六级 · 2017年06月大学英语六级真题（第3套）

历年真题

满分 702.9 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 56 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
228 705
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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 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. apparently	B. arrogance	C. brilliance
D. claiming	E. dedicated	F. focused
G. incur	H. instructed	I. obscurely
J. sealed	K. spectators	L. trigger
M. uttering	N. volume	O. volunteers

Let's all stop judging people who talk to themselves. New research says that those who can't seem to keep their inner monologues in are actually more likely to stay on task, remain ____26____ better and show improved perception capabilities. Not bad, really, for some extra muttering. According to a series of experiments published in the Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology by professors Gary Lupyan and Daniel Swignley, the act of using verbal clues to ____27____ mental pictures helps people function quicker. In one experiment, they showed pictures of various objects to twenty ____28____ and asked them to find just one of those, a banana. Half were ____29____ to repeat out loud what they were looking for and the other half kept their lips ____30____ . Those who talked to themselves found the banana slightly faster than those who didn't, the researchers say. In other experiments, Lupyan and Swignley found that ____31____ the name of a common product when on the hunt for it helped quicken someone's pace, but talking about uncommon items showed no advantage and slowed you down. Common research has long held that talking themselves through a task helps children learn, although doing so when you've ____32____ matured is not a great sign of ____33____ . The two professors hope to refute that idea, ____34____ that just as when kids walk themselves through a process, adults can benefit from using language not just to communicate, but also to help "augment thinking". Of course, you are still encouraged to keep the talking at library tones and, whatever you do, keep the information you share simple, like a grocery list. At any ____35____ , there's still such a thing as too much information.

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. Working-class parents teach their children to be obedient and show respect to adults. _____

37. American parents, whether rich or poor, have similar expectations of their children despite different ways of parenting. _____

38. While rich parents are more concerned with their children's psychological well-being, poor parents are more worried about their children's safety. _____

39. The increasing differences in child rearing between rich and poor families reflect growing social inequality. _____

40. Parenting approaches of working-class and affluent families both have advantages. _____

41. Higher-income families and working-class families now tend to live in different neighborhoods. _____

42. Physical punishment is used much less by well-educated parents. _____

43. Ms. Lareau doesn't believe participating in fewer after-class activities will negatively affect children's development. _____

44. Wealthy parents are concerned about their children's mental health and busy schedules. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56. 唐朝始于618年,终于907年,是中国历史上最灿烂的时期。经过近三百年的发展,唐代中国成为世界上最繁荣的强国,其首都长安是当时世界上最大的都市。这一时期,经济发达、商业繁荣、社会秩序稳定,甚至边境也对外开放。随着城市化和财富的增加,艺术和文学也繁荣起来。李白和杜甫是以作品简洁自然而著称的诗人。他们的诗歌打动了学者和普通人的心。即使在今天,他们的许多诗歌仍广为儿童及成人阅读背诵。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Tennessee's technical and community colleges will not outsource management of their facilities to a private company, a decision one leader said was bolstered by an analysis of spending at each campus. In an email sent Monday to college presidents in the Tennessee Board of Regents system, outgoing Chancellor John Morgan said an internal analysis showed that each campus' spending on facilities management fell well below the industry standards identified by the state. Morgan said those findings—which included data from the system's 13 community colleges, 27 technical colleges and six universities—were part of the decision not to move forward with Governor Bill Haslam's proposal to privatize management of state buildings in an effort to save money. "While these numbers are still being validated by the state, we feel any adjustments they might suggest will be immaterial," Morgan wrote to the presidents. "System institutions are operating very efficiently based on this analysis, raising the question of the value of pursuing a broad scale outsourcing initiative." Workers' advocates have criticized Haslam's plan, saying it would mean some campus workers would lose their jobs or benefits. Haslam has said colleges would be free to opt in or out of the outsourcing plan, which has not been finalized. Morgan notified the Haslam administration of his decision to opt out in a letter sent last week. That letter, which includes several concerns Morgan has with the plan, was originally obtained by The Commercial Appeal in Memphis. In an email statement from the state's Office of Customer Focused Government, which is examining the possibility of outsourcing, spokeswoman Michelle R. Martin said officials were still working to analyze the data from the Board of Regents. Data on management expenses at the college system and in other state departments will be part of a "business justification" the state will use as officials deliberate the specifics of an outsourcing plan. "The state's facilities management project team is still in the process of developing its business justification and expects to have that completed and available to the public at the end of February," Martin said. "At this time there is nothing to take action on since the analysis has yet to be completed." Morgan's comments on outsourcing mark the second time this month that he has come out against one of Haslam's plans for higher education in Tennessee. Morgan said last week that he would retire at the end of January because of the governor's proposal to split off six universities of the Board of Regents system and create separate governing boards for each of them. In his resignation letter, Morgan called the reorganization "unworkable".

45. What do we learn about the decision of technical and community colleges in Tennessee?

A. It is backed by a campus spending analysis.
B. It has been flatly rejected by the governor.
C. It has neglected their faculty's demands.
D. It will improve their financial situation.

46. What does the campus spending analysis reveal?

A. Private companies play a big role in campus management.

B. Facilities management by colleges is more cost-effective.

C. Facilities management has greatly improved in recent years.

D. Colleges exercise full control over their own financial affairs.

47. Workers' supporters argue that Bill Haslam's proposal would _____.

A. deprive colleges of the right to manage their facilities

B. make workers less motivated in performing duties

C. render a number of campus workers jobless

D. lead to the privatization of campus facilities

48. What do we learn from the state spokeswoman's response to John Morgan's decision?

A. The outsourcing plan is not yet finalized.

B. The outsourcing plan will be implemented.

C. The state officials are confident about the outsourcing plan.

D. The college spending analysis justifies the outsourcing plan.

49. Why did John Morgan decide to resign?

A. He had lost confidence in the Tennessee state government.

B. He disagreed with the governor on higher education policies.

C. He thought the state's outsourcing proposal was simply unworkable.

D. He opposed the governor's plan to reconstruct the college board system.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Beginning in the late sixteenth century, it became fashionable for young aristocrats to visit Paris, Venice, Florence, and above all, Rome, as the culmination of their classical education. Thus was born the idea of the Grand Tour, a practice which introduced Englishmen, Germans, Scandinavians, and also Americans to the art and culture of France and Italy for the next 300 years. Travel was arduous and costly throughout the period, possible only for a privileged class—the same that produced gentlemen scientists, authors, antique experts, and patrons of the arts. The Grand Tourist was typically a young man with a thorough grounding in Greek and Latin literature as well as some leisure time, some means, and some interest in art. The German traveler Johann Winckelmann pioneered the field of art history with his comprehensive study of Greek and Roman sculpture; he was portrayed by his friend Anton Raphael Mengs at the beginning of his long residence in Rome. Most Grand Tourists, however, stayed for briefer periods and set out with less scholarly intentions, accompanied by a teacher or guardian, and expected to return home with souvenirs of their travels as well as an understanding of art and architecture formed by exposure to great masterpieces. London was a frequent starting point for Grand Tourists, and Paris a compulsory destination; many traveled to the Netherlands, some to Switzerland and Germany, and a very few adventurers to Spain, Greece, or Turkey. The essential place to visit, however, was Italy. The British traveler Charles Thompson spoke for many Grand Tourists when in 1744 he described himself as "being impatiently desirous of viewing a country so famous in history, a country which once gave laws to the world, and which is at present the greatest school of music and painting, contains the noblest productions of sculpture and architecture, and is filled with cabinets of rarities, and collections of all kinds of historical relics". Within Italy, the great focus was Rome, whose ancient ruins and more recent achievements were shown to every Grand Tourist. Panini's Ancient Rome and Modern Rome represent the sights most prized, including celebrated Greco-Roman statues and views of famous ruins, fountains, and churches. Since there were few museums anywhere in Europe before the close of the eighteenth century, Grand Tourists often saw paintings and sculptures by gaining admission to private collections, and many were eager to acquire examples of Greco-Roman and Italian art for their own collections. In England, where architecture was increasingly seen as an aristocratic pursuit, noblemen often applied what they learned from the villas of Palladio in the Veneto and the evocative ruins of Rome to their own country houses and gardens.

50. What is said about the Grand Tour?

A. It was fashionable among young people of the time.

B. It was unaffordable for ordinary people.

C. It produced some famous European artists.

D. It made a compulsory part of college education.

51. What did Grand Tourists have in common?

A. They had much geographic knowledge.

B. They were courageous and venturesome.

C. They were versed in literature and interested in art.

D. They had enough travel and outdoor-life experience.

52. How did Grand Tourists benefit from their travel?

A. They found inspiration in the world's greatest masterpieces.

B. They got a better understanding of early human civilization.

C. They developed an interest in the origin of Modern art forms.

D. They gained some knowledge of classical art and architecture.

53. Why did many Grand Tourists visit the private collections?

A. They could buy unique souvenirs there to take back home.

B. Europe hardly had any museums before the 19th century.

C. They found the antiques there more valuable.

D. Private collections were of greater variety.

54. How did the Grand Tour influence the architecture in England?

A. There appeared more and more Roman-style buildings.

B. Many aristocrats began to move into Roman-style villas.

C. Aristocrats' country houses all had Roman-style gardens.

D. Italian architects were hired to design houses and gardens.

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

55. When it comes to choosing a college, I firmly believe that studying abroad is the wiser choice for ambitious young people today. While a domestic university offers comfort and lower costs, the growth that comes from stepping into an unfamiliar world outweighs these conveniences.

To begin with, an overseas campus exposes students to genuine cultural diversity. Sitting in seminars with classmates from a dozen countries, one learns to defend ideas and respect differences, skills that no textbook at home can fully teach. What matters more, living far from family compels students to cook, budget and solve problems alone, forging an independence that pampered domestic students often lack. Admittedly, tuition abroad is expensive; yet the language fluency and global vision gained are assets that repay the cost for a lifetime.

In my view, therefore, the discomfort of studying abroad is exactly what makes it valuable. For those willing to leave their comfort zone, an overseas degree is an investment well worth making.

56. The Tang Dynasty, which began in 618 and ended in 907, was the most splendid period in Chinese history. After nearly three centuries of development, Tang China became the most prosperous power in the world, and its capital Chang'an was the largest city in the world at that time. During this period, the economy was developed, commerce flourished, social order was stable, and even the borders were open to the outside world. With the growth of urbanization and wealth, art and literature flourished as well. Li Bai and Du Fu were poets known for the simplicity and naturalness of their works. Their poems touched the hearts of both scholars and ordinary people. Even today, many of their poems are still widely read

and recited by both children and adults.

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】F
26 空 定位空格前动词remain → 分析并列结构（stay on task, remain ___, show improved） → 选择与‘stay on task’语义并列、表示‘专注’的形容词
27 空 定位空格前介词to及后宾语mental pictures → 分析动词与‘mental pictures’的搭配 → 选择表示‘形成/构建’心理图像的动词
28 空 定位空格前数词twenty及后动词showed → 分析实验场景中接受实验的对象 → 选择表示‘参与者’的名词
29 空 定位空格前被动语态were及后不定式to repeat → 分析实验分组指令 → 选择表示‘被要求/被指示’的过去分词
30 空 定位空格前动词kept及后宾语lips → 分析与‘repeat out loud’（大声重复）对比的实验组状态 → 选择表示‘闭着/沉默’的形容词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（转折对比） → 识别“common”与“uncommon”的对比 → 选择表

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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（解释说明） → 识别“refute that idea”后的解释内容 → 选择表示“指出/说明”的动词
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27. 【答案】L
26 空 定位空格前动词remain → 分析并列结构（stay on task, remain ___, show improved） → 选择与‘stay on task’语义并列、表示‘专注’的形容词
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28. 【答案】O
26 空 定位空格前动词remain → 分析并列结构（stay on task, remain ___, show improved） → 选择与‘stay on task’语义并列、表示‘专注’的形容词
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29. 【答案】H
26 空 定位空格前动词remain → 分析并列结构（stay on task, remain ___, show improved） → 选择与‘stay on task’语义并列、表示‘专注’的形容词
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30. 【答案】J
26 空 定位空格前动词remain → 分析并列结构（stay on task, remain ___, show improved） → 选择与‘stay on task’语义并列、表示‘专注’的形容词
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31. 【答案】M
26 空 定位空格前动词remain → 分析并列结构（stay on task, remain ___, show improved） → 选择与‘stay on task’语义并列、表示‘专注’的形容词
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32. 【答案】A
26 空 定位空格前动词remain → 分析并列结构（stay on task, remain ___, show improved） → 选择与‘stay on task’语义并列、表示‘专注’的形容词
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33. 【答案】C
26 空 定位空格前动词remain → 分析并列结构（stay on task, remain ___, show improved） → 选择与‘stay on task’语义并列、表示‘专注’的形容词
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34. 【答案】D
26 空 定位空格前动词remain → 分析并列结构（stay on task, remain ___, show improved） → 选择与‘stay on task’语义并列、表示‘专注’的形容词
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35. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前动词remain → 分析并列结构（stay on task, remain ___, show improved） → 选择与‘stay on task’语义并列、表示‘专注’的形容词
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36. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'working-class parents' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落 [C] 中关于贫困家庭父母担忧的具体内容
37. 定位题干关键词 'similar expectations' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落 [F] 中关于美国父母共同期望的陈述
38. 定位题干关键词 'rich parents' 和 'poor parents' 的对比 → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落 [B] 和 [C] 中关于两类父母担忧重点的对比
39. 定位题干关键词 'increasing differences' 和 'social inequality' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落 [D] 中关于教养差异与不平等关系的陈述
40. 定位题干关键词 'advantages' → 在语篇中寻找关于两类教养方式优点的描述 → 语篇未提及任何一方教养方式的优点，仅描述差异和后果

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37. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'working-class parents' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落 [C] 中关于贫困家庭父母担忧的具体内容
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38. 【答案】M

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39. 【答案】D

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40. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'working-class parents' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落 [C] 中关于贫困家庭父母担忧的具体内容

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41. 【答案】O

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42. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'working-class parents' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落 [C] 中关于贫困家庭父母担忧的具体内容

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43. 【答案】H

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　对比分析　推理判断　different neighborhoods　live in　Physical punishment　well-educated parents　used much less　Ms. Lareau　participating in fewer after-class activities　negatively affect　Wealthy parents　concerned about　mental health　busy schedules　socioeconomic differences　child rearing　shrunk　past ten years

44. 【答案】B

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45. 【答案】A

定位首段 → 识别同义替换（bolstered by an analysis → backed by a campus spending analysis） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

46. 【答案】B

定位第二段 → 识别同义替换（fell well below the industry standards → more cost-effective） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

47. 【答案】C

定位第五段 → 识别同义替换（lose their jobs → render jobless） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

48. 【答案】A

定位末段 → 识别同义替换（not yet finalized → still in the process of developing） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

49. 【答案】D

综合全文信息 → 推断辞职原因（outgoing Chancellor + 决定不推进州长计划 + 信中表达担忧） → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　综合信息

50. 【答案】B

定位关键句'Travel was arduous and costly throughout the period, possible only for a privileged class' → 同义替换'privileged class'为'ordinary people'的反面 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

51. 【答案】C

定位关键句'The Grand Tourist was typically a young man with a thorough grounding in Greek and Latin literature as well as some leisure time, some means, and some interest in art' → 提取共同特征'grounding in literature'和'interest in art' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息提取

52. 【答案】D

定位关键句'expected to return home with souvenirs of their travels as well as an understanding of art and architecture formed by exposure to great masterpieces' → 同义替换'understanding of art and architecture'为'knowledge of classical art and architecture' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

53. 【答案】B

定位关键句'filled with cabinets of rarities, and collections of all kinds of historical relics' → 结合历史背景推断当时缺乏公共博物馆 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　背景知识

54. 【答案】A

定位关键句'understanding of art and architecture formed by exposure to great masterpieces'及后文对罗马的强调 → 推断壮游者将古典建筑风格带回英国 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　信息整合

55. 【答案】When it comes to choosing a college, I firmly…

考生需围绕‘国内上大学还是国外上大学’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

56. 【答案】The Tang Dynasty, which began in 618 and…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句与复合句，并运用定语从句、非谓语动词等结构进行衔接，同时注意“始于”、“终于”、“以...著称”等固定搭配的准确翻译。

考点：定语从句 (which/that引导)　非谓语动词 (如with引导的伴随状语)　固定搭配 (be known for, start in, end in)　句式变化 (简单句、并列句、复合句的组合)