六级 · 2016年12月大学英语六级真题（第2套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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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 did the woman think of the French?

A. They were all good at cooking.

B. They were particular about food.

C. They were proud of their cuisine.

D. They were fond of bacon and eggs.

2. Who did the man travel with on his first trip to Switzerland?

A. His parents.
B. His friends.
C. His schoolmates.
D. His parents' friends.

3. What does the man say about the breakfast at the little French café?

A. No tea was served with the meal.
B. It was the real English breakfast.
C. No one of the group ate it.
D. It was a little overcooked.

4. What did the man think of his holiday in France?

A. It was full of excitement.
B. It was really extraordinary.
C. It was a risky experience.
D. It was rather disappointing.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. The woman's relationship with other shops.
B. The business success of the woman's shop.
C. The key to running a shop at a low cost.
D. The woman's earnings over the years.

6. What does the woman say her shop tries to do?

A. Improve its customer service.
B. Expand its business scale.
C. Keep down its expenses.
D. Upgrade the goods it sells.

7. What do we learn about the goods sold at the woman's shop?

A. They are sold at lower prices than in other shops.
B. They are very popular with the local residents.
C. They are delivered free of charge.
D. They are in great demand.

8. Why doesn't the woman want to make known their earnings anymore?

A. To follow the custom of the local shopkeepers.
B. To attract more customers in the neighborhood.
C. To avoid being put out of business in competition.
D. To maintain friendly relationships with other shops. 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 have Canadian scientists found about some seabirds?

A. They can be used to deliver messages in times of emergency.

B. They deliver pollutants from the ocean to their nesting sites.

C. They carry plant seeds and spread them to faraway places.

D. They are on the verge of extinction because of pollution.

10. What does the speaker say about the seabirds called fulmars?

A. They migrate to the Arctic Circle during the summer.

B. They originate from Devon Island in the Arctic area.

C. They travel as far as 400 kilometers in search of food.

D. They have the ability to survive in extreme weathers.

11. What did scientists previously notice about pollutants in the Arctic?

A. They were carried by the wind.

B. They had become more poisonous.

C. They were less than on the continent.

D. They poisoned some of the fulmars.

12. What does the speaker warn about at the end of the talk?

A. The threats humans pose to Arctic seabirds.

B. The diminishing colonies for Arctic seabirds.

C. The harm Arctic seabirds may cause to humans.

D. The effects of the changing climate on Arctic seabirds.

Questions 13 to 15

13. What does the speaker say about the risk of dying for American centenarians in recent years?

A. It has decreased.

B. It has been exaggerated.

C. It has become better understood.

D. It has remained basically the same.

14. What does the speaker say about Alzheimer's disease?

A. It develops more easily in centenarians not actively engaged.

B. It is now the second leading cause of death for centenarians.

C. It has had no effective cure so far.

D. It calls for more intensive research.

15. What is characteristic of people who live up to 100 years and beyond?

A. They care more about their physical health.

B. Their quality of life deteriorates rapidly.

C. Their minds fall before their bodies do.

D. They cherish their life more than ever.

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 most of the experiments mentioned in his talk?

A. They are focused more on attraction than love.

B. They were done by his former colleague at Yale.

C. They were carried out over a period of some thirty years.

D. They form the basis on which he builds his theory of love.

17. What does Robert Sternberg argue about love?

A. The relationship cannot last long if no passion is involved.

B. Intimacy is essential but not absolutely indispensable to love.

C. It is not love if you don't wish to maintain the relationship.

D. Romance is just impossible without mutual understanding.

18. What question does the speaker think is interesting about Sternberg's three elements of love?

A. Which of them is considered most important.

B. Whether it is true love without commitment.

C. When the absence of any one doesn't affect the relationship.

D. How the relationship is to be defined if any one is missing.

Questions 19 to 22

19. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A. Social work as a profession.

B. The history of social work.

C. Academic degrees required of social work applicants.

D. The aim of the National Association of Social Workers.

20. What do social workers mainly do?

A. They try to change people's social behavior.

B. They help enhance the well-being of the underprivileged.

C. They raise people's awareness of the environment.

D. They create a lot of opportunities for the unemployed.

21. What do professional social workers have in common, according to the speaker?

A. They have all received strict clinical training.

B. They all have an academic degree in social work.

C. They are all members of the National Association.

D. They have all made a difference through their work.

22. What is Mel Wilson going to talk about in the series?

A. The promotion of social workers' social status.

B. The importance of training for social workers.

C. Ways for social workers to meet people's needs.

D. Social workers' job options and responsibilities.

Questions 23 to 25

23. What is the aim of Michelle Obama's campaign?

A. To fight childhood obesity.
B. To help disadvantaged kids.
C. To encourage kids to play more sports.
D. To urge kids to follow their role models.

24. What does research find about advertisements featuring professional athletes?

A. They best boost product sales when put online.
B. They are most effective when appearing on TV.
C. They are becoming more and more prevalent.
D. They impress kids more than they do adults.

25. What does the speaker think kids' idols should do?

A. Always place kids' interest first.
B. Do what they advocate in public.
C. Message positive behaviors at all times.
D. Pay attention to their image before children.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. ages	B. breathing	C. climatic
D. elsewhere	E. exclusively	F. forever
G. fruitful	H. habitats	I. legacy
J. notably	K. offspring	L. replanting
M. subsequently	N. vulnerable	O. withdraws

The tree people in the Lord of the Rings—the Ents—can get around by walking. But for real trees, it's harder to uproot. Because they're literally rooted into the ground, they are unable to leave and go ___26___ . When a tree first starts growing in a certain area, it's likely that the ___27___ envelope—the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on—suits it. Otherwise, it would be unable to grow from a seedling. But as it ___28___ , these conditions may change and the area around it may no longer be suitable for its ___29___ . When that happens, many trees like walnuts, oaks and pines, rely ___30___ on so-called "scatter hoarders," such as birds, to move their seeds to new localities. Many birds like to store food for the winter, which they ___31___ retrieve. When the birds forget to retrieve their food—and they do sometimes—a seedling has a chance to grow. The bird Clark's nutcracker, for example, hides up to 100,000 seeds per year, up to ___30___ kilometers away from the seed source, and has a very close symbiotic relationship with several pine species, most ___32___ the whitebark pine. As trees outgrow their ideal ___33___ in the face of climate change, these flying ecosystem engineers could be a big help in ___34___ trees. It's a solution for us—getting birds to do the work is cheap and effective—and it could give ___35___ oaks and pines the option to truly "make like a tree and leave."

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. Workplace norms pressure employees to overwork, deterring them from taking paid time off. _____

37. The overwhelming majority of employees attribute their stress mainly to low pay and an excessive workload. _____

38. According to Moen, flexibility gives employees better control over their work and time. _____

39. Flexibility resulting from the use of digital devices benefits employers instead of employees. _____

40. Research finds that if employees suffer from high stress, they will be less motivated, less productive and more likely to quit. _____

41. In-office wellness programs may help reduce stress levels, but they are hardly an ultimate solution to the problem. _____

42. Health problems caused by stress in the workplace result in huge public health expenses. _____

43. If employees respond quickly to their job assignments, the employer is likely to demand more from them. _____

44. With technology everywhere in our life, it has become virtually impossible for most workers to keep a balance between work and life. _____

45. In America today, even teenagers suffer from stress, and their problem is even more serious than grown-ups'. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 随着中国经济的蓬勃发展,学汉语的人数迅速增加,使汉语成了世界上人们最爱学的语言之一。近年来,中国大学在国际上的排名也有了明显的提高。由于中国教育的巨大进步,中国成为最受海外学生欢迎的留学目的地之一就不足为奇了。2015年,近四十万国际学生蜂拥来到中国学习。他们学习的科目已不再限于中国语言和文化,而包括科学与工程。在全球教育市场上,美国和英国仍占主导地位,但中国正在迅速赶上。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Dr. Donald Sadoway at MIT started his own battery company with the hope of changing the world's energy future. It's a dramatic endorsement for a technology most people think about only when their smartphone goes dark. But Sadoway isn't alone in trumpeting energy storage as a missing link to a cleaner, more efficient, and more equitable energy future. Scientists and engineers have long believed in the promise of batteries to change the world. Advanced batteries are moving out of specialized markets and creeping into the mainstream, signaling a tipping point for forward-looking technologies such as electric cars and rooftop solar panels. The ubiquitous battery has already come a long way, of course. For better or worse, batteries make possible our mobile-first lifestyles, our screen culture, our increasingly globalized world. Still, as impressive as all this is, it may be trivial compared with what comes next. Having already enabled a communications revolution, the battery is now poised to transform just about everything else. The wireless age is expanding to include not just our phones, tablets, and laptops, but also our cars, homes, and even whole communities. In emerging economies, rural communities are bypassing the wires and wooden poles that spread power. Instead, some in Africa and Asia are seeing their first lightbulbs illuminated by the power of sunlight stored in batteries. Today, energy storage is a $33 billion global industry that generates nearly 100 gigawatt-hours of electricity per year. By the end of the decade, it's expected to be worth over $50 billion and generate 160 gigawatt-hours, enough to attract the attention of major companies that might not otherwise be interested in a decidedly pedestrian technology. Even utility companies, which have long viewed batteries and alternative forms of energy as a threat, are learning to embrace the technologies as enabling rather than disrupting. Today's battery breakthroughs come as the world looks to expand modern energy access to the billion or so people without it, while also cutting back on fuels that warm the planet. Those simultaneous challenges appear less overwhelming with increasingly better answers to a centuries-old question: how to make power portable. To be sure, the battery still has a long way to go before the nightly recharge completely replaces the weekly trip to the gas station. A battery-powered world comes with its own risks, too. What happens to the centralized electric grid, which took decades and billions of dollars to build, as more and more people become "prosumers," who produce and consume their own energy onsite? No one knows which—if any—battery technology will ultimately dominate, but one thing remains clear. The future of energy is in how we store it.

46. What does Dr. Sadoway think of energy storage?

A. It involves the application of sophisticated technology.

B. It is the direction energy development should follow.

C. It will prove to be a profitable business.

D. It is a technology benefiting everyone.

47. What is most likely to happen when advanced batteries become widely used?

A. Mobile-first lifestyles will become popular.
B. The globalization process will be accelerated.
C. Communications will take more diverse forms.
D. The world will undergo revolutionary changes.

48. In some rural communities of emerging economies, people have begun to _____.

A. find digital devices simply indispensable
B. communicate primarily by mobile phone
C. light their homes with stored solar energy
D. distribute power with wires and wooden poles

49. Utility companies have begun to realize that battery technologies _____.

A. benefit their business
B. transmit power faster
C. promote innovation
D. encourage competition

50. What does the author imply about the centralized electric grid?

A. It might become a thing of the past.
B. It might turn out to be a "prosumer".
C. It will be easier to operate and maintain.
D. It will have to be completely transformed.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

More than 100 years ago, American sociologist W. E. B. Du Bois was concerned that race was being used as a biological explanation for what he understood to be social and cultural differences between different populations of people. He spoke out against the idea of "white" and "black" as distinct groups, claiming that these distinctions ignored the scope of human diversity. Science would favor Du Bois. Today, the mainstream belief among scientists is that race is a social construct without biological meaning. In an article published in the journal Science, four scholars say racial categories need to be phased out. "Essentially, I could not agree more with the authors," said Svante Pääbo, a biologist and director of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Germany. In one example that demonstrated genetic differences were not fixed along racial lines, the full genomes of James Watson and Craig Venter, two famous American scientists of European ancestry, were compared to that of a Korean scientist, Seong-Jin Kim. It turned out that Watson and Venter shared fewer variations in their genetic sequences than they each shared with Kim. Michael Yudell, a professor of public health at Drexel University in Philadelphia, said that modern genetics research is operating in a paradox: on the one hand, race is understood to be a useful tool to illuminate human genetic diversity, but on the other hand, race is also understood to be a poorly defined marker of that diversity. Assumptions about genetic differences between people of different races could be particularly dangerous in a medical setting. "If you make clinical predictions based on somebody's race, you're going to be wrong a good chunk of the time," Yudell told Live Science. In the paper, he and his colleagues used the example of cystic fibrosis, which is underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry because it is thought of as a "white" disease. So what other variables could be used if the racial concept is thrown out? Yudell said scientists need to get more specific with their language, perhaps using terms like "ancestry" or "population" that might more precisely reflect the relationship between humans and their genes, on both the individual and population level. The researchers also acknowledged that there are a few areas where race as a construct might still be useful in scientific research: as a political and social, but not biological, variable. "While we argue phasing out racial terminology in the biological sciences, we also acknowledge that using race as a political or social category to study racism, although filled with lots of challenges, remains necessary given our need to understand how structural inequities and discrimination produce health disparities between groups." Yudell said.

51. Du Bois was opposed to the use of race as _____.

A. a basis for explaining human genetic diversity

B. an aid to understanding different populations

C. an explanation for social and cultural differences

D. a term to describe individual human characteristics

52. The study by Svante Pääbo served as an example to show _____.

A. modern genetics research is likely to fuel racial conflicts

B. race is a poorly defined marker of human genetic diversity

C. race as a biological term can explain human genetic diversity

D. genetics research should consider social and cultural variables

53. The example of the disease cystic fibrosis underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry demonstrates that _____.

A. it is absolutely necessary to put race aside in making diagnosis

B. it is important to include social variables in genetics research

C. racial categories for genetic diversity could lead to wrong clinical predictions

D. discrimination against black people may cause negligence in clinical treatment

54. What is Yudell's suggestion to scientists?

A. They should be more precise with the language they use.

B. They refrain from using politically sensitive terms.

C. They throw out irrelevant concepts in their research.

D. They examine all possible variables in their research.

55. What can be inferred from Yudell's remark in the last paragraph?

A. Clinging to racism prolongs inequity and discrimination.

B. Physiological disparities are quite striking among races.

C. Doing away with racial discrimination is challenging.

D. Racial terms are still useful in certain fields of study.

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

56. Innovation, the ability to create something new and valuable, has become the driving force of our age. Its
importance can hardly be overstated. For an individual, the courage to think differently opens doors that
routine never could. For a company, a single fresh idea may decide whether it leads the market or is left
behind. And for a nation, continuous innovation in science and technology is the very engine of long-term
prosperity and competitiveness.
Given such significance, effective measures should be taken to encourage innovation. First, schools and
universities ought to reward curiosity rather than mere memorisation, allowing students to question and
explore. Second, companies and governments should tolerate failure, since no breakthrough is ever reached
without trial and error. Finally, a sound reward system that protects patents and honours creative talent can
motivate more people to devote themselves to invention.
In conclusion, innovation is not a luxury but a necessity. Only when society truly values creativity and builds
an environment that nurtures it can we keep moving forward.

57. With the booming of China's economy, the number of people learning Chinese is rising rapidly, making Chinese one of the most popular languages to learn in the world. In recent years, the international rankings of Chinese universities have also risen significantly. Thanks to the great progress in
China's education, it is no surprise that China has become one of the most popular destinations for overseas study among international students. In 2015, nearly 400,000 international students flocked to
China to study. The subjects they study are no longer limited to Chinese language and culture, but also
include science and engineering. In the global education market, the US and the UK still dominate, but
China is catching up rapidly.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A
定位女士对法国人的初始看法 → 同义替换 'good cooks' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】D
定位男士首次旅行同行人员 → 区分 'parents' friends' 与 'parents'/'friends'/'schoolmates' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　语境辨析

3. 【答案】C
定位男士对早餐的描述 → 同义替换 'Nobody did' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】D
定位男士对假期的总结性评价 → 推断 'Lovely holiday that was!' 的反讽语气 → 得出答案
考点：观点态度　推理判断

5. 【答案】B
综合对话核心内容 → 排除片面细节 → 归纳主旨
考点：主旨大意　要点归纳

6. 【答案】C
定位女士对费用的描述 → 识别 'keep our expenses as low as we can' 与 'keep down' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】A
定位男士关于商品价格的陈述 → 识别 'prices are much lower than the same goods in shops round about' 与选项A的对应关系 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　信息匹配

8. 【答案】D
定位女士解释不再公开收入的原因 → 识别 'we are on very good terms with all the shops' 与 'maintain friendly relationships' 的对应关系 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　因果推理

9. 【答案】B
定位加拿大科学家的发现 → 识别 'seabirds are picking up dangerous chemicals in the ocean and delivering them to ponds near where the birds live' 与选项B的对应关系 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　信息匹配

10. 【答案】C
定位关于 fulmars 的具体描述 → 识别 'The fulmars travel some 400 kilometers over the sea to find food' 与选项C的对应关系 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

11. 【答案】A

定位关键词 previously noticed → 听到 'Previously, scientists noticed pollutants arriving in the Arctic with the wind' → 同义替换 'carried by the wind' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】C

定位结尾信号词 'at the end' → 听到 'People who live, hunt, or fish near bird colonies need to be careful... the chemicals they carry can cause major problems' → 推理出警告对象是海鸟对人类的危害 → 得出答案

考点：主旨归纳　结尾信号词捕捉

13. 【答案】A

定位关键词 risk of dying → 听到 'the death rate among American centenarians... has decreased' → 同义替换 'It has decreased' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】B

定位关键词 Alzheimer's disease → 听到 'making the progressive brain disease the second leading cause of death for centenarians' → 同义替换 'It is now the second leading cause of death' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】C

定位关键词 characteristic of people who live up to 100 → 听到 'People physically fit enough to survive over 100 years ultimately give in to diseases such as Alzheimer's... their minds give out before their bodies do' → 推理出百岁老人的特征是心智先于身体衰退 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　同义改写

16. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'most of the experiments' → 听到 'most of the experiments I'm going to talk about are really focused more on attraction than love' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Robert Sternberg argue' → 听到 'Sternberg would argue it's not love if you don't call it love and if you don't have some desire to maintain the relationship' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'interesting question' → 听到 'what do you have if you only have one out of three or two out of three? What do you have and how is it different...' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】A

综合首段 'Today we are going to be talking about becoming a social worker' 及后续对职业定义、使命、从业者规模的介绍 → 归纳主旨

考点：主旨归纳　篇章结构

20. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'social workers mainly do' → 听到 'Its primary mission is to enhance human well-being and help meet the basic needs of all people, with a particular focus on those who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】B

定位关键信息 → 识别同义替换（have a degree in Social Work） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

22. 【答案】D

定位人物Mel Wilson → 提取其将讲述的内容（range of options... high standards of responsibility） → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

23. 【答案】A

定位“Let's Move!” campaign → 提取其目的（fights childhood obesity） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

24. 【答案】D

定位研究发现 → 提取关键比较（children... saw more... than adults） → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　比较关系

25. 【答案】C

理解说话者对偶像代言矛盾行为的批评 → 推断其期望（言行一致） → 同义替换得出答案

考点：推理判断　观点态度

26. 【答案】D

26 空 定位前文‘unable to leave and go’ → 结合‘uproot’与‘leave’的语义，推断需要表示‘去别处’的副词 → 得出答案

27 空 定位后文破折号解释‘the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on’ → 推断该词为描述环境条件的术语 → 得出答案

28 空 定位前文‘When a tree first starts growing’与后文‘these conditions may change’ → 推断此处描述树木生长过程 → 得出答案

29 空 定位前文‘the area around it may no longer be suitable’ → 推断此处指树木的‘生存’或‘生长’ → 得出答案

30 空 定位前文‘rely’ → 结合‘on so-called scatter hoarders’ → 推断需要表示‘完全’或‘主要’的副词 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前动词 'give' → 分析宾语 'oaks and pines' 的语境需求 → 识别 'give [某物] the option' 结构 → 选择表示 '未来的/潜在的' 选项

32 空 定位空格前动词 'outgrow' → 分析宾语 'ideal ___' → 结合前文 'climate change' 与 'suitable' → 识别 'outgrow one's environment/niche' 搭配

33 空 定位空格前介词 'in' → 分析介词宾语 'trees' → 结合前文 'scatter hoarders' 与 'move their seeds' → 识别 'help in [doing sth]' 结构

34 空 定位空格前 'the area around it may no longer be suitable for its ___' → 分析 'suitable for' 的宾语 → 结合前文 'temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns' → 识别 'suitable for its survival' 逻辑

35 空 定位空格前 'rely ___ on' → 分析副词修饰 'rely on' → 结合前文 'many trees' 与后文 'scatter hoarders' → 识别 'rely heavily/significantly on' 搭配

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　时态与语态　give [sth] the option　future/possible　outgrow one's environment　climate change context　help in [verb-ing]　seed dispersal context　suitable for its survival environmental conditions　rely heavily on　degree of dependence

27. 【答案】C

26 空 定位前文‘unable to leave and go’ → 结合‘uproot’与‘leave’的语义，推断需要表示‘去别处’的副词 → 得出答案

27 空 定位后文破折号解释‘the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on’ → 推断该词为描述环境条件的术语 → 得出答案

28 空 定位前文‘When a tree first starts growing’与后文‘these conditions may change’ → 推断此处描述树木生长过程 → 得出答案

29 空 定位前文‘the area around it may no longer be suitable’ → 推断此处指树木的‘生存’或‘生长’ → 得出答案

30 空 定位前文‘rely’ → 结合‘on so-called scatter hoarders’ → 推断需要表示‘完全’或‘主要’的副词 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前动词 'give' → 分析宾语 'oaks and pines' 的语境需求 → 识别 'give [某物] the option' 结构 → 选择表示 '未来的/潜在的' 选项

32 空 定位空格前动词 'outgrow' → 分析宾语 'ideal ___' → 结合前文 'climate change' 与 'suitable' → 识别 'outgrow one's environment/niche' 搭配

33 空 定位空格前介词 'in' → 分析介词宾语 'trees' → 结合前文 'scatter hoarders' 与 'move their seeds' → 识别 'help in [doing sth]' 结构

34 空 定位空格前 'the area around it may no longer be suitable for its ___' → 分析 'suitable for' 的宾语 → 结合前文 'temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns' → 识别 'suitable for its survival' 逻辑

35 空 定位空格前 'rely ___ on' → 分析副词修饰 'rely on' → 结合前文 'many trees' 与后文 'scatter hoarders' → 识别 'rely heavily/significantly on' 搭配

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　时态与语态　give [sth] the option　future/possible　outgrow one's environment　climate change context　help in [verb-ing]　seed dispersal context　suitable for its survival environmental conditions　rely heavily on　degree of dependence

28. 【答案】A

26 空 定位前文‘unable to leave and go’ → 结合‘uproot’与‘leave’的语义，推断需要表示‘去别处’的副词 → 得出答案

27 空 定位后文破折号解释‘the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on’ → 推断该词为描述环境条件的术语 → 得出答案

28 空 定位前文‘When a tree first starts growing’与后文‘these conditions may change’ → 推断此处描述树木生长过程 → 得出答案

29 空 定位前文‘the area around it may no longer be suitable’ → 推断此处指树木的‘生存’或‘生长’ → 得出答案

30 空 定位前文‘rely’ → 结合‘on so-called scatter hoarders’ → 推断需要表示‘完全’或‘主要’的副词 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前动词 'give' → 分析宾语 'oaks and pines' 的语境需求 → 识别 'give [某物] the option' 结构 → 选择表示 '未来的/潜在的' 选项

32 空 定位空格前动词 'outgrow' → 分析宾语 'ideal ___' → 结合前文 'climate change' 与 'suitable' → 识别 'outgrow one's environment/niche' 搭配

33 空 定位空格前介词 'in' → 分析介词宾语 'trees' → 结合前文 'scatter hoarders' 与 'move their seeds' → 识别 'help in [doing sth]' 结构
34 空 定位空格前 'the area around it may no longer be suitable for its ___' → 分析 'suitable for' 的宾语 → 结合前文 'temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns' → 识别 'suitable for its survival' 逻辑
35 空 定位空格前 'rely ___ on' → 分析副词修饰 'rely on' → 结合前文 'many trees' 与后文 'scatter hoarders' → 识别 'rely heavily/significantly on' 搭配

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　时态与语态　give [sth] the option　future/possible　outgrow one's environment　climate change context　help in [verb-ing]　seed dispersal context　suitable for its survival　environmental conditions　rely heavily on　degree of dependence

29. 【答案】K

26 空 定位前文‘unable to leave and go’ → 结合‘uproot’与‘leave’的语义，推断需要表示‘去别处’的副词 → 得出答案
27 空 定位后文破折号解释‘the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on’ → 推断该词为描述环境条件的术语 → 得出答案
28 空 定位前文‘When a tree first starts growing’与后文‘these conditions may change’ → 推断此处描述树木生长过程 → 得出答案
29 空 定位前文‘the area around it may no longer be suitable’ → 推断此处指树木的‘生存’或‘生长’ → 得出答案
30 空 定位前文‘rely’ → 结合‘on so-called scatter hoarders’ → 推断需要表示‘完全’或‘主要’的副词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前动词 'give' → 分析宾语 'oaks and pines' 的语境需求 → 识别 'give [某物] the option' 结构 → 选择表示 '未来的/潜在的' 选项
32 空 定位空格前动词 'outgrow' → 分析宾语 'ideal ___' → 结合前文 'climate change' 与 'suitable' → 识别 'outgrow one's environment/niche' 搭配
33 空 定位空格前介词 'in' → 分析介词宾语 'trees' → 结合前文 'scatter hoarders' 与 'move their seeds' → 识别 'help in [doing sth]' 结构
34 空 定位空格前 'the area around it may no longer be suitable for its ___' → 分析 'suitable for' 的宾语 → 结合前文 'temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns' → 识别 'suitable for its survival' 逻辑
35 空 定位空格前 'rely ___ on' → 分析副词修饰 'rely on' → 结合前文 'many trees' 与后文 'scatter hoarders' → 识别 'rely heavily/significantly on' 搭配

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　时态与语态　give [sth] the option　future/possible　outgrow one's environment　climate change context　help in [verb-ing]　seed dispersal context　suitable for its survival　environmental conditions　rely heavily on　degree of dependence

30. 【答案】E

26 空 定位前文‘unable to leave and go’ → 结合‘uproot’与‘leave’的语义，推断需要表示‘去别处’的副词 → 得出答案
27 空 定位后文破折号解释‘the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on’ → 推断该词为描述环境条件的术语 → 得出答案
28 空 定位前文‘When a tree first starts growing’与后文‘these conditions may change’ → 推断此处描述树木生长过程 → 得出答案
29 空 定位前文‘the area around it may no longer be suitable’ → 推断此处指树木的‘生存’或‘生长’ → 得出答案
30 空 定位前文‘rely’ → 结合‘on so-called scatter hoarders’ → 推断需要表示‘完全’或‘主要’的副词 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前动词 'give' → 分析宾语 'oaks and pines' 的语境需求 → 识别 'give [某物] the option' 结构 → 选择表示 '未来的/潜在的' 选项
32 空 定位空格前动词 'outgrow' → 分析宾语 'ideal ___' → 结合前文 'climate change' 与 'suitable' → 识别 'outgrow one's environment/niche' 搭配
33 空 定位空格前介词 'in' → 分析介词宾语 'trees' → 结合前文 'scatter hoarders' 与 'move their seeds' → 识别 'help in [doing sth]' 结构
34 空 定位空格前 'the area around it may no longer be suitable for its ___' → 分析 'suitable for' 的宾语 → 结合前文 'temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns' → 识别 'suitable for its survival' 逻辑
35 空 定位空格前 'rely ___ on' → 分析副词修饰 'rely on' → 结合前文 'many trees' 与后文 'scatter hoarders' → 识别 'rely heavily/significantly on' 搭配

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　时态与语态　give [sth] the option　future/possible　outgrow one's environment　climate change context　help in [verb-ing]　seed dispersal context　suitable for its survival　environmental conditions　rely heavily on　degree of dependence

31. 【答案】M

26 空 定位前文‘unable to leave and go’ → 结合‘uproot’与‘leave’的语义，推断需要表示‘去别处’的副词 → 得出答案
27 空 定位后文破折号解释‘the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on’ → 推断该词为描述环境条件的术语 → 得出答案
28 空 定位前文‘When a tree first starts growing’与后文‘these conditions may change’ → 推断此处描述树木生长过程 → 得出答案
29 空 定位前文‘the area around it may no longer be suitable’ → 推断此处指树木的‘生存’或‘生长’ → 得出答案
30 空 定位前文‘rely’ → 结合‘on so-called scatter hoarders’ → 推断需要表示‘完全’或‘主要’的副词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前动词 'give' → 分析宾语 'oaks and pines' 的语境需求 → 识别 'give [某物] the option' 结构 → 选择表示 '未来的/潜在的' 选项
32 空 定位空格前动词 'outgrow' → 分析宾语 'ideal ___' → 结合前文 'climate change' 与 'suitable' → 识别 'outgrow one's environment/niche' 搭配
33 空 定位空格前介词 'in' → 分析介词宾语 'trees' → 结合前文 'scatter hoarders' 与 'move their seeds' → 识别 'help in [doing sth]' 结构
34 空 定位空格前 'the area around it may no longer be suitable for its ___' → 分析 'suitable for' 的宾语 → 结合前文 'temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns' → 识别 'suitable for its survival' 逻辑
35 空 定位空格前 'rely ___ on' → 分析副词修饰 'rely on' → 结合前文 'many trees' 与后文 'scatter hoarders' → 识别 'rely heavily/significantly on' 搭配

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　时态与语态　give [sth] the option　future/possible　outgrow one's environment　climate change context　help in [verb-ing]　seed dispersal context　suitable for its survival　environmental conditions　rely heavily on　degree of dependence

32. 【答案】J

26 空 定位前文‘unable to leave and go’ → 结合‘uproot’与‘leave’的语义，推断需要表示‘去别处’的副词 → 得出答案
27 空 定位后文破折号解释‘the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on’ → 推断该词为描述环境条件的术语 → 得出答案
28 空 定位前文‘When a tree first starts growing’与后文‘these conditions may change’ → 推断此处描述树木生长过程 → 得出答案

29 空 定位前文‘the area around it may no longer be suitable’ → 推断此处指树木的‘生存’或‘生长’ → 得出答案
30 空 定位前文‘rely’ → 结合‘on so-called scatter hoarders’ → 推断需要表示‘完全’或‘主要’的副词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前动词 'give' → 分析宾语 'oaks and pines' 的语境需求 → 识别 'give [某物] the option' 结构 → 选择表示 '未来的/潜在的' 选项
32 空 定位空格前动词 'outgrow' → 分析宾语 'ideal ___' → 结合前文 'climate change' 与 'suitable' → 识别 'outgrow one's environment/niche' 搭配
33 空 定位空格前介词 'in' → 分析介词宾语 'trees' → 结合前文 'scatter hoarders' 与 'move their seeds' → 识别 'help in [doing sth]' 结构
34 空 定位空格前 'the area around it may no longer be suitable for its ___' → 分析 'suitable for' 的宾语 → 结合前文 'temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns' → 识别 'suitable for its survival' 逻辑
35 空 定位空格前 'rely ___ on' → 分析副词修饰 'rely on' → 结合前文 'many trees' 与后文 'scatter hoarders' → 识别 'rely heavily/significantly on' 搭配

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　时态与语态　give [sth] the option　future/possible　outgrow one's environment　climate change context　help in [verb-ing]　seed dispersal context　suitable for its survival　environmental conditions　rely heavily on　degree of dependence

33. 【答案】H

26 空 定位前文‘unable to leave and go’ → 结合‘uproot’与‘leave’的语义，推断需要表示‘去别处’的副词 → 得出答案
27 空 定位后文破折号解释‘the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on’ → 推断该词为描述环境条件的术语 → 得出答案
28 空 定位前文‘When a tree first starts growing’与后文‘these conditions may change’ → 推断此处描述树木生长过程 → 得出答案
29 空 定位前文‘the area around it may no longer be suitable’ → 推断此处指树木的‘生存’或‘生长’ → 得出答案
30 空 定位前文‘rely’ → 结合‘on so-called scatter hoarders’ → 推断需要表示‘完全’或‘主要’的副词 → 得出答案
31 空 定位空格前动词 'give' → 分析宾语 'oaks and pines' 的语境需求 → 识别 'give [某物] the option' 结构 → 选择表示 '未来的/潜在的' 选项
32 空 定位空格前动词 'outgrow' → 分析宾语 'ideal ___' → 结合前文 'climate change' 与 'suitable' → 识别 'outgrow one's environment/niche' 搭配
33 空 定位空格前介词 'in' → 分析介词宾语 'trees' → 结合前文 'scatter hoarders' 与 'move their seeds' → 识别 'help in [doing sth]' 结构
34 空 定位空格前 'the area around it may no longer be suitable for its ___' → 分析 'suitable for' 的宾语 → 结合前文 'temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns' → 识别 'suitable for its survival' 逻辑
35 空 定位空格前 'rely ___ on' → 分析副词修饰 'rely on' → 结合前文 'many trees' 与后文 'scatter hoarders' → 识别 'rely heavily/significantly on' 搭配

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　时态与语态　give [sth] the option　future/possible　outgrow one's environment　climate change context　help in [verb-ing]　seed dispersal context　suitable for its survival　environmental conditions　rely heavily on　degree of dependence

34. 【答案】L

26 空 定位前文‘unable to leave and go’ → 结合‘uproot’与‘leave’的语义，推断需要表示‘去别处’的副词 → 得出答案

27 空 定位后文破折号解释‘the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on’ → 推断该词为描述环境条件的术语 → 得出答案

28 空 定位前文‘When a tree first starts growing’与后文‘these conditions may change’ → 推断此处描述树木生长过程 → 得出答案

29 空 定位前文‘the area around it may no longer be suitable’ → 推断此处指树木的‘生存’或‘生长’ → 得出答案

30 空 定位前文‘rely’ → 结合‘on so-called scatter hoarders’ → 推断需要表示‘完全’或‘主要’的副词 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前动词 'give' → 分析宾语 'oaks and pines' 的语境需求 → 识别 'give [某物] the option' 结构 → 选择表示 '未来的/潜在的' 选项

32 空 定位空格前动词 'outgrow' → 分析宾语 'ideal ___' → 结合前文 'climate change' 与 'suitable' → 识别 'outgrow one's environment/niche' 搭配

33 空 定位空格前介词 'in' → 分析介词宾语 'trees' → 结合前文 'scatter hoarders' 与 'move their seeds' → 识别 'help in [doing sth]' 结构

34 空 定位空格前 'the area around it may no longer be suitable for its ___' → 分析 'suitable for' 的宾语 → 结合前文 'temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns' → 识别 'suitable for its survival' 逻辑

35 空 定位空格前 'rely ___ on' → 分析副词修饰 'rely on' → 结合前文 'many trees' 与后文 'scatter hoarders' → 识别 'rely heavily/significantly on' 搭配

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　时态与语态　give [sth] the option　future/possible　outgrow one's environment　climate change context　help in [verb-ing]　seed dispersal context　suitable for its survival　environmental conditions　rely heavily on　degree of dependence

35. 【答案】N

26 空 定位前文‘unable to leave and go’ → 结合‘uproot’与‘leave’的语义，推断需要表示‘去别处’的副词 → 得出答案

27 空 定位后文破折号解释‘the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on’ → 推断该词为描述环境条件的术语 → 得出答案

28 空 定位前文‘When a tree first starts growing’与后文‘these conditions may change’ → 推断此处描述树木生长过程 → 得出答案

29 空 定位前文‘the area around it may no longer be suitable’ → 推断此处指树木的‘生存’或‘生长’ → 得出答案

30 空 定位前文‘rely’ → 结合‘on so-called scatter hoarders’ → 推断需要表示‘完全’或‘主要’的副词 → 得出答案

31 空 定位空格前动词 'give' → 分析宾语 'oaks and pines' 的语境需求 → 识别 'give [某物] the option' 结构 → 选择表示 '未来的/潜在的' 选项

32 空 定位空格前动词 'outgrow' → 分析宾语 'ideal ___' → 结合前文 'climate change' 与 'suitable' → 识别 'outgrow one's environment/niche' 搭配

33 空 定位空格前介词 'in' → 分析介词宾语 'trees' → 结合前文 'scatter hoarders' 与 'move their seeds' → 识别 'help in [doing sth]' 结构

34 空 定位空格前 'the area around it may no longer be suitable for its ___' → 分析 'suitable for' 的宾语 → 结合前文 'temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns' → 识别 'suitable for its survival' 逻辑

35 空 定位空格前 'rely ___ on' → 分析副词修饰 'rely on' → 结合前文 'many trees' 与后文 'scatter hoarders' → 识

别 'rely heavily/significantly on' 搭配

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　时态与语态　give [sth] the option　future/possible　outgrow one's environment　climate change context　help in [verb-ing]　seed dispersal context　suitable for its survival environmental conditions　rely heavily on　degree of dependence

36. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中☒☒☒找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
40. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与推理要点 → 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. 理解题干因果关系 → 在语篇中寻找相关逻辑 → 推断匹配段落
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：段落匹配　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
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43. 理解题干因果关系 → 在语篇中寻找相关逻辑 → 推断匹配段落
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考点：段落匹配　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
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考点：段落匹配　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 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：段落匹配　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
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考点：段落匹配　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

41. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
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考点：段落匹配　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换与指代关系 → 得出答案
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考点：段落匹配　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】J

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考点：段落匹配　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

44. 【答案】D

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考点：段落匹配　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

45. 【答案】B

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考点：段落匹配　细节定位　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

46. 【答案】B

定位Dr. Sadoway的观点 → 识别其对储能技术的积极评价（trumpeting, missing link） → 推断其认为这是能源发展的方向

考点：观点态度推断　同义替换

47. 【答案】D

定位“Advanced batteries are moving...”段落 → 识别其作为“tipping point”对“forward-looking technologies”的推动作用 → 推断其将引发革命性变化

考点：细节推断　主旨概括

48. 【答案】C

定位“In emerging economies, rural communities...”段落 → 捕捉具体细节“seeing their first lightbulbs illuminated by the power of sunlight stored in batteries” → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】A

定位“Even utility companies...”段落 → 识别其态度转变（viewed as threat → embrace as enabling） → 推断其认识到电池技术对其业务有益

考点：细节定位　态度推断

50. 【答案】A

定位全文对分布式能源（电池、太阳能）的积极描述 → 识别其对传统集中式电网的替代或补充作用 → 推断作者暗示集中式电网可能过时

考点：隐含态度推断　逻辑推理

51. 【答案】C

定位首段 → 识别Du Bois反对的具体对象（race as a biological explanation for social and cultural differences） → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】B

定位Svante Pääbo的引言及其后举例 → 识别例子旨在证明“genetic differences were not fixed along racial lines” → 同义替换为选项B

考点：细节定位　例证目的

53. 【答案】C

定位囊性纤维化例子 → 关联前文“基于种族的临床预测会出错” → 推断出种族分类可能导致错误诊断

考点：例证推理　因果关联

54. 【答案】A

定位Yudell的直接建议（最后一段） → 提取“get more specific with their language” → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位　直接引述

55. 【答案】D

定位Yudell最后一段的评论 → 分析其对“race”一词的态度（承认其在某些领域有用，但需更精确） → 推断出选项D

考点：观点态度推断　隐含信息

56. 【答案】Innovation, the ability to create something…

围绕'创新'主题，构建包含重要性与措施的议论文段落，需运用多样句式与恰当词汇进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

57. 【答案】With the booming of China's economy, the…

翻译需处理复杂句式（如定语从句、非谓语结构）和固定搭配（如take on），并确保句式多样性。

考点：使汉语成了世界上人们最爱学的语言之一（定语从句/非谓语）　蜂拥来到（take on的引申义）　占主导地位（固定搭配）　赶上（take on的引申义）