章结构推断　逻辑推理

37. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'compatibility problems' → 在段落[D]中找到 'need to work effectively with other devices' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'officials from the federal government' → 扫描全文未发现任何相关表述 → 判断该信息在语篇中完全未提及 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'market demand' 'declining or not growing as fast' → 在段落[B]中找到 'slower growth curves—or shrinking markets' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'analyst' 'accept both positive and negative' → 在段落[C]中找到分析师Gary Shapiro的观点 'doesn't necessarily mean that innovation has stopped. It has just grown up a little' → 推断其态度是接受创新的两面性 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'focus more on practical value than showiness' → 综合全文，从段落[A]的'创新停滞'感到段落[C]的'创新更成熟'，再到段落[D]的'需要实际协作' → 推断出展会焦点从炫技转向实用 → 得出答案
41. 定位段落A → 识别'innovation lull'与'fewer innovative products'的同义替换 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落H → 识别'worried about giving personal information'与'privacy concerns'的同义替换 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落C → 识别'Consumer Technology Association'与'sponsor'的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落I → 识别'wonder about the necessity'与'question the need'的同义替换 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落C → 识别'maturing'与'growing up'的同义替换，'no wonder products'与'not any one-hit wonder'的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　未提及项判断　观点态度推断　篇章结构推断　逻辑推理

38. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'compatibility problems' → 在段落[D]中找到 'need to work effectively with other devices' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'officials from the federal government' → 扫描全文未发现任何相关表述 → 判断该信息在语篇中完全未提及 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'market demand' 'declining or not growing as fast' → 在段落[B]中找到 'slower growth curves—or shrinking markets' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'analyst' 'accept both positive and negative' → 在段落[C]中找到分析师Gary Shapiro的观点 'doesn't necessarily mean that innovation has stopped. It has just grown up a little' → 推断其态度是接受创新的两面性 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'focus more on practical value than showiness' → 综合全文，从段落[A]的'创新停滞'感到段落

[C]的'创新更成熟'，再到段落[D]的'需要实际协作' → 推断出展会焦点从炫技转向实用 → 得出答案
41. 定位段落A → 识别'innovation lull'与'fewer innovative products'的同义替换 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落H → 识别'worried about giving personal information'与'privacy concerns'的同义替换 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落C → 识别'Consumer Technology Association'与'sponsor'的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落I → 识别'wonder about the necessity'与'question the need'的同义替换 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落C → 识别'maturing'与'growing up'的同义替换，'no wonder products'与'not any one-hit wonder'的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　未提及项判断　观点态度推断　篇章结构推断　逻辑推理

39. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'compatibility problems' → 在段落[D]中找到 'need to work effectively with other devices' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'officials from the federal government' → 扫描全文未发现任何相关表述 → 判断该信息在语篇中完全未提及 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'market demand' 'declining or not growing as fast' → 在段落[B]中找到 'slower growth curves—or shrinking markets' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'analyst' 'accept both positive and negative' → 在段落[C]中找到分析师Gary Shapiro的观点 'doesn't necessarily mean that innovation has stopped. It has just grown up a little' → 推断其态度是接受创新的两面性 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'focus more on practical value than showiness' → 综合全文，从段落[A]的'创新停滞'感到段落[C]的'创新更成熟'，再到段落[D]的'需要实际协作' → 推断出展会焦点从炫技转向实用 → 得出答案
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45. 定位段落C → 识别'maturing'与'growing up'的同义替换，'no wonder products'与'not any one-hit wonder'的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　未提及项判断　观点态度推断　篇章结构推断　逻辑推理

40. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'compatibility problems' → 在段落[D]中找到 'need to work effectively with other devices' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'officials from the federal government' → 扫描全文未发现任何相关表述 → 判断该信息在语篇中完全未提及 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'market demand' 'declining or not growing as fast' → 在段落[B]中找到 'slower growth curves—or shrinking markets' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　未提及项判断　观点态度推断　篇章结构推断　逻辑推理

41. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'compatibility problems' → 在段落[D]中找到 'need to work effectively with other devices' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'officials from the federal government' → 扫描全文未发现任何相关表述 → 判断该信息在语篇中完全未提及 → 得出答案
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44. 定位段落I → 识别'wonder about the necessity'与'question the need'的同义替换 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落C → 识别'maturing'与'growing up'的同义替换，'no wonder products'与'not any one-hit wonder'的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　未提及项判断　观点态度推断　篇章结构推断　逻辑推理

42. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'compatibility problems' → 在段落[D]中找到 'need to work effectively with other devices' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'officials from the federal government' → 扫描全文未发现任何相关表述 → 判断该信息在语篇中完全未提及 → 得出答案
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42. 定位段落H → 识别'worried about giving personal information'与'privacy concerns'的同义替换 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落C → 识别'Consumer Technology Association'与'sponsor'的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落I → 识别'wonder about the necessity'与'question the need'的同义替换 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落C → 识别'maturing'与'growing up'的同义替换，'no wonder products'与'not any one-hit wonder'的

同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　未提及项判断　观点态度推断　篇章结构推断　逻辑推理

43. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'compatibility problems' → 在段落[D]中找到 'need to work effectively with other devices' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'officials from the federal government' → 扫描全文未发现任何相关表述 → 判断该信息在语篇中完全未提及 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 'market demand' 'declining or not growing as fast' → 在段落[B]中找到 'slower growth curves—or shrinking markets' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 'analyst' 'accept both positive and negative' → 在段落[C]中找到分析师Gary Shapiro的观点 'doesn't necessarily mean that innovation has stopped. It has just grown up a little' → 推断其态度是接受创新的两面性 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 'focus more on practical value than showiness' → 综合全文，从段落[A]的'创新停滞'感到段落[C]的'创新更成熟'，再到段落[D]的'需要实际协作' → 推断出展会焦点从炫技转向实用 → 得出答案
41. 定位段落A → 识别'innovation lull'与'fewer innovative products'的同义替换 → 得出答案
42. 定位段落H → 识别'worried about giving personal information'与'privacy concerns'的同义替换 → 得出答案
43. 定位段落C → 识别'Consumer Technology Association'与'sponsor'的逻辑关系 → 得出答案
44. 定位段落I → 识别'wonder about the necessity'与'question the need'的同义替换 → 得出答案
45. 定位段落C → 识别'maturing'与'growing up'的同义替换，'no wonder products'与'not any one-hit wonder'的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　未提及项判断　观点态度推断　篇章结构推断　逻辑推理

44. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'compatibility problems' → 在段落[D]中找到 'need to work effectively with other devices' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 'officials from the federal government' → 扫描全文未发现任何相关表述 → 判断该信息在语篇中完全未提及 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　未提及项判断　观点态度推断　篇章结构推断　逻辑推理

45. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'compatibility problems' → 在段落[D]中找到 'need to work effectively with other devices' 的同义替换 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干关键词 'officials from the federal government' → 扫描全文未发现任何相关表述 → 判断该信息在语篇中完全未提及 → 得出答案

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　未提及项判断　观点态度推断　篇章结构推断　逻辑推理

46. 【答案】A

定位作者对巴黎协定的批评 → 识别核心论点（不公正） → 匹配选项A的同义改写

考点：观点态度　细节定位

47. 【答案】C

定位“free-riders”所在句 → 理解其后解释性内容（造成问题但承担很少成本） → 匹配选项C的同义改写

考点：词义猜测　细节定位

48. 【答案】C

定位“forced riders”与“second-hand smokers”的类比句 → 提取类比核心（无辜受害） → 匹配选项C的同义改写

考点：推理判断　细节定位

49. 【答案】B

定位“$100 billion in funding”相关段落 → 捕捉转折词“However”后的关键信息（资金来源和责任方不明确） → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　转折信号词捕捉

50. 【答案】D

定位作者对协定实施的批评（承诺难以实现、资金细节缺失） → 推断作者隐含的紧迫行动要求（立即执行） → 匹配选项D

考点：推理判断　言外之意推断

51. 【答案】C

定位比喻句 → 结合后文对“neon sign”行为的列举（饮酒、吸毒等）及“alert parents and teachers”的解释 → 推断比喻意为问题显而易见

考点：比喻修辞理解　语境推断词义

52. 【答案】D

定位研究核心发现段落（But a new study finds...） → 提取“另一组青少年”及其特征（过度使用媒体、睡眠不足、久坐）与风险（经历相同精神症状） → 概括为“未被观察到的群体可能有心理问题”

考点：主旨概括　细节定位与同义替换

53. 【答案】B

定位“invisible risk group”定义句 → 提取原因“their behaviors are not usually seen as a red flag” → 同义替换为“do not constitute a warning signal”

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】A

定位研究结果对比段落（But the invisible group wasn't far behind...） → 提取数据“more than 13%... exhibiting depression”与高风险组“nearly 15%”对比 → 得出“几乎同样容易抑郁”

考点：细节定位　数据对比

55. 【答案】B

综合全文研究目的（determine relationship）与核心发现（识别出“不可见风险群体”） → 推断研究意义在于提供了新的早期识别信号

考点：主旨概括　推理判断

56. 【答案】Invention has long been a driving force…

考生需围绕'发明'主题，构建包含重要性与鼓励措施两个核心段落的短文，并运用多样句式与恰当搭配进行论述。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　动词搭配 take on

57. 【答案】With the improvement of living standards,…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文句子，运用定语从句、非谓语结构及固定搭配进行准确、连贯的翻译。

考点：随着生活水平的提高　引发了一个前所未有的旅游热潮　出国旅游也越来越普遍　据世界贸易组织估计