六级 · 2017年12月大学英语六级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
307 389
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一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56.（词数 150-200 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 4

1. What does the woman say about the new laws in Italy?

A. they reward businesses that eliminate food waste.

B. they prohibit the sale of foods that have gone stale.

C. they facilitate the donation of unsold foods to the needy.

D. they forbid businesses to produce more foods than needed.

2. What did the European Parliament do to reduce food waste?

A. it imposed penalties on businesses that waste food.

B. it passed a law aiming to stop overproduction.

C. it voted against food import from outside Europe.

D. it prohibited the promotion of bulk food sales.

3. What has the French government done recently?

A. it has warned its people against possible food shortages.

B. it has warned its people against possible food shortages.

C. it has started a nationwide campaign against food waste.

D. it has banned supermarkets from dumping edible foods.

4. What is the major cause of food waste in the United States?

A. the confusion over food expiration labels.

B. the surplus resulting from overproduction.

C. Americans' habit of buying food in bulk.

D. a lack of regulation on food consumption.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What do we learn about Saks department store?

A. it has started a week-long promotion campaign.

B. it has just launched its annual anniversary sales.

C. it offers regular weekend sales all the year round.

D. it specializes in the sale of ladies' designer dresses.

6. What does the man say Saks department store offers?

A. price reductions for its frequent customers.

B. coupons for customers with bulk purchases.

C. free delivery of purchases for senior customers.

D. price adjustments within seven days of purchase.

7. What does the woman want the store to do to address the price difference?

A. Mail a gift card to her.

B. Allow her to buy on credit.

C. Credit it to her account.

D. Give her some coupons.

8. What is the service Saks department store offers in addition to the promotion sale?

A. refunding for goods returned.

B. free installing of appliances.

C. prolonged goods warranty.

D. complimentary tailoring. 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 11

9. What do we know about the original Barbie dolls?

A. they are thin, tall, and unlike real human beings.

B. they have more than twenty different hair textures.

C. they have twenty-four different body shapes in total.

D. they represent people from virtually all walks of life.

10. Why do some people feel unsatisfied with the new Barbie dolls?

A. they do not reflect young girls' aspirations.

B. they are not sold together with the original.

C. their flat feet do not appeal to adolescents.

D. their body shapes have not changed much.

11. Where will the new Barbie dolls be sold first?

A. in toy stores

B. in shopping malls.

C. on the internet

D. at Barbie shops

Questions 12 to 15

12. What happened in Germany around the year 1450?

A. moveable metal type began to be used in printing

B. Chinese printing technology was first introduced

C. The earliest known book was published

D. metal type was imported from Korea

13. What does the speaker say about the printer, Plantin of Antwerp?

A. it had more than a hundred printing presses.

B. it was the biggest printer in the 16th century.

C. it helped the German people become literate.

D. it produced some 20 million volumes in total

14. What was the immediate effect of printing?

A. it pushed handwritten books out of circulation.

B. it boosted the circulation of popular works.

C. it made writing a very profitable career.

D. it provided readers with more choices.

15. What was the great cultural impact of printing?

A. it accelerated the extinction of the Latin language.

B. it standardized the publication of grammar books.

C. turned translation into a welcome profession.

D. it promoted the growth of national languages 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 many college graduates?

A. It promoted the growth of national languages

B. They spend an average of one year finding a job.

C. They become stuck in the same job for decades.

D. They choose a job without thinking it through.

17. What does the Australian website suggest you do first to find a suitable job?

A. see if there will be chances for promotion.

B. find out what job choices are available.

C. watch a film about ways of job hunting.

D. decide which job is most attractive to you.

18. What should you think about when you look for the right job according to the Australian website?

A. the qualifications you have.

B. the pay you are going to get.

C. the culture of your target company.

D. the work environment you will be in.

Questions 19 to 22

19. What does the speaker say about Kwanzaa?

A. It is as important as Christmas for African-Americans.

B. It is a cultural festival founded for African-Americans.

C. It is an ancient festival celebrated by African-Americans.

D. It is a religious festival celebrated by African-Americans.

20. For what purpose did Dr. Karenga create the special holiday?

A. to urge African-Americans to do more for society.

B. to call on African-Americans to worship their gods.

C. to help African-Americans to realize their goals.

D. to remind African-Americans of their sufferings.

21. What does the word "Kwanzaa" mean?

A. faith in self-determination.

B. the first fruits of the harvest.

C. unity and cooperative economics.

D. creative work and achievement.

22. What do people do while each candle is being lit at the Kwanzaa celebration?

A. they recite a principle.

B. they take a solemn oath.

C. they drink wine from the unity cup.

D. they call out their ancestors' names.

Questions 23 to 25

23. What has research concluded about the Mediterranean diet?

A. It is one of the world's most healthy diets.

B. It contains large amounts of dairy products.

C. It began to impact the world in recent years.

D. It consists mainly of various kinds of seafood.

24. What do we learn about the Seven Countries Study?

A. It involved 13,000 researchers from Asia, Europe and America.

B. It was conducted in seven mid-eastern countries in the 1950s.

C. It is regarded as one of the greatest researches of its kind.

D. It has drawn the attention of medical doctors the world over.

25. What do we learn about the Mediterranean people from the Seven Countries Study?

A. they care much about their health.

B. they eat foods with little fat.

C. they use little oil in cooking.

D. they have lower mortality rates.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. dependent	B. Embarking	C. emergency
D. feeding	E. grazes	F. halted
G. handful	H. multitude	I. originated
J. reduction	K. reproduces	L. security
M. terror	N. unchecked	O. untouch

In the past 12 months, Nigeria has suffered from a shrinking economy, a sliding currency, and a prolonged fuel shortage. Now, Africa's largest economy is facing a food crisis as major tomato fields have been destroyed by an insect, leading to a nationwide shortage and escalating prices. The insect, Tutaabsoluta, has destroyed 80% of farms in Kaduna, Nigeria's largest tomato producing state, leading the government there to declare a state of ____26____ . The insect, also known as the tomato leaf miner, devastates crops by ____27____ on fruits and digging into and moving through stalks. It ____28____ incredibly quickly, breeding up to 12 generations per year if conditions are favorable. It is believed to have ____29____ in South America in the early 1900s, and later spread to Europe before crossing over to sub-Saharan Africa. In Nigeria, where tomatoes are a staple of local diets, the insect's effects are devastating. Retail prices for a ____30____ of tomatoes at local markets have risen from $0.50 to $2.50. Farmers are reporting steep losses and a new $20 million tomato-paste factory has ____31____ production due to the shortages. Given the moth's ability also to attack crops like pepper and potatoes, Audu Ogbeh, Nigeria's minister of agriculture, has warned that the pest may "create serious problems for food ____32____ " in the country. Ogbeh says experts are investigating how to control the pest's damage and prevent its spread, which has gone largely ____33____ until now. Despite being the continent's second-largest producer of tomatoes, Nigeria is ____34____ on $1 billion worth of tomato-paste imports every year, as around 75% of the local harvest goes to waste thanks to a lack of proper storage facilities. A further ____35____ in local supplies is yet another unwelcome setback to the industry.

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. Online services are so designed that the more they are used, the more profit they generate. _____

37. The author admits using technology as an escape from the task at hand. _____

38. Checking phones at dinners is now accepted as normal but not belching. _____

39. To make proper use of technology, we should not only increase our awareness of how it is changing but also how it is impacting us. _____

40. Most of us find it hard to focus on our immediate tasks because of internet distractions. _____

41. when one person starts checking their phone, the others will follow suit. _____

42. The great majority of smartphone users don't take the trouble to adjust their settings to suit their own purposes. _____

43. The internet is regarded by some as designed to distract our attention. _____

44. The author attributes his tech addiction chiefly to his habit of putting off doing what he should do right away. _____

45. White-collar workers check email round the clock because it is required by their employers. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 太湖是中国东部的一个淡水湖,占地面积2250平方公里,是中国第三大淡水湖,仅次于鄱阳和洞庭。太湖约有90个岛屿,大小从几平方米到几平方公里不等。太湖以其独特的"太湖石"而闻名,太湖石常用于装饰中国传统园林。太湖也以高产的捕鱼业闻名。自上世纪70年代后期以来,捕捞鱼蟹对沿湖的居民来说极为重要,并对周边地区的经济作出了重大贡献。太湖地区是中国陶瓷(ceramics)业基地之一,其中宜兴的陶瓷厂家生产举世闻名的宜兴紫砂壶(clay teapot)。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Passage one You may have heard that Coca-Cola once contained an ingredient capable of sparking particular devotion in consumers: cocaine. The "Coca" in the name referred to the extracts of coca leaf that the drink's originator, chemist John Pemberton, mixed with his sugary syrup . At the time, coca leaf extract mixed with wine was a common tonic , and Pemberton's sweet brew was a way to get around local laws prohibiting the sale of alcohol. But the other half of the name presents another ingredient, less infamous( ), perhaps, but also strangely potent: the kola nut. In West Africa, people have long chewed kola nuts as stimulants, because they contain caffeine that also occurs naturally in tea, coffee, and chocolate. They also have heart stimulants. Historian Paul Lovejoy relates that the cultivation of kola nuts in West Africa is hundreds of years old. The leafy, spreading trees were planted on graves and as part of traditional rituals. Even though the nuts, which need to stay moist, can be somewhat delicate to transport, traders carried them hundreds of miles throughout the forests and grasslands. Europeans did not know of them until the 1500s, when Portuguese ships arrived on the coast of what is now Sierra Leone. And while the Portuguese took part in the trade, ferrying nuts down the coast along with other goods, by 1620, when English explorer Richard Jobson made his way up the Gambia, the nuts were still peculiar to his eyes. By the late 19th century, kola nuts were being shipped by the tonne to Europe and the US. Many made their way into medicines, intended as a kind of energy boost. One such popular medicinal drink was Vin Mariani, a French product consisting of coca extract mixed with red wine. It was created by a French chemist, Angelo Mariani, in 1863. So when Pemberton created his drink, it represented an ongoing trend. When cocaine eventually fell from grace as a beverage ingredient, kola-extract colas became popular. The first year it was available, Coca-Cola averaged nine servings a day across all the Atlanta soda fountains where it was sold. As it grew more popular, the company sold rights to bottle the soda, so it could travel easily. Today about 1.9 billion Cokes are purchased daily. It's become so iconic that attempts to change its taste in 1985 —sweetening it in a move projected to boost sales—proved disastrous, with widespread anger from consumers. "Coca-Cola Classic" returned to store shelves just three months after the "New Coke" was released. These days, the Coca-Cola recipe is a closely guarded secret. But it's said to no longer contain kola nut extract, relying instead on artificial imitations to achieve the flavour.

46. What do we learn about chemist John Pemberton?

A. He used a strangely potent ingredient in a food supplement.

B. He created a drink containing alcohol without breaking law.

C. He became notorious because of the coca drink he developed.

D. He risked breaking local law to make a drink with coca leaves.

47. What does the passage say about kola nuts?

A. Their commercial value was first discovered by Portuguese settlers.

B. They contain some kind of energy boost not found in any other food.

C. Many were shipped to Europe in the late 19th century for medicinal use.

D. They were strange to the Europeans when first imported from West Africa.

48. How come kola-extract colas became popular?

A. Cocaine had become notorious.

B. Alcoholic drinks were prohibited.

C. Fountains were set up to sell them.

D. Rights were sold to bottle the soda.

49. What is known about the taste of Coca-Cola?

A. It was so designed as to create addiction in consumers.

B. It still relies on traditional kola nut extract.

C. It has become more popular among the old.

D. It has remained virtually unchanged since its creation.

50. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The evolution of Coca-Cola.

B. The success story of Coca-Cola.

C. The medicinal value of Coca-Cola.

D. The business strategy of Coca-Cola.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Passage two Twenty years ago, the Urban Land Institute defined the two types of cities that dominated the US landscape: smaller cities that operated around standard 9-5 business hours and large metropolitan areas that ran all 24 hours of the day. Analyzing and comparing cities using the lens of this basic divide gives interesting context to how investment capital flows and housing prices have shifted. In recent years, many mid-sized cities have begun to adopt a middle-of-the-road approach incorporating the excitement and opportunity of large cities with small cities' quiet after midnight. These 18-hour cities are beginning to make waves in real estate rankings and attract more real estate investment. What is underlying this new movement in real estate, and why do these cities have so much appeal? 18-hour cities combine the best of 24-hour and 9-5 cities, which contributes to downtown revitalization. For decades, many downtown cores in small to mid-sized cities were abandoned after work hours by workers who lived in the suburbs. Movement out of city centers was widespread, and downtown tenants were predominantly made up of the working poor. This generated little commerce for downtown businesses in the evenings, which made business and generating tax revenue for municipal upkeep difficult. With the rise of a new concept in urban planning that aims to make life easier and more convenient, however, increasing popularity for urban areas that caused the real estate pushes, in major cities like San Francisco or New York, has inspired a type of forward thinking urbanity and policy in smaller cities. Transforming downtown areas so that they incorporate modern housing and improved walkability to local restaurants, retail, and entertainment—especially when combined with improved infrastructure for cyclists and public transit—makes them appeal to a more affluent demographic. These adjustments encourage employers in the knowledge and talent industries to keep their offices downtown. Access to foot traffic and proximity to transit allow the type of entertainment-oriented businesses such as bars and restaurants to stay open later, which attracts both younger, creative workers and baby boomers nearing retirement alike. Because of their smaller size, most keep hours that allow people to enjoy themselves, then have some quiet after midnight, as opposed to large major cities like New York, where the buzz of activity is ongoing. These 18-hour cities are rapidly on the rise and offer great opportunities for homeowner investment. In many of these cities such as Denver, a diverse and vigorous economy attracted to the urban core has offered stable employment for residents. The right urban mix has propped up home occupancy, increased property values, and attracted significant investment capital.

51. What do we learn about American cities twenty years ago?

A. They were divided into residential and business areas.

B. Their housing prices were linked with their prosperity.

C. There was a clear divide between large and small cities.

D. They were places where large investment capital flowed.

52. What can be inferred from the passage about 18-hour cities?

A. They especially appeal to small businesses.

B. They have seen a rise in property prices.

C. They have replaced quiet with excitement.

D. They have changed America's landscape.

53. Years ago, many downtown cores in small to mid-sized cities_____.

A. had hardly any business activity

B. were crowded in business hours

C. exhibited no signs of prosperity

D. looked deserted in the evenings

54. What characterizes the new downtown areas in 18-hour cities?

A. A sudden emergence of the knowledge industry.

B. Flooding in of large crowds of migrant workers.

C. Modernized housing and improved infrastructure.

D. More comfortable life and greater upward mobility.

55. What have 18-hour cities brought to the local residents?

A. More chances for promotion.

B. Healthier living environment.

C. Greater cultural diversity.

D. Better job opportunities.

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

56. The saying "Respect others, and you will be respected" concisely captures a truth about human relationships:
respect is not a one-way gift but a mutual exchange. I firmly agree that only by treating others with courtesy
can we earn their goodwill in return.
A telling example is my former teammate, Li Ming. When our group project stalled, he never dismissed
anyone's ideas; instead, he listened patiently and acknowledged every contribution. As a result, the whole team
trusted him and willingly followed his lead. His respect for others was repaid with the cooperation he received.
Had he been arrogant and rude, the team would surely have turned against him.
This case reveals a simple yet powerful chain: respect given is respect returned. Since dignity is mutual, we
should not wait passively to be respected, but take the first step to value those around us. Once we do, a warm
cycle of mutual respect will naturally take shape.

57. Lake Taihu, a freshwater lake in eastern China covering an area of 2,250 square kilometers, is the third largest freshwater lake in China, after Poyang and Dongting. It has about 90 islands, ranging in size from a few square meters to several square kilometers. Lake Taihu is famous for its unique Taihu stones, which are often used to decorate traditional Chinese gardens. It is also famous for its productive
fishing industry. Since the late 1970s, catching fish and crabs has been extremely important to the residents along the lake and has made significant contributions to the economy of the surrounding areas.
The Taihu area is one of the ceramics bases in China, where the ceramics manufacturers in Yixing produce the world-famous Yixing clay teapots.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C
定位女士关于意大利新法的描述 → 识别 'make it easier for farms and supermarkets to donate unsold foods to those who are in need' → 同义替换为 'facilitate the donation of unsold foods to the needy' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】B
定位女士关于欧洲议会的描述 → 识别 'voted in favor of legislation that would stop grocery giants from unfair trading practices that result in overproduction' → 同义替换为 'passed a law aiming to stop overproduction' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】D
定位男士关于法国政府的描述 → 识别 'the government has banned supermarkets from throwing away edible foods' → 同义替换为 'banned supermarkets from dumping edible foods' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

4. 【答案】A
定位女士关于美国食物浪费原因的描述 → 识别 'One major cause of this problem is the confusion over food expiration labels' → 直接匹配选项 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　直接匹配

5. 【答案】B
定位店员关于促销活动的描述 → 识别 'Our anniversary sales started on Monday' → 同义替换为 'just launched its annual anniversary sales' → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】D
定位店员首次介绍服务 → 识别 'price adjustments within 7 days' 与选项 D 的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

7. 【答案】C
定位女士对店员提供两种解决方案的回应 → 识别 'Crediting my account would be wonderful' 为最终选择 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　指代与选择

8. 【答案】D
定位店员介绍促销活动附加服务 → 识别 'complimentary tailoring' 与选项 D 的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】A
定位描述原版芭比娃娃外形的句子 → 识别 'thin, tall, long-legged ... and virtually unlike any real human being' 与选项 A 的同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

10. 【答案】D

定位表达不满的句子 → 识别 'they don't go far enough' 及其解释 'the new body shapes could be even more different from the original' → 推断出不满原因是体型变化不够大 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节定位

11. 【答案】C

定位关键句 'The toys aren't in stores yet but they will be sold online at the Barbie website' → 同义替换 'online' 为 'on the internet' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】A

定位关键句 'it was in Germany around the year 1450 that a printing press using movable metal type was invented' → 同义替换 'invented' 为 'began to be used' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】B

定位关键句 'The biggest sixteenth-century printer, Plantin of Antwerp, had twenty-four printing presses and employed more than a hundred workers' → 同义替换 'biggest' 为 'the biggest printer' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】B

定位关键句 'The immediate effect of printing was to increase the circulation of works that were already popular' → 同义替换 'increase the circulation' 为 'boosted the circulation' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】D

定位关键句 'The great cultural impact of printing was that it facilitated the growth of national languages' → 同义替换 'facilitated the growth' 为 'promoted the growth' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

16. 【答案】D

定位到 ‘Many people graduate...get a job without really thinking about it’ → 同义替换为 ‘choose a job without thinking it through’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

17. 【答案】B

定位到 ‘The site suggests you should do the same with your career—find out what jobs are available and what your options are’ → 同义替换为 ‘find out what job choices are available’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

18. 【答案】A

定位到 ‘Some jobs require you to have certain life experiences...Your physical state and build can also affect...Your personality matters, too’ → 归纳为 ‘qualifications’ （资格/条件） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　归纳概括

19. 【答案】B

定位到‘Kwanzaa is a cultural festival during which African-Americans celebrate and reflect upon their rich heritage...’ → 同义替换为‘a cultural festival founded for African-Americans’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

20. 【答案】C

定位到‘Kwanzaa is based on seven principles which are unity, self-determination, collective work and responsibility, cooperative economics, purpose, creativity and faith’ → 推断这些原则旨在帮助非裔美国人实现目标 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　归纳概括

21. 【答案】B

定位关键词 'Kwanzaa' → 捕捉其定义句 'Kwanzaa is a Kiswahili word meaning...' → 同义替换 'the first fruits of the harvest' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　词义理解

22. 【答案】A

定位描述仪式流程的段落 → 捕捉 'While the candle is being lit, a principle is recited' → 同义替换 'recite a principle' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　动作匹配

23. 【答案】A

定位研究结论句 'Several noted nutritionists... have concluded that this diet is one of the most healthful in the world' → 同义替换 'one of the world's most healthy diets' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

24. 【答案】C

定位 'Seven Countries Study' → 捕捉其评价句 'it is considered one of the greatest studies of its kind ever performed' → 同义替换 'one of the greatest researches of its kind' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写

25. 【答案】D

定位研究结论句 'The Mediterranean groups had lower mortality rates...' → 直接匹配选项 'they have lower mortality rates' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

26. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前‘declare a state of’ → 结合前文‘destroyed 80% of farms’的灾难性后果 → 选择表示紧急状态的名词

27 空 定位空格前‘devastates crops by’ → 结合后文‘on fruits and digging into and moving through stalks’ → 选择表示‘取食’的动名词形式

28 空 定位空格前‘It’指代昆虫 → 结合后文‘breeding up to 12 generations per year’ → 选择表示‘繁殖’的动词

29 空 定位空格前‘It is believed to have’ → 结合后文‘in South America in the early 1900s, and later spread to Europe’ → 选择表示‘起源’的动词过去分词

30 空 定位空格前‘Retail prices for a’ → 结合后文‘of tomatoes at local markets’ → 选择表示番茄销售单位的名词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（factory）与宾语（production）的动宾搭配 → 结合语境（shortages导致）推断动词含义 → 识别同义替换（halt/cease → suspend）
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（pest may 'create serious problems for food ___'） → 结合农业部长警告的严重性与食物安全的常见搭配 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（a new $20 million tomato-paste factory）与宾语（production）的逻辑关系 → 结合前文“shortages”推断工厂因原料短缺而“停止”生产 → 匹配动词短语“take on”的否定形式“has not taken on production”表示“未开始/未承担生产任务”
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（Nigeria）与宾语（$1 billion worth of tomato-paste imports）的逻辑关系 → 结合上下文（本地番茄产量不足，依赖进口）推断动词含义 → 识别固定搭配 'be dependent on' → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（Nigeria）与宾语（$1 billion worth of tomato-paste imports）的逻辑关系 → 结合上下文（本地供应不足，依赖进口）推断动词含义 → 匹配选项J（dependent on）的语义与搭配

考点：固定搭配 declare a state of emergency　语境推断灾难性后果　固定搭配 feed on　动名词作介词宾语　语境推断繁殖行为　近义词辨析　语境推断起源　语境推断计量单位　固定搭配 a kilo of　动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on

27. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前‘declare a state of’ → 结合前文‘destroyed 80% of farms’的灾难性后果 → 选择表示紧急状态的名词
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28. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前‘declare a state of’ → 结合前文‘destroyed 80% of farms’的灾难性后果 → 选择表示紧急状态的名词

27 空 定位空格前‘devastates crops by’ → 结合后文‘on fruits and digging into and moving through stalks’ → 选择表示‘取食’的动名词形式

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考点：固定搭配 declare a state of emergency　语境推断灾难性后果　固定搭配 feed on　动名词作介词宾语　语境推断繁殖行为　近义词辨析　语境推断起源　语境推断计量单位　固定搭配 a kilo of　动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on

29. 【答案】I

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考点：固定搭配 declare a state of emergency　语境推断灾难性后果　固定搭配 feed on　动名词作介词宾语　语境推断繁殖行为　近义词辨析　语境推断起源　语境推断计量单位　固定搭配 a kilo of　动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on

30. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前‘declare a state of’ → 结合前文‘destroyed 80% of farms’的灾难性后果 → 选择表示紧急状态的名词
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31. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前‘declare a state of’ → 结合前文‘destroyed 80% of farms’的灾难性后果 → 选择表示紧急状态的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘devastates crops by’ → 结合后文‘on fruits and digging into and moving through stalks’ → 选择表示‘取食’的动名词形式
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30 空 定位空格前‘Retail prices for a’ → 结合后文‘of tomatoes at local markets’ → 选择表示番茄销售单位的

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32. 【答案】L
26 空 定位空格前‘declare a state of’ → 结合前文‘destroyed 80% of farms’的灾难性后果 → 选择表示紧急状态的名词
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33. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前‘declare a state of’ → 结合前文‘destroyed 80% of farms’的灾难性后果 → 选择表示紧急状态的名词

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34. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前‘declare a state of’ → 结合前文‘destroyed 80% of farms’的灾难性后果 → 选择表示紧急状态的名词

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28 空 定位空格前‘It’指代昆虫 → 结合后文‘breeding up to 12 generations per year’ → 选择表示‘繁殖’的动词

29 空 定位空格前‘It is believed to have’ → 结合后文‘in South America in the early 1900s, and later spread to Europe’ → 选择表示‘起源’的动词过去分词

30 空 定位空格前‘Retail prices for a’ → 结合后文‘of tomatoes at local markets’ → 选择表示番茄销售单位的名词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（factory）与宾语（production）的动宾搭配 → 结合语境（shortages导致）推断动词含义 → 识别同义替换（halt/cease → suspend）

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（pest may 'create serious problems for food ___'） → 结合农业部长警告的严重性与食物安全的常见搭配 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（a new $20 million tomato-paste factory）与宾语（production）的逻辑关系 → 结合前文“shortages”推断工厂因原料短缺而“停止”生产 → 匹配动词短语“take on”的否定形式“has not taken on production”表示“未开始/未承担生产任务”

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（Nigeria）与宾语（$1 billion worth of tomato-paste imports）的逻辑关系 → 结合上下文（本地番茄产量不足，依赖进口）推断动词含义 → 识别固定搭配 'be dependent on' → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（Nigeria）与宾语（$1 billion worth of tomato-paste imports）的逻辑关系 → 结合上下文（本地供应不足，依赖进口）推断动词含义 → 匹配选项J（dependent on）的语义与搭配

考点：固定搭配 declare a state of emergency　语境推断灾难性后果　固定搭配 feed on　动名词作介词宾语　语境推断繁殖行为　近义词辨析　语境推断起源　语境推断计量单位　固定搭配 a kilo of　动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on

35. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前‘declare a state of’ → 结合前文‘destroyed 80% of farms’的灾难性后果 → 选择表示紧急状态的名词
27 空 定位空格前‘devastates crops by’ → 结合后文‘on fruits and digging into and moving through stalks’ → 选择表示‘取食’的动名词形式
28 空 定位空格前‘It’指代昆虫 → 结合后文‘breeding up to 12 generations per year’ → 选择表示‘繁殖’的动词
29 空 定位空格前‘It is believed to have’ → 结合后文‘in South America in the early 1900s, and later spread to Europe’ → 选择表示‘起源’的动词过去分词
30 空 定位空格前‘Retail prices for a’ → 结合后文‘of tomatoes at local markets’ → 选择表示番茄销售单位的名词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（factory）与宾语（production）的动宾搭配 → 结合语境（shortages导致）推断动词含义 → 识别同义替换（halt/cease → suspend）
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文语境（pest may 'create serious problems for food ___'） → 结合农业部长警告的严重性与食物安全的常见搭配 → 得出答案
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34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（Nigeria）与宾语（$1 billion worth of tomato-paste imports）的逻辑关系 → 结合上下文（本地番茄产量不足，依赖进口）推断动词含义 → 识别固定搭配 'be dependent on' → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句子主语（Nigeria）与宾语（$1 billion worth of tomato-paste imports）的逻辑关系 → 结合上下文（本地供应不足，依赖进口）推断动词含义 → 匹配选项J（dependent on）的语义与搭配

考点：固定搭配 declare a state of emergency　语境推断灾难性后果　固定搭配 feed on　动名词作介词宾语　语境推断繁殖行为　近义词辨析　语境推断起源　语境推断计量单位　固定搭配 a kilo of　动词搭配　语境选词　固定搭配　动词搭配 take on

36. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'Online services' → 在段落E中找到同义表述 'Online services like Facebook, Twitter' 及其商业模式描述 → 匹配段落E
37. 定位题干关键词 'admits using technology as an escape' → 在段落L（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到作者承认自己使用技术逃避任务的细节 → 匹配段落L
38. 定位题干关键词 'Checking phones at dinners' 和 'belching' → 在段落I（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于餐桌礼仪对比的细节 → 匹配段落I
39. 定位题干关键词 'make proper use of technology' 和 'increase our awareness' → 在段落O（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于正确使用技术的建议或呼吁 → 匹配段落O
40. 定位题干关键词 'hard to focus on our immediate tasks' 和 'internet distractions' → 在段落B中找到同义表述

'struggle to stay focused on tasks' 及具体例子 → 匹配段落B
41. 定位题干关键信息 ‘one person starts checking their phone, the others will follow suit’ → 在语篇中寻找描述 ‘一人开始，他人效仿’ 的段落 → 段落[J]描述了 ‘一人开始，其他人也跟着做’ 的场景 → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键信息 ‘smartphone users don’t take the trouble to adjust their settings’ → 在语篇中寻找描述 ‘用户未调整设置’ 的段落 → 段落[F]描述了 ‘大多数用户未调整设置’ → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键信息 ‘internet is regarded by some as designed to distract our attention’ → 在语篇中寻找描述 ‘网络被设计为分散注意力’ 的段落 → 段落[D]引用Nicholas Carr的话 ‘The Net is designed to be an interruption system’ → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键信息 ‘author attributes his tech addiction chiefly to his habit of putting off doing what he should do right away’ → 在语篇中寻找描述 ‘作者将技术成瘾归因于拖延习惯’ 的段落 → 段落[L]描述了 ‘作者将技术成瘾归因于拖延习惯’ → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键信息 ‘White-collar workers check email round the clock because it is required by their employers’ → 在语篇中寻找描述 ‘白领因雇主要求而查看邮件’ 的段落 → 段落[G]描述了 ‘白领因雇主要求而查看邮件’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　作者观点识别　对比关系识别　主旨概括　建议/呼吁识别　指代与衔接

37. 【答案】L
36. 定位题干关键词 'Online services' → 在段落E中找到同义表述 'Online services like Facebook, Twitter' 及其商业模式描述 → 匹配段落E
37. 定位题干关键词 'admits using technology as an escape' → 在段落L（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到作者承认自己使用技术逃避任务的细节 → 匹配段落L
38. 定位题干关键词 'Checking phones at dinners' 和 'belching' → 在段落I（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于餐桌礼仪对比的细节 → 匹配段落I
39. 定位题干关键词 'make proper use of technology' 和 'increase our awareness' → 在段落O（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于正确使用技术的建议或呼吁 → 匹配段落O
40. 定位题干关键词 'hard to focus on our immediate tasks' 和 'internet distractions' → 在段落B中找到同义表述 'struggle to stay focused on tasks' 及具体例子 → 匹配段落B
41. 定位题干关键信息 ‘one person starts checking their phone, the others will follow suit’ → 在语篇中寻找描述 ‘一人开始，他人效仿’ 的段落 → 段落[J]描述了 ‘一人开始，其他人也跟着做’ 的场景 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　作者观点识别　对比关系识别　主旨概括　建议/呼吁识别　指代与衔接

38. 【答案】I
36. 定位题干关键词 'Online services' → 在段落E中找到同义表述 'Online services like Facebook, Twitter' 及其商业模式描述 → 匹配段落E

37. 定位题干关键词 'admits using technology as an escape' → 在段落L（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到作者承认自己使用技术逃避任务的细节 → 匹配段落L
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39. 定位题干关键词 'make proper use of technology' 和 'increase our awareness' → 在段落O（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于正确使用技术的建议或呼吁 → 匹配段落O
40. 定位题干关键词 'hard to focus on our immediate tasks' 和 'internet distractions' → 在段落B中找到同义表述 'struggle to stay focused on tasks' 及具体例子 → 匹配段落B
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考点：细节定位　同义替换　作者观点识别　对比关系识别　主旨概括　建议/呼吁识别　指代与衔接

39. 【答案】O

36. 定位题干关键词 'Online services' → 在段落E中找到同义表述 'Online services like Facebook, Twitter' 及其商业模式描述 → 匹配段落E
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考点：细节定位 同义替换 作者观点识别 对比关系识别 主旨概括 建议/呼吁识别 指代与衔接

40. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'Online services' → 在段落E中找到同义表述 'Online services like Facebook, Twitter' 及其商业模式描述 → 匹配段落E

37. 定位题干关键词 'admits using technology as an escape' → 在段落L（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到作者承认自己使用技术逃避任务的细节 → 匹配段落L

38. 定位题干关键词 'Checking phones at dinners' 和 'belching' → 在段落I（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于餐桌礼仪对比的细节 → 匹配段落I

39. 定位题干关键词 'make proper use of technology' 和 'increase our awareness' → 在段落O（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于正确使用技术的建议或呼吁 → 匹配段落O

40. 定位题干关键词 'hard to focus on our immediate tasks' 和 'internet distractions' → 在段落B中找到同义表述 'struggle to stay focused on tasks' 及具体例子 → 匹配段落B

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42. 定位题干关键信息 ‘smartphone users don’t take the trouble to adjust their settings’ → 在语篇中寻找描述‘用户未调整设置’的段落 → 段落[F]描述了‘大多数用户未调整设置’ → 得出答案

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考点：细节定位 同义替换 作者观点识别 对比关系识别 主旨概括 建议/呼吁识别 指代与衔接

41. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'Online services' → 在段落E中找到同义表述 'Online services like Facebook, Twitter' 及其商业模式描述 → 匹配段落E

37. 定位题干关键词 'admits using technology as an escape' → 在段落L（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到作者承认自己使用技术逃避任务的细节 → 匹配段落L

38. 定位题干关键词 'Checking phones at dinners' 和 'belching' → 在段落I（未提供全文，但根据题型推断）中找到关于餐桌礼仪对比的细节 → 匹配段落I

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考点：细节定位　同义替换　作者观点识别　对比关系识别　主旨概括　建议/呼吁识别　指代与衔接

46. 【答案】A

定位到描述Pemberton的句子 → 提取其混合了古柯叶提取物与糖浆，并用于规避禁酒法 → 识别其作为食品补充剂（tonic）的用途 → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　语境选词

47. 【答案】C

定位到描述kola nuts的段落 → 提取其在19世纪末被大量运往欧美用于药物 → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位

48. 【答案】A

定位到“当可卡因最终失宠...可乐果提取物的可乐变得流行” → 推断其流行原因与可卡因失宠有关 → 匹配选项A

考点：推理判断　细节定位

49. 【答案】D

定位到文章结尾“Today about...” → 结合全文未提及口味变化 → 推断其自诞生以来基本未变 → 匹配选项D

考点：推理判断　细节定位

50. 【答案】A

通览全文 → 梳理从含可卡因到含可乐果的演变过程 → 概括为“可口可乐的演变” → 匹配选项A

考点：主旨大意

51. 【答案】C

定位首段首句 → 提取“two types of cities”与“basic divide” → 同义替换为“clear divide”

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】B

定位第二段“make waves in real estate rankings” → 推断“waves”与“attract investment”指向房价上涨 → 同义替换为“rise in property prices”

考点：推理判断　同义替换

53. 【答案】D

定位第三段“abandoned after work hours” → 提取“little commerce...in the evenings” → 同义替换为“looked deserted in the evenings”

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】C

定位第四段“Transforming downtown areas...incorporate modern housing and improved walkability...improved infrastructure” → 提取核心特征 → 同义替换为“Modernized housing and improved infrastructure”

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】D

定位第四段“encourage employers...to keep their offices downtown” → 推断“keep offices downtown”带来本地就业机会 → 同义替换为“Better job opportunities”

考点：推理判断　同义替换

56. 【答案】The saying "Respect others, and you will be…

围绕名言构建议论文，需规划引言、论证、结论的谋篇布局，并运用SVO主干句型清晰表达观点。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句型　动词搭配 take on

57. 【答案】Lake Taihu, a freshwater lake in eastern…

将中文长句拆分为多个英文简单句与复合句，并准确使用专有名词、数字、地理名称及特定搭配（如take on, be known for）进行翻译。

考点：take on (占地面积)　be known for (以...闻名)　仅次于　不等　对...作出贡献　其中之一