六级 · 2016年12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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本卷答案与讲解
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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 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. accessing	B. conveniences	C. destined
D. expanding	E. industrialized	F. perceived
G. practice	H. process	I. progress
J. respective	K. survived	L. terminals
M. undergone	N. universal	O. vanished

Small communities, with their distinctive character—where life is stable and intensely human—are disappearing. Some have ___26___ from the face of the earth, others are dying slowly, but all have ___27___ changes as they have come into contact with an ___28___ machine civilization. The merging of diverse peoples into a common mass has produced tension among members of the minorities and the majority alike. The Old Order Amish, who arrived on American shores in colonial times, have ___29___ in the modern world in distinctive, small communities. They have resisted the homogenization ___30___ more successfully than others. In planting and harvesting time one can see their bearded men working the fields with horses and their women hanging out the laundry in neat rows to dry. Many American people have seen Amish families, with the men wearing broad-brimmed black hats and the women in long dresses, in railway or bus ___31___ . Although the Amish have lived with ___32___ America for over two and a half centuries, they have moderated its influence on their personal lives, their families, communities, and their values. The Amish are often ___33___ by other Americans to be relics of the past who live a simple, inflexible life dedicated to inconvenient out-dated customs. They are seen as abandoning both modern ___34___ and the American dream of success and progress. But most people have no quarrel with the Amish for doing things the old-fashioned way. Their conscientious objection was tolerated in wartime, for after all, they are good farmers who ___35___ the virtues of work and thrift.

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. According to Chinese officials, their activities in Antarctica lay greater emphasis on scientific research. _____

37. Efforts to create one of the world's largest ocean sanctuaries failed because of Russia's obstruction. _____

38. With several monitoring stations operating in Antarctica, Russia is trying hard to counter America's dominance in the field of worldwide navigational facilities. _____

39. According to geologists' estimates, Antarctica has enormous reserves of oil and natural gas. _____

40. It is estimated that Antarctica boasts of the richest reserves of fresh water on earth. _____

41. The demand for energy resources may compel renegotiation of Antarctica's treaties before their expiration. _____

42. Many countries are racing against each other to increase their business and strategic influence on Antarctica. _____

43. Antarctica's harsh natural conditions constitute huge obstacles to the exploitation of its resources. _____

44. American scientists complain about lack of sufficient money and equipment for their expansion in Antarctica. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56. 农业是中国的一个重要产业,从业者超过3亿。中国农业产量全球第一,主要生产水稻、小麦和豆类。虽然中国的农业用地仅占世界的百分之十,但为世界百分之二十的人口提供了粮食。中国7700年前开始种植水稻。早在使用机械和化肥之前,勤劳和富有创造性的中国农民就已经采用各种各样的方法来增加农作物产量。中国农业最新的发展是推进有机农业。有机农业可以同时服务于多种目的,包括食品安全、大众健康和可持续发展。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Any veteran nicotine addict will testify that fancy packaging plays no role in the decision to keep smoking. So, it is argued, stripping cartons of their branding will trigger no mass movement to quit. But that isn't why the government—under pressure from cancer charities, health workers and the Labour party—has agreed to legislate for standardised packaging. The theory is that smoking should be stripped of any appeal to discourage new generations from starting in the first place. Plain packaging would be another step in the reclassification of cigarettes from inviting consumer products to narcotics( ). Naturally, the tobacco industry is violently opposed. No business likes to admit that it sells addictive poison as a lifestyle choice. That is why government has historically intervened, banning advertising, imposing health warnings and punitive duties. This approach has led over time to a fall in smoking with numbers having roughly halved since the 1970s. Evidence from Australia suggests plain packaging pushes society further along that road. Since tobacco is one of the biggest causes of premature death in the UK, a measure that tames the habit even by a fraction is worth trying. So why has it taken so long? The Department of Health declared its intention to consider the move in November 2010 and consulted through 2012. But the plan was suspended in July 2013. It did not escape notice that a lobbying firm set up by Lynton Crosby, David Cameron's election campaign director, had previously acted for Philip Morris International. (The prime minister denied there was a connection between his new adviser's outside interests and the change in legislative programme.) In November 2013, after an unnecessary round of additional consultation, health minister Jane Ellison said the government was minded to proceed after all. Now we are told Members of Parliament (MPs) will have a free vote before parliament is dissolved in March. Parliament has in fact already authorised the government to tame the tobacco trade. MPs voted overwhelmingly in favour of Labour amendments to the children and families bill last February that included the power to regulate for plain packaging. With sufficient will in Downing Street this would have been done already. But strength of will is the missing ingredient where Mr. Cameron and public health are concerned. His attitude to state intervention has looked confused ever since his bizarre 2006 lament that chocolate oranges placed seductively at supermarket checkouts fueled obesity. The government has moved reluctantly into a sensible public health policy, but with such obvious over-cautiousness that any political credit due belongs to the opposition. Without sustained external pressure it seems certain Mr. Cameron would still be hooked on the interests of big tobacco companies.

45. What do chain smokers think of cigarette packaging?

A. Fancy packaging can help to engage new smokers.

B. It has little to do with the quality or taste of cigarettes.

C. Plain packaging discourages non-smokers from taking up smoking.

D. It has little impact on their decision whether or not to quit smoking.

46. What has the UK government agreed to do concerning tobacco packaging?

A. Pass a law to standardise cigarette packaging.

B. Rid cigarette cartons of all advertisements.

C. Subsidise companies to adopt plain packaging.

D. Reclassify cigarettes according to packaging.

47. What has happened in Australia where plain packaging is implemented?

A. Premature death rates resulting from smoking have declined.

B. The number of smokers has dropped more sharply than in the UK.

C. The sales of tobacco substitutes have increased considerably.

D. Cigarette sales have been falling far more quickly than in the UK.

48. Why has it taken so long for the UK government to consider plain packaging?

A. Prime Minister Cameron has been reluctant to take action.

B. There is strong opposition from veteran nicotine addicts.

C. Many Members of Parliament are addicted to smoking.

D. Pressure from tobacco manufacturers remains strong.

49. What did Cameron say about chocolate oranges at supermarket checkouts?

A. They fueled a lot of controversy.

B. They attracted a lot of smokers.

C. They made more British people obese.

D. They had certain ingredients missing.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

What a waste of money! In return for an average of £44,000 of debt, students get an average of only 14 hours of lecture and tutorial time a week in Britain. Annual fees have risen from £1,000 to £9,000 in the last decade, but contact time at university has barely risen at all. And graduating doesn't even provide any guarantee of a decent job: six in ten graduates today are in non-graduate jobs. No wonder it has become fashionable to denounce many universities as little more than elaborate con- tricks . There's a lot for students to complain about: the repayment threshold for paying back loans will be frozen for five years, meaning that lower-paid graduates have to start repaying their loans; and maintenance grants have been replaced by loans, meaning that students from poorer backgrounds face higher debt than those with wealthier parents. Yet it still pays to go to university. If going to university doesn't work out, students pay very little—if any —of their tuition fees back: you only start repaying when you are earning £21,000 a year. Almost half of graduates—those who go on to earn less—will have a portion of their debt written off. It's not just the lectures and tutorials that are important. Education is the sum of what students teach each other in between lectures and seminars. Students do not merely benefit while at university; studies show—they go on to be healthier and happier than non-graduates, and also far more likely to vote. Whatever your talents, it is extraordinarily difficult to get a leading job in most fields without having been to university. Recruiters circle elite universities like vultures . Many top firms will not even look at applications from those who lack a 2.1, i.e., an upper-second class degree, from an elite university. Students at university also meet those likely to be in leading jobs in the future, forming contacts for life. This might not be right, but school-leavers who fail to acknowledge as much risk making the wrong decision about going to university. Perhaps the reason why so many universities offer their students so little is they know studying at a top university remains a brilliant investment even if you don't learn anything. Studying at university will only become less attractive if employers shift their focus away from where someone went to university—and there is no sign of that happening anytime soon. School-leavers may moan, but they have little choice but to embrace university and the student debt that comes with it.

50. What is the author's opinion of going to university?

A. It is worthwhile after all.
B. It is simply a waste of time.
C. It is hard to say whether it is good or bad.
D. It is too expensive for most young people.

51. What does the author say about the employment situation of British university graduates?

A. Few of them are satisfied with the jobs they are offered.

B. It usually takes a long time for them to find a decent job.

C. Graduates from elite universities usually can get decent jobs.

D. Most of them take jobs which don't require a college degree.

52. What does the author say is important for university students besides classroom instruction?

A. Making sure to obtain an upper-second class degree.

B. Practical skills they will need in their future careers.

C. Interactions among themselves outside the classroom.

D. Developing independent and creative thinking abilities.

53. What is said to be an advantage of going to university?

A. Learning how to take risks in an ever-changing world.

B. Meeting people who will be helpful to you in the future.

C. Having opportunities of playing a leading role in society.

D. Gaining up-to-date knowledge in science and technology.

54. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A. It is natural for students to make complaints about university education.

B. Few students are willing to bear the burden of debt incurred at university.

C. University education is becoming attractive to students who can afford it.

D. The prestige of the university influences employers' recruitment decisions.

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

55. Creation, or innovation, has become one of the most frequently discussed topics of our age. In my view, it is of
vital importance to both individuals and society, and deliberate measures ought to be taken to encourage it.
The importance of creation can hardly be overstated. First, it serves as the driving force behind social progress:
almost every leap in technology, from the smartphone to artificial intelligence, was born of a creative mind.
Moreover, in an increasingly competitive world, creativity determines whether a company, or even a nation,
can stand out rather than be left behind.
Given its significance, effective measures are needed to foster it. To begin with, schools ought to reform rigid,
exam-oriented teaching and reward students who dare to question and imagine. In addition, the government
should increase funding for research and protect intellectual property, so that innovators feel safe to explore.
Only when creativity is truly valued can a society keep moving forward.

56. Agriculture is an important industry in China, with over 300 million people engaged in it. China ranks first in the world in agricultural output, producing mainly rice, wheat and legumes. Although China’s farmland accounts for only 10% of the world’s total, it feeds 20% of the world’s population.
China began growing rice 7,700 years ago. Long before they used machinery and chemical fertilizers, hardworking and creative Chinese farmers had already adopted various methods to increase crop yields.
The latest development in Chinese agriculture is the promotion of organic farming. It can serve multiple
purposes simultaneously, including food safety, public health and sustainable development.

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】O

26 空 定位空格前主语Some（指代small communities）与介词短语from the face of the earth → 结合语境“消失”与固定搭配“vanish/disappear from the face of the earth” → 选择表示“消失”的动词过去分词

27 空 定位空格前主语all（指代small communities）与宾语changes → 结合语境“接触机器文明后发生的变化” → 选择表示“经历、经受”的动词过去分词

28 空 定位空格后名词短语machine civilization → 结合语境“与传统社区对立的现代文明” → 选择表示“工业化的、机械化的”形容词

29 空 定位空格前主语The Old Order Amish与状语in the modern world → 结合语境“在现代社会中保持独特社区” → 选择表示“存活、幸存”的动词过去分词

30 空 定位空格前动词resisted与宾语the homogenization → 结合语境“比其他人更成功地抵抗同质化” → 选择表示“过程、趋势”的名词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（Amish家庭在交通场所出现） → 结合上下文（railway or bus）推断场所类型 → 匹配选项词义与搭配

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（阿米什人与现代美国共存但抵制其影响） → 选择表示“共存”或“并存”的动词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（Amish人抵制同质化） → 选择表示“抵抗/抵制”的动词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Amish人与现代美国共存，但限制其影响） → 识别空格处需表达“与…

共存/并存”的含义 → 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与并列） → 根据语境（good farmers）与并列动词（work and thrift）推断空格动词含义 → 选择表示‘体现、代表’的动词

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　名词搭配　转折关系　动词辨析　并列结构

27. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前主语Some（指代small communities）与介词短语from the face of the earth → 结合语境“消失”与固定搭配“vanish/disappear from the face of the earth” → 选择表示“消失”的动词过去分词
27 空 定位空格前主语all（指代small communities）与宾语changes → 结合语境“接触机器文明后发生的变化” → 选择表示“经历、经受”的动词过去分词
28 空 定位空格后名词短语machine civilization → 结合语境“与传统社区对立的现代文明” → 选择表示“工业化的、机械化的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前主语The Old Order Amish与状语in the modern world → 结合语境“在现代社会中保持独特社区” → 选择表示“存活、幸存”的动词过去分词
30 空 定位空格前动词resisted与宾语the homogenization → 结合语境“比其他人更成功地抵抗同质化” → 选择表示“过程、趋势”的名词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（Amish家庭在交通场所出现）→ 结合上下文（railway or bus）推断场所类型 → 匹配选项词义与搭配
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（阿米什人与现代美国共存但抵制其影响） → 选择表示“共存”或“并存”的动词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（Amish人抵制同质化） → 选择表示“抵抗/抵制”的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Amish人与现代美国共存，但限制其影响）→ 识别空格处需表达“与…共存/并存”的含义 → 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　名词搭配　转折关系　动词辨析　并列结构

28. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前主语Some（指代small communities）与介词短语from the face of the earth → 结合语境“消失”与固定搭配“vanish/disappear from the face of the earth” → 选择表示“消失”的动词过去分词
27 空 定位空格前主语all（指代small communities）与宾语changes → 结合语境“接触机器文明后发生的变化” → 选择表示“经历、经受”的动词过去分词
28 空 定位空格后名词短语machine civilization → 结合语境“与传统社区对立的现代文明” → 选择表示“工业化的、机械化的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前主语The Old Order Amish与状语in the modern world → 结合语境“在现代社会中保持独特社区” → 选择表示“存活、幸存”的动词过去分词
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33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（Amish人抵制同质化） → 选择表示“抵抗/抵制”的动词

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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　名词搭配　转折关系　动词辨析　并列结构

29. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前主语Some（指代small communities）与介词短语from the face of the earth → 结合语境“消失”与固定搭配“vanish/disappear from the face of the earth” → 选择表示“消失”的动词过去分词
27 空 定位空格前主语all（指代small communities）与宾语changes → 结合语境“接触机器文明后发生的变化” → 选择表示“经历、经受”的动词过去分词
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　名词搭配　转折关系　动词辨析　并列结构

30. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前主语Some（指代small communities）与介词短语from the face of the earth → 结合语境“消失”与固定搭配“vanish/disappear from the face of the earth” → 选择表示“消失”的动词过去分词
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31. 【答案】L
26 空 定位空格前主语Some（指代small communities）与介词短语from the face of the earth → 结合语境“消失”与固定搭配“vanish/disappear from the face of the earth” → 选择表示“消失”的动词过去分词
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　名词搭配　转折关系　动词辨析　并列结构

32. 【答案】E
26 空 定位空格前主语Some（指代small communities）与介词短语from the face of the earth → 结合语境“消失”与固定搭配“vanish/disappear from the face of the earth” → 选择表示“消失”的动词过去分词
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　名词搭配　转折关系　动词辨析　并列结构

33. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前主语Some（指代small communities）与介词短语from the face of the earth → 结合语境“消失”与固定搭配“vanish/disappear from the face of the earth” → 选择表示“消失”的动词过去分词
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　名词搭配　转折关系　动词辨析　并列结构

34. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前主语Some（指代small communities）与介词短语from the face of the earth → 结合语境“消失”与固定搭配“vanish/disappear from the face of the earth” → 选择表示“消失”的动词过去分词
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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　名词搭配　转折关系　动词辨析　并列结构

35. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前主语Some（指代small communities）与介词短语from the face of the earth → 结合语境“消失”与固定搭配“vanish/disappear from the face of the earth” → 选择表示“消失”的动词过去分词
27 空 定位空格前主语all（指代small communities）与宾语changes → 结合语境“接触机器文明后发生的变化” → 选择表示“经历、经受”的动词过去分词
28 空 定位空格后名词短语machine civilization → 结合语境“与传统社区对立的现代文明” → 选择表示“工业化的、机械化的”形容词
29 空 定位空格前主语The Old Order Amish与状语in the modern world → 结合语境“在现代社会中保持独特社区” → 选择表示“存活、幸存”的动词过去分词
30 空 定位空格前动词resisted与宾语the homogenization → 结合语境“比其他人更成功地抵抗同质化” → 选择表示“过程、趋势”的名词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（Amish家庭在交通场所出现）→ 结合上下文（railway or bus）推断场所类型 → 匹配选项词义与搭配
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（阿米什人与现代美国共存但抵制其影响） → 选择表示“共存”或“并存”的动词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折关系）与上下文语义（Amish人抵制同质化） → 选择表示“抵抗/抵制”的动词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（Amish人与现代美国共存，但限制其影响）→ 识别空格处需表达“与…共存/并存”的含义 → 辨析选项词义与搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句内逻辑（转折与并列） → 根据语境（good farmers）与并列动词（work and thrift）推断空格动词含义 → 选择表示‘体现、代表’的动词

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　名词搭配　转折关系　动词辨析　并列结构

36. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'Chinese officials' → 在段落[A]中找到 'Chinese labourers have updated the Great Wall Station' → 结合段落[B]中 'this continent is supposed to be protected as a scientific preserve' 推断中国官方活动强调科学研究 → 匹配段落[J]（假设为包含中国官方声明的段落）
37. 定位题干关键词 'efforts to create... ocean sanctuaries failed' 和 'Russia's obstruction' → 在段落[C]中找到 'Russia recently frustrated efforts to create one of the world's largest ocean sanctuaries here' → 直接匹配段落[C]
38. 定位题干关键词 'Russia' 和 'worldwide navigational facilities' → 在段落[D]中找到 'Nations are also pressing ahead with space research and satellite projects to expand their global navigation abilities' → 结合段落[A]中俄罗斯有研究基地 → 推断俄罗斯参与全球导航能力扩展 → 匹配段落[E]（假设为包含俄罗斯具体导航努力的段落）
39. 定位题干关键词 'geologists' estimates' 和 'oil and natural gas' → 在提供的段落中未找到直接提及 → 推断该信息应在未提供的段落[G]中 → 匹配段落[G]
40. 定位题干关键词 'richest reserves of fresh water' → 在段落[D]中找到 'Antarctica... is estimated to have the

biggest reserves of fresh water on the planet' → 直接匹配段落[D]
41. 定位题干关键词 'demand for energy resources' 和 'renegotiation of treaties' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落 [E]（未完整提供，但根据题干与正确答案 I 的对应关系推断） → 识别该段落讨论能源需求可能迫使条约重新谈判 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干核心 'racing to increase business and strategic influence' → 在语篇中寻找概括性表述 → 段落 [B] 明确指出 'an array of countries are rushing to assert greater influence here, with an eye not just towards the day those protective treaties expire, but also for the strategic and commercial opportunities that already exist' → 该句是段落主旨句，概括了多国竞争影响力的核心观点 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'harsh natural conditions' 和 'obstacles to exploitation' → 在语篇中寻找相关描述 → 段落 [H]（未完整提供，但根据题干与正确答案 H 的对应关系推断）应包含对南极恶劣自然条件及其对资源开发构成障碍的描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干核心 'no longer dominated by traditional white nations' → 在语篇中寻找支持此推断的细节 → 段落 [A] 列举了俄罗斯、中国、印度、土耳其、伊朗等非传统西方国家在南极的活动 → 段落 [B] 提到 'an array of countries are rushing' → 综合这些细节可推断出南极活动参与者已多元化，不再由传统白人国家主导 → 定位至段落 [Q]（未完整提供，但根据正确答案推断其包含相关总结或推断） → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'American scientists' 和 'complain about lack of money and equipment' → 在语篇中寻找关于美国科学家及其抱怨的信息 → 段落 [L]（未完整提供，但根据题干与正确答案 L 的对应关系推断）应包含美国科学家对资金和设备不足的抱怨 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代衔接　同义替换　推理判断　主旨概括　同义改写　细节综合　观点态度

37. 【答案】C
36. 定位题干关键词 'Chinese officials' → 在段落[A]中找到 'Chinese labourers have updated the Great Wall Station' → 结合段落[B]中 'this continent is supposed to be protected as a scientific preserve' 推断中国官方活动强调科学研究 → 匹配段落[J]（假设为包含中国官方声明的段落）
37. 定位题干关键词 'efforts to create... ocean sanctuaries failed' 和 'Russia's obstruction' → 在段落[C]中找到 'Russia recently frustrated efforts to create one of the world's largest ocean sanctuaries here' → 直接匹配段落[C]
38. 定位题干关键词 'Russia' 和 'worldwide navigational facilities' → 在段落[D]中找到 'Nations are also pressing ahead with space research and satellite projects to expand their global navigation abilities' → 结合段落[A]中俄罗斯有研究基地 → 推断俄罗斯参与全球导航能力扩展 → 匹配段落[E]（假设为包含俄罗斯具体导航努力的段落）
39. 定位题干关键词 'geologists' estimates' 和 'oil and natural gas' → 在提供的段落中未找到直接提及 → 推断该信息应在未提供的段落[G]中 → 匹配段落[G]
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41. 定位题干关键词 'demand for energy resources' 和 'renegotiation of treaties' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 定位至段落 [E]（未完整提供，但根据题干与正确答案 I 的对应关系推断） → 识别该段落讨论能源需求可能迫使条约重新谈判 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干核心 'racing to increase business and strategic influence' → 在语篇中寻找概括性表述 → 段落 [B] 明确指出 'an array of countries are rushing to assert greater influence here, with an eye not just towards the day those protective treaties expire, but also for the strategic and commercial opportunities that already exist' → 该句是段落主旨句，概括了多国竞争影响力的核心观点 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'harsh natural conditions' 和 'obstacles to exploitation' → 在语篇中寻找相关描述 → 段落 [H]（未完整提供，但根据题干与正确答案 H 的对应关系推断）应包含对南极恶劣自然条件及其对资源开发构成障碍的描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干核心 'no longer dominated by traditional white nations' → 在语篇中寻找支持此推断的细节 → 段落

[A] 列举了俄罗斯、中国、印度、土耳其、伊朗等非传统西方国家在南极的活动 → 段落 [B] 提到 'an array of countries are rushing' → 综合这些细节可推断出南极活动参与者已多元化，不再由传统白人国家主导 → 定位至段落 [Q]（未完整提供，但根据正确答案推断其包含相关总结或推断） → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'American scientists' 和 'complain about lack of money and equipment' → 在语篇中寻找关于美国科学家及其抱怨的信息 → 段落 [L]（未完整提供，但根据题干与正确答案 L 的对应关系推断）应包含美国科学家对资金和设备不足的抱怨 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代衔接　同义替换　推理判断　主旨概括　同义改写　细节综合　观点态度

38. 【答案】E

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考点：细节定位　指代衔接　同义替换　推理判断　主旨概括　同义改写　细节综合　观点态度

39. 【答案】G

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37. 定位题干关键词 'efforts to create... ocean sanctuaries failed' 和 'Russia's obstruction' → 在段落[C]中找到 'Russia recently frustrated efforts to create one of the world's largest ocean sanctuaries here' → 直接匹配段落[C]
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42. 定位题干核心 'racing to increase business and strategic influence' → 在语篇中寻找概括性表述 → 段落 [B] 明确指出 'an array of countries are rushing to assert greater influence here, with an eye not just towards the day those protective treaties expire, but also for the strategic and commercial opportunities that already exist' → 该句是段落主旨句，概括了多国竞争影响力的核心观点 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'harsh natural conditions' 和 'obstacles to exploitation' → 在语篇中寻找相关描述 → 段落 [H]（未完整提供，但根据题干与正确答案 H 的对应关系推断）应包含对南极恶劣自然条件及其对资源开发构成障碍的描述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干核心 'no longer dominated by traditional white nations' → 在语篇中寻找支持此推断的细节 → 段落 [A] 列举了俄罗斯、中国、印度、土耳其、伊朗等非传统西方国家在南极的活动 → 段落 [B] 提到 'an array of countries are rushing' → 综合这些细节可推断出南极活动参与者已多元化，不再由传统白人国家主导 → 定位至段落 [Q]（未完整提供，但根据正确答案推断其包含相关总结或推断） → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　指代衔接　同义替换　推理判断　主旨概括　同义改写　细节综合　观点态度

40. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'Chinese officials' → 在段落[A]中找到 'Chinese labourers have updated the Great Wall Station' → 结合段落[B]中 'this continent is supposed to be protected as a scientific preserve' 推断中国官方活动强调科学研究 → 匹配段落[J]（假设为包含中国官方声明的段落）
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新谈判 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干核心 'racing to increase business and strategic influence' → 在语篇中寻找概括性表述 → 段落 [B] 明确指出 'an array of countries are rushing to assert greater influence here, with an eye not just towards the day those protective treaties expire, but also for the strategic and commercial opportunities that already exist' → 该句是段落主旨句，概括了多国竞争影响力的核心观点 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　指代衔接　同义替换　推理判断　主旨概括　同义改写　细节综合　观点态度

41. 【答案】I
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45. 【答案】D

定位首句 → 同义替换（plays no role → little impact） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

46. 【答案】A

定位政府行为 → 同义替换（legislate for standardised packaging → Pass a law to standardise） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】B

定位澳大利亚证据 → 推理（pushes further along that road → 数量下降更显著） → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节定位

48. 【答案】A

定位延迟原因段落 → 推理（游说公司与首相顾问关联 → 首相不情愿） → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节定位

49. 【答案】C

定位卡梅伦言论 → 同义替换（obese → 肥胖） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】A

定位转折词'Yet'后的核心论点 → 概括作者对大学价值的最终评价 → 得出答案

考点：转折信号词捕捉　主旨大意概括

51. 【答案】D

定位'employment situation'相关细节 → 匹配'six in ten graduates today are in non-graduate jobs' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

52. 【答案】C

定位'besides classroom instruction'的对应信息 → 匹配'what students teach each other in between lectures and seminars' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

53. 【答案】B

定位'advantage'相关论述 → 匹配'meet those likely to be in leading jobs in the future, forming contacts for life' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

54. 【答案】D

定位最后一段核心信息 → 提取'Recruiters circle elite universities...'及'Many top firms will not even look at applications...' → 推断出大学声誉影响招聘

考点：推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

55. 【答案】Creation, or innovation, has become one of…

围绕'创造力'主题，构建包含重要性论述和措施建议的完整议论文结构，并运用多样句式与恰当词汇进行表达。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

56. 【答案】Agriculture is an important industry in…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并准确使用定语从句、固定搭配及专业词汇进行翻译。

考点：定语从句　固定搭配　专业词汇　句式变化