六级 · 2017年06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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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）

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 is the number one factor that made employees happy according to the survey?

A. Doing enjoyable work.　　B. Having friendly colleagues.

C. Earning a competitive salary.　　D. Working for supportive bosses.

2. What is the percentage of the people surveyed who felt unhappy at work?

A. 31%.　　B. 20%.　　C. 25%.　　D. 73%.

3. What kind of companies are popular with employees?

A. Those of a small size.
B. Those run by women.
C. Those that are well managed.
D. Those full of skilled workers.

4. What is the possible reason for people on part-time contracts to be happier?

A. They can hop from job to job easily.
B. They can win recognition of their work.
C. They can better balance work and life.
D. They can take on more than one job.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the man say about the book Moments Before the Flood?

A. It is a book of European history.
B. It is an introduction to music.
C. It is about the city of Bruges.
D. It is a collection of photos.

6. When did the man get his idea for the work?

A. When painting the concert hall of Bruges.
B. When vacationing in an Italian coastal city.
C. When taking pictures for a concert catalogue.
D. When writing about Belgium's coastal regions.

7. What will happen when the climate catastrophe occurs?

A. The entire European coastline will be submerged.
B. The rich heritage of Europe will be lost completely.
C. The seawater of Europe will be seriously polluted.
D. The major European scenic spots will disappear.

8. What does the man say about Venice?

A. Its waterways are being increasingly polluted.
B. People cannot get around without using boats.
C. It attracts large numbers of tourists from home and abroad.
D. Tourists use wooden paths to reach their hotels in the morning. 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 do some people do when they face a new situation?

A. They make careful preparation beforehand.
B. They take too many irrelevant factors into account.
C. They spend too much time anticipating their defeat.
D. They try hard to avoid getting off on the wrong foot.

10. What does the research conducted at Stanford University show?

A. A person's nervous system is more complicated than imagined.

B. Golfers usually have positive mental images of themselves.

C. Mental images often interfere with athletes' performance.

D. Thinking has the same effect on the nervous system as doing.

11. What advice does the speaker give to people in a stressful situation?

A. Anticipate possible problems.

B. Make a list of do's and don'ts.

C. Picture themselves succeeding.

D. Try to appear more professional.

12. What do we learn about the lawyer in the court?

A. She wore a designer dress.

B. She won her first jury trial.

C. She did not speak loud enough.

D. She presented moving pictures.

Questions 13 to 15

13. What does the new study tell about adding fiber to the teen diet?

A. Its long-term effects are yet to be proved.

B. Its health benefits have been overestimated.

C. It helps people to avoid developing breast cancer.

D. It enables patients with diabetes to recover sooner.

14. What do we learn about the survey of the 44,000 women?

A. It focused on their ways of life during young adulthood.

B. It tracked their change in food preferences for 20 years.

C. It focused on their difference from men in fiber intake.

D. It tracked their eating habits since their adolescence.

15. What explanation does the speaker offer for the research finding?

A. Fiber may help to reduce hormones in the body.

B. Fiber may bring more benefits to women than men.

C. Fiber may improve the function of heart muscles.

D. Fiber may make blood circulation more smooth. questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet I with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18

16. What is the speaker currently doing?

A. Observing the changes in marketing.

B. Conducting research on consumer behavior.

C. Studying the hazards of young people drinking.

D. Investigating the impact of media on government.

17. What has the speaker found about young people's drinking?

A. It is the cause of many street riots.
B. It is a chief concern of parents.
C. It is getting worse year by year.
D. It is an act of socialising.

18. What does the speaker say that his students did last year?

A. They spent a week studying their own purchasing behavior.
B. They researched the impact of mobile phones on young people.
C. They analysed their family budgets over the years.
D. They conducted a thorough research on advertising.

Questions 19 to 22

19. What do we learn about Sweden?

A. It is helping its banks to improve efficiency.
B. It is trying hard to do away with dirty money.
C. It is the first country to use credit cards in the world.
D. It is likely to give up paper money in the near future.

20. What did Claer Barrett want to find out with her experiment?

A. Whether it is possible to travel without carrying any physical currency.
B. Whether it is possible to predict how much money one is going to spend.
C. Whether the absence of physical currency causes a person to spend more.
D. Whether the absence of physical currency is going to affect everyday life.

21. What did Claer Barrett find on her train ride?

A. There was no food service on the train.
B. The service on the train was not good.
C. The restaurant car accepted cash only.
D. The cash in her handbag was missing.

22. How did people of the last generation budget their spending?

A. By putting money into envelopes.
B. By drawing money week by week.
C. By limiting their day-to-day spending.
D. By refusing to buy anything on credit.

Questions 23 to 25

23. What is one of the problems the speaker mentions in his talk?

A. Population explosion.
B. Chronic hunger.
C. Extinction of rare species.
D. Environmental deterioration.

24. What does the speaker say about pregnancies?

A. They contribute to overpopulation.
B. About half of them are unintended.
C. They have been brought under control.
D. The majority of them tend to end halfway.

25. How does the speaker view the study of the populations?

A. It is essential to the wellbeing of all species on earth.

B. It is becoming a subject of interdisciplinary research.

C. It is neglected in many of the developing countries.

D. It is beginning to attract postgraduates' attention.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. accurately	B. confirm	C. demanding
D. doubtful	E. drastically	F. justify
G. monopolized	H. outcome	I. predominance
J. presuming	K. reputation	L. significant
M. signify	N. simultaneously	O. standardized

After becoming president of Purdue University in 2013, Mitch Daniels asked the faculty to prove that their students have actually achieved one of higher education's most important goals: critical thinking skills. Two years before, a nationwide study of college graduates had shown that more than a third had made no ___26___ gains in such mental abilities during their school years. Mr. Daniels needed to ___27___ the high cost of attending Purdue to its students and their families. After all, the percentage of Americans who say a college degree is "very important" has fallen ___28___ in the last 5-6 years. Purdue now has a pilot test to assess students' critical thinking skills. Yet like many college teachers around the U.S., the faculty remain ___29___ that their work as educators can be measured by a "learning ___30___ " such as a graduate's ability to investigate and reason. However, the professors need not worry so much. The results of a recent experiment showed that professors can use ___31___ metrics to measure how well students do in three key areas: critical thinking, written communication, and quantitative literacy. Despite the success of the experiment, the actual results are worrisome, and mostly ___32___ earlier studies. The organizers of the experiment concluded that far fewer students were achieving at high levels on critical thinking than they were doing for written communication or quantitative literacy. And that conclusion is based only on students nearing graduation. American universities, despite their global ___33___ for excellence in teaching, have only begun to demonstrate what they can produce in real-world learning. Knowledge-based degrees are still important, but employers are ___34___ advanced thinking skills from college graduates. If the intellectual worth of a college degree can be ___35___ measured, more people will seek higher education—and come out better thinkers.

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. A number of factors are driving down the global oil prices not just for now but in the foreseeable future. _____

37. Pricing carbon proves the most economical way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. _____

38. It is estimated that extreme weather conditions have endangered the lives of millions of African children. _____

39. The prices of coal are low as a result of over-supply and decreasing demand. _____

40. Higher fossil fuel prices prove to be conducive to innovation and application of cleaner technology. _____

41. If fossil fuel prices remain low for a long time, it may lead to higher emissions of greenhouse gases. _____

42. Fossil fuels remain the major source of primary energy consumption in today's world. _____

43. Even major fossil exporting countries have great potential to develop renewable energies. _____

44. Greenhouse gas emissions, if not properly dealt with, will pose endless risks for mankind. _____

45. It is urgent for governments to increase the cost of using fossil fuels to an appropriate level to lessen the catastrophic effects of climate change. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 明朝统治中国276年,被人们描绘成人类历史上治理有序、社会稳定的最伟大的时代之一。这一时期,手工业的发展促进了市场经济和城市化。大量商品,包括酒和丝绸,都在市场销售。同时,还进口许多外国商品,如时钟和烟草。北京、南京、扬州、苏州这样的大商业中心相继形成。也是在明代,由郑和率领的船队曾到印度洋进行了七次大规模探险航行。还值得一提的是,中国文学的四大经典名著中有三部写于明代。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Open data sharers are still in the minority in many fields. Although many researchers broadly agree that public access to raw data would accelerate science, most are reluctant to post the results of their own labors online. Some communities have agreed to share online—geneticists, for example, post DNA sequences at the GenBank repository( ), and astronomers are accustomed to accessing images of galaxies and stars from, say, the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, a telescope that has observed some 500 million objects—but these remain the exception, not the rule.
Historically, scientists have objected to sharing for many reasons: it is a lot of work; until recently, good databases did not exist; grant funders were not pushing for sharing; it has been difficult to agree on standards for formatting data; and there is no agreed way to assign credit for data. But the barriers are disappearing, in part because journals and funding agencies worldwide are encouraging scientists to make their data public. Last year, the Royal Society in London said in its report that scientists need to "shift away from a research culture where data is viewed as a private preserve". Funding agencies note that data paid for with public money should be public information, and the scientific community is recognizing that data can now be shared digitally in ways that were not possible before. To match the growing demand, services are springing up to make it easier to publish research products online and enable other researchers to discover and cite them. Although calls to share data often concentrate on the moral advantages of sharing, the practice is not purely altruistic . Researchers who share get plenty of personal benefits, including more connections with colleagues, improved visibility and increased citations. The most successful sharers—those whose data are downloaded and cited the most often—get noticed, and their work gets used. For example, one of the most popular data sets on multidisciplinary repository Dryad is about wood density around the world; it has been downloaded 5,700 times. Co-author Amy Zanne thinks that users probably range from climate-change researchers wanting to estimate how much carbon is stored in biomass, to foresters looking for information on different grades of timber. "I'd much prefer to have my data used by the maximum number of people to ask their own questions," she says. "It's important to allow readers and reviewers to see exactly how you arrive at your results. Publishing data and code allows your science to be reproducible." Even people whose data are less popular can benefit. By making the effort to organize and label files so others can understand them, scientists become more organized and better disciplined themselves, thus avoiding confusion later on.

46. What do many researchers generally accept?

A. It is imperative to protect scientists' patents.
B. Repositories are essential to scientific research.
C. Open data sharing is most important to medical science.
D. Open data sharing is conducive to scientific advancement.

47. What is the attitude of most researchers towards making their own data public?

A. Opposed.
B. Ambiguous.
C. Liberal.
D. Neutral.

48. According to the passage, what might hinder open data sharing?

A. The fear of massive copying.
B. The lack of a research culture.
C. The belief that research data is private intellectual property.
D. The concern that certain agencies may make a profit out of it.

49. What helps lift some of the barriers to open data sharing?

A. The ever-growing demand for big data.
B. The advancement of digital technology.
C. The changing attitude of journals and funders.
D. The trend of social and economic development.

50. Dryad serves as an example to show how open data sharing _____.

A. is becoming increasingly popular
B. benefits sharers and users alike
C. makes researchers successful
D. saves both money and labor

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Macy's reported its sales plunged 5.2% in November and December at stores open more than a year, a disappointing holiday season performance that capped a difficult year for a department store chain facing wide- ranging challenges. Its flagship stores in major U.S. cities depend heavily on international tourist spending, which shrank at many retailers due to a strong dollar. Meanwhile, Macy's has simply struggled to lure consumers who are more interested in spending on travel or dining out than on new clothes or accessories. The company blamed much of the poor performance in November and December on unseasonably warm weather. "About 80% of our company's year-over-year declines in comparable sales can be attributed to shortfalls in cold-weather goods," said chief executive Terry Lundgren in a press release. This prompted the company to cut its forecasts for the full fourth quarter. However, it's clear that Macy's believes its troubles run deeper than a temporary aberration( ) off the thermometer. The retail giant said the poor financial performance this year has pushed it to begin implementing $400 million in cost-cutting measures. The company pledged to cut 600 back-office positions, though some 150 workers in those roles would be reassigned to other jobs. It also plans to offer "voluntary separation" packages to 165 senior executives. It will slash staffing at its fleet of 770 stores, a move affecting some 3,000 employees. The retailer also announced the locations of 36 stores it will close in early 2016. The company had previously announced the planned closures, but had not said which locations would be affected. None of the chain's stores in the Washington metropolitan area are to be closed. Macy's has been moving aggressively to try to remake itself for a new era of shopping. It has plans to open more locations of Macy's Backstage, a newly-developed off-price concept which might help it better compete with ambitious T. J. Maxx. It's also pushing ahead in 2016 with an expansion of Bluemercury, the beauty chain it bought last year. At a time when young beauty shoppers are often turning to Sephora or Ulta instead of department store beauty counters, Macy's hopes Bluemercury will help strengthen its position in the category. One relative bright spot for Macy's during the holiday season was the online channel, where it rang up "double-digit" increases in sales and a 25% increase in the number of orders it filled. That relative strength would be consistent with what was seen in the wider retail industry during the early part of the holiday season. While Thanksgiving, Black Friday and Cyber Monday all saw record spending online, in-store sales plunged over the holiday weekend.

51. What does the author say about the shrinking spending of international tourists in the U.S.?

A. It is attributable to the rising value of the U.S. dollar.

B. It is a direct result of the global economic recession.

C. It reflects a shift of their interest in consumer goods.

D. It poses a potential threat to the retail business in the U.S.

52. What does Macy's believe about its problems?

A. They can be solved with better management.

B. They cannot be attributed to weather only.

C. They are not as serious in its online stores.

D. They call for increased investments.

53. In order to cut costs, Macy's decided to _____.

A. cut the salary of senior executives

B. relocate some of its chain stores

C. adjust its promotion strategies

D. reduce the size of its staff

54. Why does Macy's plan to expand Bluemercury in 2016?

A. To experiment on its new business concept.

B. To focus more on beauty products than clothing.

C. To promote sales of its products by lowering prices.

D. To be more competitive in sales of beauty products.

55. What can we learn about Macy's during the holiday season?

A. Sales dropped sharply in its physical stores.

B. Its retail sales exceeded those of T. J. Maxx.

C. It helped Bluemercury establish its position worldwide.

D. It filled its stores with abundant supply of merchandise.

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

56. When friends ask me whether to major in science or humanities, my advice is clear: let your genuine interest
and personal strengths, rather than fashion or others' expectations, make the decision for you.
I hold this view for two reasons. First, sustained interest is the true engine of academic success. A student who
loves literature will happily read late into the night, while one forced into physics may soon burn out; passion,
not the label of a "practical" subject, keeps us going. Second, matching a major to one's natural aptitude greatly
improves the odds of excelling. Someone gifted at logic and calculation will thrive in engineering, whereas a
person skilled in language and empathy may shine in law or education. Choosing against your strengths only
wastes precious years.
Therefore, I would suggest that no one blindly follow the crowd toward whatever seems more profitable.
Instead, look honestly inward, weigh what you enjoy and what you do well, and let that guide your choice. The
right major is the one that fits you.

57. The Ming Dynasty, which ruled China for 276 years, was described as one of the greatest, most well-governed and socially stable eras in human history. During this period, the development of handicrafts promoted the market economy and urbanization. A large number of goods, including wine
and silk, were sold on the market. At the same time, many foreign goods, such as clocks and tobacco,
were also imported. Large commercial centers such as Beijing, Nanjing, Yangzhou and Suzhou emerged
one after another. It was also during the Ming Dynasty that the fleet led by Zheng He made seven large-
scale voyages of exploration to the Indian Ocean. It is also worth mentioning that three of the four great
classic novels of Chinese literature were written during the Ming Dynasty.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'number one factor' → 听到 'The most important factor' → 同义替换为 'having friendly, supportive colleagues' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'percentage' 和 'unhappy' → 听到 '20% of employees described themselves as being unhappy' → 直接匹配数字 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数字捕捉

3. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'companies' 和 'popular' → 听到 'People definitely prefer working for smaller organizations or companies with less than 100 staff' → 同义替换为 'Those of a small size' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'part-time contracts' 和 'happier' → 听到 'workers on part-time contracts... are happier' → 听到原因 'due to a better work-life balance' → 同义替换为 'better balance work and life' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果关系　同义替换

5. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'book Moments Before the Flood' → 听到作者描述项目 'became the subject of a large-scale photo project' → 推断书籍性质为摄影集 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

6. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'get his idea' → 在对话中定位到 'In 2006, when the concert hall... asked me to take some pictures for a catalogue' → 同义替换 'take pictures for a catalogue' 为 'taking pictures for a concert catalogue' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'climate catastrophe' → 在对话中定位到 'it's a matter of time before the entire European coastline disappears under water' → 同义替换 'disappears under water' 为 'be submerged' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

8. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Venice' → 在对话中定位到 'Venice... where every morning wooden pathways have to be set up to allow tourists to reach their hotels' → 同义替换 'wooden pathways have to be set up' 为 'use wooden paths' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'face a new situation' → 在对话中定位到 'When facing a new situation, some people tend to rehearse their defeat by spending too much time anticipating the worst' → 同义替换 'spending too much time anticipating the worst' 为 'spend too much time anticipating their defeat' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

10. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'Stanford University' → 在对话中定位到 'Research conducted at Stanford University shows a mental image fires the nervous system the same way as actually doing something' → 同义替换 'fires the nervous system the same way as actually doing something' 为 'has the same effect on the nervous system as doing' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

11. 【答案】C
定位建议句 → 识别 ‘focus only on what you want to have happen’ → 同义替换为 ‘Picture themselves succeeding’
考点：细节定位 同义替换

12. 【答案】B
定位律师案例结局 → 捕捉 ‘the young lawyer did win’ → 同义替换为 ‘won her first jury trial’
考点：细节定位 同义替换

13. 【答案】C
定位研究结论句 → 识别 ‘may help lower the risk of breast cancer’ → 同义替换为 ‘helps people to avoid developing breast cancer’
考点：细节定位 同义替换

14. 【答案】D
定位调查描述句 → 识别 ‘surveyed about their diets during high school’ 和 ‘tracked for two decades’ → 同义替换为 ‘tracked their eating habits since their adolescence’
考点：细节定位 同义替换

15. 【答案】A
定位解释句 → 识别 ‘fiber may reduce circulating female hormone levels’ → 同义替换为 ‘Fiber may help to reduce hormones in the body’
考点：细节定位 同义替换

16. 【答案】B
定位首段核心句 'my current research is really about consumer behavior' → 同义替换为 'conducting research' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

17. 【答案】D
定位第二段 'drinking for people... is all about the social activity' → 同义替换为 'an act of socialising' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

18. 【答案】A
定位末段 'last year my students spent a week looking at their own purchasing' → 同义替换为 'studying their own purchasing behavior' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】D
定位首段 'Sweden... may soon do away with physical currencies' → 同义替换为 'likely to give up paper money in the near future' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】C
定位第三段 'Barrett wanted to find out if the absence of physical currency does indeed cause a person to spend more' → 同义替换为选项C → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】C
定位到‘restaurant car was not currently accepting credit cards’ → 推断出餐厅车只收现金 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

22. 【答案】A
定位到‘used to budget by putting money into envelopes’ → 直接匹配选项A → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

23. 【答案】B
定位到‘a billion people are chronically hungry’ → 直接匹配选项B → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

24. 【答案】B
定位到‘about half of all pregnancies globally are unintended’ → 直接匹配选项B → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

25. 【答案】A
综合‘central subject related to economics’与‘improve the well being’ → 推断出其对所有物种福祉至关重要 → 得出答案
考点：主旨大意　推理判断

26. 【答案】L
26 空 定位空格前 'made no' → 分析空格后 'gains in such mental abilities' → 结合上下文 'more than a third' 与 'during their school years' → 选择表示'显著/可衡量'的形容词修饰 'gains' → L (measurable) 符合语境，表示'没有可衡量的进步'。
27 空 定位空格前 'needed to' → 分析空格后 'the high cost of attending Purdue to its students and their families' → 结合上下文 'prove' 与 'cost' → 选择表示'证明...合理/值得'的动词短语 → F (justify) 符合固定搭配 'justify sth to sb'。
28 空 定位空格前 'has fallen' → 分析空格后 'in the last 5-6 years' → 结合上下文 'After all' 与 'very important' → 选择表示'显著/急剧'的副词修饰 'fallen' → E (sharply) 符合语境，表示'急剧下降'。
29 空 定位空格前 'faculty remain' → 分析空格后 'that their work... can be measured' → 结合上下文 'Yet like many college teachers' 与 'professors need not worry' → 选择表示'怀疑/不确定'的形容词 → D (skeptical) 符合语

境，表示'持怀疑态度'。
30 空 定位空格前 'a learning' → 分析空格后 'such as a graduate's ability to investigate and reason' → 结合上下文 'measured by' → 选择表示'成果/产出'的名词 → H (outcome) 符合固定搭配 'learning outcome'（学习成果）。
31 空 定位空格前后的动词宾语结构 → 分析宾语 'the high cost' 与动词的逻辑关系 → 选择表示 '证明...合理' 的动词
32 空 定位空格前的转折词 'Despite' 与后文 'worrisome' → 推断实验结果与早期研究的关系 → 选择表示 '证实' 的动词
33 空 定位空格前的 'global' 与后文 'for excellence in teaching' → 分析名词与介词 'for' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '声誉' 的名词
34 空 定位空格前的 'employers are' 与后文 'advanced thinking skills' → 分析雇主与技能之间的关系 → 选择表示 '寻求' 的动词
35 空 定位空格前的 'If the intellectual worth' 与后文 'is not' → 分析条件句的逻辑 → 选择表示 '体现' 的动词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 justify sth to sb　转折逻辑　固定搭配 reputation for　条件句逻辑

27. 【答案】F
26 空 定位空格前 'made no' → 分析空格后 'gains in such mental abilities' → 结合上下文 'more than a third' 与 'during their school years' → 选择表示'显著/可衡量'的形容词修饰 'gains' → L (measurable) 符合语境，表示'没有可衡量的进步'。
27 空 定位空格前 'needed to' → 分析空格后 'the high cost of attending Purdue to its students and their families' → 结合上下文 'prove' 与 'cost' → 选择表示'证明...合理/值得'的动词短语 → F (justify) 符合固定搭配 'justify sth to sb'。
28 空 定位空格前 'has fallen' → 分析空格后 'in the last 5-6 years' → 结合上下文 'After all' 与 'very important' → 选择表示'显著/急剧'的副词修饰 'fallen' → E (sharply) 符合语境，表示'急剧下降'。
29 空 定位空格前 'faculty remain' → 分析空格后 'that their work... can be measured' → 结合上下文 'Yet like many college teachers' 与 'professors need not worry' → 选择表示'怀疑/不确定'的形容词 → D (skeptical) 符合语境，表示'持怀疑态度'。
30 空 定位空格前 'a learning' → 分析空格后 'such as a graduate's ability to investigate and reason' → 结合上下文 'measured by' → 选择表示'成果/产出'的名词 → H (outcome) 符合固定搭配 'learning outcome'（学习成果）。
31 空 定位空格前后的动词宾语结构 → 分析宾语 'the high cost' 与动词的逻辑关系 → 选择表示 '证明...合理' 的动词
32 空 定位空格前的转折词 'Despite' 与后文 'worrisome' → 推断实验结果与早期研究的关系 → 选择表示 '证实' 的动词
33 空 定位空格前的 'global' 与后文 'for excellence in teaching' → 分析名词与介词 'for' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '声誉' 的名词
34 空 定位空格前的 'employers are' 与后文 'advanced thinking skills' → 分析雇主与技能之间的关系 → 选择表示 '寻求' 的动词
35 空 定位空格前的 'If the intellectual worth' 与后文 'is not' → 分析条件句的逻辑 → 选择表示 '体现' 的动词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 justify sth to sb　转折逻辑　固定搭配 reputation for　条件句逻辑

28. 【答案】E
26 空 定位空格前 'made no' → 分析空格后 'gains in such mental abilities' → 结合上下文 'more than a third' 与 'during their school years' → 选择表示'显著/可衡量'的形容词修饰 'gains' → L (measurable) 符合语境，表示'没有可衡量的进步'。

27 空 定位空格前 'needed to' → 分析空格后 'the high cost of attending Purdue to its students and their families' → 结合上下文 'prove' 与 'cost' → 选择表示'证明...合理/值得'的动词短语 → F (justify) 符合固定搭配 'justify sth to sb'。
28 空 定位空格前 'has fallen' → 分析空格后 'in the last 5-6 years' → 结合上下文 'After all' 与 'very important' → 选择表示'显著/急剧'的副词修饰 'fallen' → E (sharply) 符合语境，表示'急剧下降'。
29 空 定位空格前 'faculty remain' → 分析空格后 'that their work... can be measured' → 结合上下文 'Yet like many college teachers' 与 'professors need not worry' → 选择表示'怀疑/不确定'的形容词 → D (skeptical) 符合语境，表示'持怀疑态度'。
30 空 定位空格前 'a learning' → 分析空格后 'such as a graduate's ability to investigate and reason' → 结合上下文 'measured by' → 选择表示'成果/产出'的名词 → H (outcome) 符合固定搭配 'learning outcome'（学习成果）。
31 空 定位空格前后的动词宾语结构 → 分析宾语 'the high cost' 与动词的逻辑关系 → 选择表示 '证明...合理' 的动词
32 空 定位空格前的转折词 'Despite' 与后文 'worrisome' → 推断实验结果与早期研究的关系 → 选择表示 '证实' 的动词
33 空 定位空格前的 'global' 与后文 'for excellence in teaching' → 分析名词与介词 'for' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '声誉' 的名词
34 空 定位空格前的 'employers are' 与后文 'advanced thinking skills' → 分析雇主与技能之间的关系 → 选择表示 '寻求' 的动词
35 空 定位空格前的 'If the intellectual worth' 与后文 'is not' → 分析条件句的逻辑 → 选择表示 '体现' 的动词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 justify sth to sb　转折逻辑　固定搭配 reputation for　条件句逻辑

29. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前 'made no' → 分析空格后 'gains in such mental abilities' → 结合上下文 'more than a third' 与 'during their school years' → 选择表示'显著/可衡量'的形容词修饰 'gains' → L (measurable) 符合语境，表示'没有可衡量的进步'。
27 空 定位空格前 'needed to' → 分析空格后 'the high cost of attending Purdue to its students and their families' → 结合上下文 'prove' 与 'cost' → 选择表示'证明...合理/值得'的动词短语 → F (justify) 符合固定搭配 'justify sth to sb'。
28 空 定位空格前 'has fallen' → 分析空格后 'in the last 5-6 years' → 结合上下文 'After all' 与 'very important' → 选择表示'显著/急剧'的副词修饰 'fallen' → E (sharply) 符合语境，表示'急剧下降'。
29 空 定位空格前 'faculty remain' → 分析空格后 'that their work... can be measured' → 结合上下文 'Yet like many college teachers' 与 'professors need not worry' → 选择表示'怀疑/不确定'的形容词 → D (skeptical) 符合语境，表示'持怀疑态度'。
30 空 定位空格前 'a learning' → 分析空格后 'such as a graduate's ability to investigate and reason' → 结合上下文 'measured by' → 选择表示'成果/产出'的名词 → H (outcome) 符合固定搭配 'learning outcome'（学习成果）。
31 空 定位空格前后的动词宾语结构 → 分析宾语 'the high cost' 与动词的逻辑关系 → 选择表示 '证明...合理' 的动词
32 空 定位空格前的转折词 'Despite' 与后文 'worrisome' → 推断实验结果与早期研究的关系 → 选择表示 '证实' 的动词
33 空 定位空格前的 'global' 与后文 'for excellence in teaching' → 分析名词与介词 'for' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '声誉' 的名词
34 空 定位空格前的 'employers are' 与后文 'advanced thinking skills' → 分析雇主与技能之间的关系 → 选择表示 '寻求' 的动词

35 空 定位空格前的 'If the intellectual worth' 与后文 'is not' → 分析条件句的逻辑 → 选择表示 '体现' 的动词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 justify sth to sb　转折逻辑　固定搭配 reputation for　条件句逻辑

30. 【答案】H

26 空 定位空格前 'made no' → 分析空格后 'gains in such mental abilities' → 结合上下文 'more than a third' 与 'during their school years' → 选择表示'显著/可衡量'的形容词修饰 'gains' → L (measurable) 符合语境，表示'没有可衡量的进步'。

27 空 定位空格前 'needed to' → 分析空格后 'the high cost of attending Purdue to its students and their families' → 结合上下文 'prove' 与 'cost' → 选择表示'证明...合理/值得'的动词短语 → F (justify) 符合固定搭配 'justify sth to sb'。

28 空 定位空格前 'has fallen' → 分析空格后 'in the last 5-6 years' → 结合上下文 'After all' 与 'very important' → 选择表示'显著/急剧'的副词修饰 'fallen' → E (sharply) 符合语境，表示'急剧下降'。

29 空 定位空格前 'faculty remain' → 分析空格后 'that their work... can be measured' → 结合上下文 'Yet like many college teachers' 与 'professors need not worry' → 选择表示'怀疑/不确定'的形容词 → D (skeptical) 符合语境，表示'持怀疑态度'。

30 空 定位空格前 'a learning' → 分析空格后 'such as a graduate's ability to investigate and reason' → 结合上下文 'measured by' → 选择表示'成果/产出'的名词 → H (outcome) 符合固定搭配 'learning outcome'（学习成果）。

31 空 定位空格前后的动词宾语结构 → 分析宾语 'the high cost' 与动词的逻辑关系 → 选择表示 '证明...合理' 的动词

32 空 定位空格前的转折词 'Despite' 与后文 'worrisome' → 推断实验结果与早期研究的关系 → 选择表示 '证实' 的动词

33 空 定位空格前的 'global' 与后文 'for excellence in teaching' → 分析名词与介词 'for' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '声誉' 的名词

34 空 定位空格前的 'employers are' 与后文 'advanced thinking skills' → 分析雇主与技能之间的关系 → 选择表示 '寻求' 的动词

35 空 定位空格前的 'If the intellectual worth' 与后文 'is not' → 分析条件句的逻辑 → 选择表示 '体现' 的动词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 justify sth to sb　转折逻辑　固定搭配 reputation for　条件句逻辑

31. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前 'made no' → 分析空格后 'gains in such mental abilities' → 结合上下文 'more than a third' 与 'during their school years' → 选择表示'显著/可衡量'的形容词修饰 'gains' → L (measurable) 符合语境，表示'没有可衡量的进步'。

27 空 定位空格前 'needed to' → 分析空格后 'the high cost of attending Purdue to its students and their families' → 结合上下文 'prove' 与 'cost' → 选择表示'证明...合理/值得'的动词短语 → F (justify) 符合固定搭配 'justify sth to sb'。

28 空 定位空格前 'has fallen' → 分析空格后 'in the last 5-6 years' → 结合上下文 'After all' 与 'very important' → 选择表示'显著/急剧'的副词修饰 'fallen' → E (sharply) 符合语境，表示'急剧下降'。

29 空 定位空格前 'faculty remain' → 分析空格后 'that their work... can be measured' → 结合上下文 'Yet like many college teachers' 与 'professors need not worry' → 选择表示'怀疑/不确定'的形容词 → D (skeptical) 符合语境，表示'持怀疑态度'。

30 空 定位空格前 'a learning' → 分析空格后 'such as a graduate's ability to investigate and reason' → 结合上下文 'measured by' → 选择表示'成果/产出'的名词 → H (outcome) 符合固定搭配 'learning outcome'（学习成果）。

31 空 定位空格前后的动词宾语结构 → 分析宾语 'the high cost' 与动词的逻辑关系 → 选择表示 '证明...合理' 的动词

32 空 定位空格前的转折词 'Despite' 与后文 'worrisome' → 推断实验结果与早期研究的关系 → 选择表示 '证实' 的动词
33 空 定位空格前的 'global' 与后文 'for excellence in teaching' → 分析名词与介词 'for' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '声誉' 的名词
34 空 定位空格前的 'employers are' 与后文 'advanced thinking skills' → 分析雇主与技能之间的关系 → 选择表示 '寻求' 的动词
35 空 定位空格前的 'If the intellectual worth' 与后文 'is not' → 分析条件句的逻辑 → 选择表示 '体现' 的动词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 justify sth to sb　转折逻辑　固定搭配 reputation for　条件句逻辑

32. 【答案】B
26 空 定位空格前 'made no' → 分析空格后 'gains in such mental abilities' → 结合上下文 'more than a third' 与 'during their school years' → 选择表示'显著/可衡量'的形容词修饰 'gains' → L (measurable) 符合语境，表示'没有可衡量的进步'。
27 空 定位空格前 'needed to' → 分析空格后 'the high cost of attending Purdue to its students and their families' → 结合上下文 'prove' 与 'cost' → 选择表示'证明...合理/值得'的动词短语 → F (justify) 符合固定搭配 'justify sth to sb'。
28 空 定位空格前 'has fallen' → 分析空格后 'in the last 5-6 years' → 结合上下文 'After all' 与 'very important' → 选择表示'显著/急剧'的副词修饰 'fallen' → E (sharply) 符合语境，表示'急剧下降'。
29 空 定位空格前 'faculty remain' → 分析空格后 'that their work... can be measured' → 结合上下文 'Yet like many college teachers' 与 'professors need not worry' → 选择表示'怀疑/不确定'的形容词 → D (skeptical) 符合语境，表示'持怀疑态度'。
30 空 定位空格前 'a learning' → 分析空格后 'such as a graduate's ability to investigate and reason' → 结合上下文 'measured by' → 选择表示'成果/产出'的名词 → H (outcome) 符合固定搭配 'learning outcome'（学习成果）。
31 空 定位空格前后的动词宾语结构 → 分析宾语 'the high cost' 与动词的逻辑关系 → 选择表示 '证明...合理' 的动词
32 空 定位空格前的转折词 'Despite' 与后文 'worrisome' → 推断实验结果与早期研究的关系 → 选择表示 '证实' 的动词
33 空 定位空格前的 'global' 与后文 'for excellence in teaching' → 分析名词与介词 'for' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '声誉' 的名词
34 空 定位空格前的 'employers are' 与后文 'advanced thinking skills' → 分析雇主与技能之间的关系 → 选择表示 '寻求' 的动词
35 空 定位空格前的 'If the intellectual worth' 与后文 'is not' → 分析条件句的逻辑 → 选择表示 '体现' 的动词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 justify sth to sb　转折逻辑　固定搭配 reputation for　条件句逻辑

33. 【答案】K
26 空 定位空格前 'made no' → 分析空格后 'gains in such mental abilities' → 结合上下文 'more than a third' 与 'during their school years' → 选择表示'显著/可衡量'的形容词修饰 'gains' → L (measurable) 符合语境，表示'没有可衡量的进步'。
27 空 定位空格前 'needed to' → 分析空格后 'the high cost of attending Purdue to its students and their families' → 结合上下文 'prove' 与 'cost' → 选择表示'证明...合理/值得'的动词短语 → F (justify) 符合固定搭配 'justify sth to sb'。
28 空 定位空格前 'has fallen' → 分析空格后 'in the last 5-6 years' → 结合上下文 'After all' 与 'very important' → 选择表示'显著/急剧'的副词修饰 'fallen' → E (sharply) 符合语境，表示'急剧下降'。
29 空 定位空格前 'faculty remain' → 分析空格后 'that their work... can be measured' → 结合上下文 'Yet like

many college teachers' 与 'professors need not worry' → 选择表示'怀疑/不确定'的形容词 → D (skeptical) 符合语境，表示'持怀疑态度'。
30 空 定位空格前 'a learning' → 分析空格后 'such as a graduate's ability to investigate and reason' → 结合上下文 'measured by' → 选择表示'成果/产出'的名词 → H (outcome) 符合固定搭配 'learning outcome'（学习成果）。
31 空 定位空格前后的动词宾语结构 → 分析宾语 'the high cost' 与动词的逻辑关系 → 选择表示 '证明...合理' 的动词
32 空 定位空格前的转折词 'Despite' 与后文 'worrisome' → 推断实验结果与早期研究的关系 → 选择表示 '证实' 的动词
33 空 定位空格前的 'global' 与后文 'for excellence in teaching' → 分析名词与介词 'for' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '声誉' 的名词
34 空 定位空格前的 'employers are' 与后文 'advanced thinking skills' → 分析雇主与技能之间的关系 → 选择表示 '寻求' 的动词
35 空 定位空格前的 'If the intellectual worth' 与后文 'is not' → 分析条件句的逻辑 → 选择表示 '体现' 的动词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 justify sth to sb　转折逻辑　固定搭配 reputation for　条件句逻辑

34. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前 'made no' → 分析空格后 'gains in such mental abilities' → 结合上下文 'more than a third' 与 'during their school years' → 选择表示'显著/可衡量'的形容词修饰 'gains' → L (measurable) 符合语境，表示'没有可衡量的进步'。
27 空 定位空格前 'needed to' → 分析空格后 'the high cost of attending Purdue to its students and their families' → 结合上下文 'prove' 与 'cost' → 选择表示'证明...合理/值得'的动词短语 → F (justify) 符合固定搭配 'justify sth to sb'。
28 空 定位空格前 'has fallen' → 分析空格后 'in the last 5-6 years' → 结合上下文 'After all' 与 'very important' → 选择表示'显著/急剧'的副词修饰 'fallen' → E (sharply) 符合语境，表示'急剧下降'。
29 空 定位空格前 'faculty remain' → 分析空格后 'that their work... can be measured' → 结合上下文 'Yet like many college teachers' 与 'professors need not worry' → 选择表示'怀疑/不确定'的形容词 → D (skeptical) 符合语境，表示'持怀疑态度'。
30 空 定位空格前 'a learning' → 分析空格后 'such as a graduate's ability to investigate and reason' → 结合上下文 'measured by' → 选择表示'成果/产出'的名词 → H (outcome) 符合固定搭配 'learning outcome'（学习成果）。
31 空 定位空格前后的动词宾语结构 → 分析宾语 'the high cost' 与动词的逻辑关系 → 选择表示 '证明...合理' 的动词
32 空 定位空格前的转折词 'Despite' 与后文 'worrisome' → 推断实验结果与早期研究的关系 → 选择表示 '证实' 的动词
33 空 定位空格前的 'global' 与后文 'for excellence in teaching' → 分析名词与介词 'for' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '声誉' 的名词
34 空 定位空格前的 'employers are' 与后文 'advanced thinking skills' → 分析雇主与技能之间的关系 → 选择表示 '寻求' 的动词
35 空 定位空格前的 'If the intellectual worth' 与后文 'is not' → 分析条件句的逻辑 → 选择表示 '体现' 的动词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 justify sth to sb　转折逻辑　固定搭配 reputation for　条件句逻辑

35. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前 'made no' → 分析空格后 'gains in such mental abilities' → 结合上下文 'more than a third' 与 'during their school years' → 选择表示'显著/可衡量'的形容词修饰 'gains' → L (measurable) 符合语境，表示'没有

可衡量的进步'。
27 空 定位空格前 'needed to' → 分析空格后 'the high cost of attending Purdue to its students and their families' → 结合上下文 'prove' 与 'cost' → 选择表示'证明...合理/值得'的动词短语 → F (justify) 符合固定搭配 'justify sth to sb'。
28 空 定位空格前 'has fallen' → 分析空格后 'in the last 5-6 years' → 结合上下文 'After all' 与 'very important' → 选择表示'显著/急剧'的副词修饰 'fallen' → E (sharply) 符合语境，表示'急剧下降'。
29 空 定位空格前 'faculty remain' → 分析空格后 'that their work... can be measured' → 结合上下文 'Yet like many college teachers' 与 'professors need not worry' → 选择表示'怀疑/不确定'的形容词 → D (skeptical) 符合语境，表示'持怀疑态度'。
30 空 定位空格前 'a learning' → 分析空格后 'such as a graduate's ability to investigate and reason' → 结合上下文 'measured by' → 选择表示'成果/产出'的名词 → H (outcome) 符合固定搭配 'learning outcome'（学习成果）。
31 空 定位空格前后的动词宾语结构 → 分析宾语 'the high cost' 与动词的逻辑关系 → 选择表示 '证明...合理' 的动词
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33 空 定位空格前的 'global' 与后文 'for excellence in teaching' → 分析名词与介词 'for' 的搭配 → 选择表示 '声誉' 的名词
34 空 定位空格前的 'employers are' 与后文 'advanced thinking skills' → 分析雇主与技能之间的关系 → 选择表示 '寻求' 的动词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配　动词搭配 justify sth to sb　转折逻辑　固定搭配 reputation for　条件句逻辑

36. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'driving down the global oil prices' → 在段落[D]中找到 'putting downward pressure on oil prices' 及其具体原因（新技术、OPEC策略变化、伊朗出口增加、需求缩减） → 同义替换 'driving down' 为 'putting downward pressure on'，并确认这些因素是 'not just for now but in the foreseeable future'（对应 'remain lower for longer'）
37. 定位题干关键词 'Pricing carbon' 和 'economical way' → 在段落[B]中找到 'corrective carbon pricing' 和 'fiscal benefits' → 推理 'fiscal benefits'（财政效益）与 'economical'（经济的、节约的）的关联，确认碳定价是降低气候变化风险并带来财政收益的紧急措施
38. 定位题干关键词 'extreme weather conditions' 和 'African children' → 在提供的段落全文（A-D）中未找到任何相关信息 → 判断该信息点位于未提供的其他段落（如J段），但根据题型要求，需确认题干信息在给定语篇中无依据
39. 定位题干关键词 'prices of coal' 和 'over-supply and decreasing demand' → 在提供的段落全文（A-D）中未找到关于 'coal' 的直接信息 → 判断该信息点位于未提供的其他段落（如E段），但根据题型逻辑，E段应包含煤炭价格因供应过剩和需求下降而走低的描述
40. 定位题干⊠⊠⊠键词 'Higher fossil fuel prices' 和 'conducive to innovation' → 在段落[A]中找到 'low fossil fuel prices could discourage further innovation in, and adoption of, cleaner energy technologies' → 进行反向推理：低价格抑制创新，则高价格有利于创新 → 同义替换 'conducive to' 为 'encourage' 的反面
41. 定位题干关键词 'fossil fuel prices remain low' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'stay low for long' → 确认其导致 'higher emissions' 的因果关系 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干核心信息 'fossil fuels remain the major source of primary energy consumption' → 在段落[G]（未提供，但根据答案推断）中找到对应表述 → 得出答案
43. 定位题干核心信息 'major fossil exporting countries' 和 'great potential to develop renewable energies' →

在段落[F]（未提供，但根据答案推断）中找到对应表述 → 得出答案
44. 定位题干核心信息 'Greenhouse gas emissions' 和 'pose endless risks for mankind' → 在段落[O]（未提供，但根据答案推断）中找到对应表述 → 得出答案
45. 定位题干核心信息 'urgent for governments to increase the cost of using fossil fuels' 和 'lessen the catastrophic effects of climate change' → 在段落[B]中找到同义表述 'Action to restore appropriate price incentives, notably through corrective carbon pricing, is urgently needed to lower the risk of irreversible and potentially devastating effects of climate change' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位　因果关系　信息匹配　目的关系

37. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'driving down the global oil prices' → 在段落[D]中找到 'putting downward pressure on oil prices' 及其具体原因（新技术、OPEC策略变化、伊朗出口增加、需求缩减） → 同义替换 'driving down' 为 'putting downward pressure on'，并确认这些因素是 'not just for now but in the foreseeable future'（对应 'remain lower for longer'）
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40. 定位题干☒☒☒键词 'Higher fossil fuel prices' 和 'conducive to innovation' → 在段落[A]中找到 'low fossil fuel prices could discourage further innovation in, and adoption of, cleaner energy technologies' → 进行反向推理：低价格抑制创新，则高价格有利于创新 → 同义替换 'conducive to' 为 'encourage' 的反面
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位　因果关系　信息匹配　目的关系

38. 【答案】J

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位　因果关系　信息匹配　目的关系

39. 【答案】E

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位　因果关系　信息匹配　目的关系

40. 【答案】H

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位　因果关系　信息匹配　目的关系

41. 【答案】A

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42. 定位题干核心信息 'fossil fuels remain the major source of primary energy consumption' → 在段落[G]（未提供，但根据答案推断）中找到对应表述 → 得出答案

43. 定位题干核心信息 'major fossil exporting countries' 和 'great potential to develop renewable energies' → 在段落[F]（未提供，但根据答案推断）中找到对应表述 → 得出答案

44. 定位题干核心信息 'Greenhouse gas emissions' 和 'pose endless risks for mankind' → 在段落[O]（未提供，但根据答案推断）中找到对应表述 → 得出答案

45. 定位题干核心信息 'urgent for governments to increase the cost of using fossil fuels' 和 'lessen the catastrophic effects of climate change' → 在段落[B]中找到同义表述 'Action to restore appropriate price incentives, notably through corrective carbon pricing, is urgently needed to lower the risk of irreversible and potentially devastating effects of climate change' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位　因果关系　信息匹配　目的关系

42. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'driving down the global oil prices' → 在段落[D]中找到 'putting downward pressure on oil prices' 及其具体原因（新技术、OPEC策略变化、伊朗出口增加、需求缩减） → 同义替换 'driving down' 为 'putting downward pressure on'，并确认这些因素是 'not just for now but in the foreseeable future'（对应 'remain lower for longer'）

37. 定位题干关键词 'Pricing carbon' 和 'economical way' → 在段落[B]中找到 'corrective carbon pricing' 和 'fiscal benefits' → 推理 'fiscal benefits'（财政效益）与 'economical'（经济的、节约的）的关联，确认碳定价是降低气候变化风险并带来财政收益的紧急措施

38. 定位题干关键词 'extreme weather conditions' 和 'African children' → 在提供的段落全文（A-D）中未找到任何相关信息 → 判断该信息点位于未提供的其他段落（如J段），但根据题型要求，需确认题干信息在给定语篇中无依据

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换　推理判断　细节定位　因果关系　信息匹配　目的关系

46. 【答案】D

定位首段转折句 → 提炼‘public access to raw data would accelerate science’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】A

定位首段转折句 → 提炼‘most are reluctant to post the results of their own labors online’的态度 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度　同义替换

48. 【答案】C

定位‘Historically, scientists have objected to sharing for many reasons’ → 提炼‘data is viewed as a private preserve’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】C

定位‘But the barriers are disappearing, in part because...’ → 提炼‘journals and funding agencies worldwide are encouraging scientists to make their data public’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

50. 【答案】B

定位‘For example, one of the most popular data sets on multidisciplinary repository Dryad...’ → 提炼‘Researchers who share get plenty of personal benefits...’的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：例证推理　同义替换

51. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词'shrinking spending of international tourists' → 在语篇中定位到'shrank at many retailers due to a strong dollar' → 同义替换为'attributable to the rising value of the U.S. dollar' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'Macy's believe about its problems' → 在语篇中定位到'Macy's believes its troubles run deeper than a temporary aberration off the thermometer' → 推理得出其问题不能仅归因于天气 → 同义替换为'cannot be attributed to weather only' → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　同义替换

53. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词'cut costs' → 在语篇中定位到'implementing $400 million in cost-cutting measures'及其后的具体措施 → 概括为'reduce the size of its staff' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　概括归纳

54. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词'expand Bluemercury' → 在语篇中定位到'expansion of Bluemercury'及其后文'young beauty shoppers are often turning to Sephora or Ulta' → 推理得出其目的是为了在美妆产品销售上更具竞争力 → 同义替换为'be more competitive in sales of beauty products' → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　同义替换

55. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词'holiday season' → 在语篇中定位到'sales plunged 5.2% in November and December'及'physical stores'（由'stores open more than a year'推断） → 同义替换为'Sales dropped sharply in its physical stores' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

56. 【答案】When friends ask me whether to major in…

考生需围绕‘选择理科还是文科专业’这一主题，构建清晰的议论文结构（引言-论点-论据-结论），并运用多样的句式和词汇表达观点。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】The Ming Dynasty, which ruled China for 276…

准确翻译复杂句式，处理定语从句、非谓语结构及专有名词，保持时态与语态一致。

考点：定语从句翻译　非谓语动词处理　专有名词准确表达　时态与语态转换