六级 · 2017年12月大学英语六级真题（第2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
867 136
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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 man asked to do this evening?

A. Say a few words to thank the speaker.

B. Introduce the speaker to the audience.

C. Give a lecture on the history of the town.

D. Host a talk on how to give a good speech.

2. What do we learn about the man?

A. He was the founder of the local history society.

B. He has worked with Miss Bligh for 20 years.

C. He has published a book on public speaking.

D. He joined the local history society when young.

3. What does the man say about Miss Bligh?

A. She was obviously better at talking than writing.

B. She had a good knowledge of the town's history.

C. Her speech was so funny as to amuse the audience.

D. Her ancestors came to the town in the 18th century.

4. What does the man say about the first time he gave a speech of thanks?

A. He read exactly what was written in his notes.

B. He kept forgetting what he was going to say.

C. He made an embarrassing remark.

D. He was too nervous to speak up

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the woman think the man should know?

A. What their retailers demand.

B. What their rivals are doing.

C. How they are going to beat their rivals.

D. How dramatically the market is changing.

6. What does the woman think of Barratts Company?

A. They should be taken seriously.

B. They are rapidly catching up.

C. Their business strategy is quite effective.

D. Their potential has been underestimated.

7. What did the woman say about the letter from the tax revenue office?

A. She had given it to Tom.

B. It simply made her go frantic.

C. She had not seen it yet.

D. It was not much of a big concern.

8. What is the man thinking of doing?

A. Restructuring the whole company.

B. Employing more forwarding agents.

C. Promoting cooperation with Jayal Motors.

D. Exporting their motorbikes to Indonesia.

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 learn about the report released this month?

A. It makes claims in conflict with the existing research.

B. It focuses on the link between bedtime and nutrition.

C. It cautions against the overuse of coffee and alcohol.

D. It shows that "night owls" work much less efficiently.

10. What does the study from the University of California, Berkeley, find about teens who go to bed late?

A. They pay greater attention to food choice.

B. They tend to achieve less than their peers.

C. They run a higher risk of gaining weight.

D. They stand a greater chance to fall sick.

11. What should "night owls" do to reduce their consumption of unhealthy food?

A. Get up late.

B. Sleep 8 hours a day.

C. Exercise more.

D. Go to bed earlier

Questions 12 to 15

12. Why has the Oscars ceremony been criticized?

A. All of the acting nominees are white.

B. It has got too much publicity on TV.

C. It is prejudiced against foreign films.

D. Only 7% of the nominees are female.

13. What do we learn from the research?

A. 22 percent of movie directors were people of color.

B. Half of the TV programs were ethnically balanced.

C. Only one-fifth of TV shows had black characters.

D. Only 3.4 percent of film directors were women.

14. Who are regarded as "largely invisible" on TV shows?

A. Non-white males.

B. Program creators.

C. Females of color over 40.

D. Asian speaking characters.

15. What does the speaker say about Hispanics?

A. They constitute 17% of Hollywood movie characters.

B. They are most underrepresented across TV and film.

C. They contribute little to the U. S. film industry.

D. They account for 8.5% of the U.S. population 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 life insurance should a single person buy according to the speaker?

A. One that can provide for emergency needs.
B. One that can pay for their medical expenses.
C. One that covers their debts and burial expenses
D. One that ensures a healthy life for their later years.

17. What should people do as their family increases in size?

A. Purchase insurance for their children.
B. Save sufficient money for a rainy day.
C. Buy a home with a small down payment.
D. Add more insurance on the breadwinner.

18. When should one change their life insurance?

A. When their children grow up and leave home.
B. When they have saved enough for retirement.
C. When their family moves to a different place.
D. When they have found better-paying jobs.

Questions 19 to 22

19. What does the speaker say about stereotypes?

A. They do more harm than good.
B. They have often been ignored.
C. They do not help build friendship.
D. They may not always be negative.

20. What leads to the bias of stereotypes?

A. Biased sources of information.
B. Ignorance of cultural differences.
C. Misinterpretation of Shakespeare.
D. Tendency to jump to conclusions.

21. What does the speaker say is a problem with stereotypes?

A. They are hard to dismiss once attached to a certain group.
B. They may have a negative impact on people they apply to.
C. They persist even when circumstances have changed.
D. They are often applied to minorities and ethnic people.

22. What did one recent study find about stereotypes?

A. They impact people more or less in the same way.
B. Some people are more sensitive to them than others.
C. A positive stereotype may help one achieve better results.
D. A negative stereotype sticks while a positive one does not

Questions 23 to 25

23. What does the speaker say you should do when you have an adverse reaction?

A. Use some over-the-counter medicine instead.
B. Quit taking the medicine immediately.
C. Take some drug to relieve the side effect.
D. Ask your pharmacist to explain why it occurs.

24. What does the speaker say about alcohol drinking?

A. It may help patients fall asleep.
B. It may lead to mental problems.
C. It may cause serious harm to one's liver.
D. It may increase the effect of certain drugs.

25. What does the speaker call on parents to do at the end of the talk?

A. Tell their children to treat medicines with respect.
B. Keep medicines out of the reach of their children.
C. Make sure their children use quality medicines.
D. Ask their children to use legitimate medicines.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. allocate	B. celebrities	C. commercial
D. communities	E. essential	F. exclusive
G. independent	H. indulge	I. permit
J. secure	K. solitary	L. spectacle
M. sponsor	N. stocks	O. territory

The Pacific island nation of Palau has become home to the sixth largest marine sanctuary in the world. The new marine reserve, now the largest in the Pacific, will ___26___ no fishing or mining. Palau also established the world's first shark sanctuary in 2009. The tiny island nation has set aside 500,000 square kilometres—80 percent—of its maritime ___27___ , for full protection. That's the highest percentage of an ___28___ economic zone devoted to marine conservation by any country in the world. The remaining 20 percent of the Palau seas will be reserved for local fishing by individuals and small-scale ___29___ fishing businesses with limited exports. "Island ___30___ have been among the hardest hit by the threats facing the ocean," said President Tommy Remengesau Jr. in a statement. "Creating this sanctuary is a bold move that the people of Palau recognise as ___31___ to our survival. We want to lead the way in restoring the health of the ocean for future generations." Palau has only been an ___32___ nation for twenty years and has a strong history of environmental protection. It is home to one of the world's finest marine ecosystems, with more than 1,300 species of fish and 700 species of coral. Senator Hokkons Baules, lead ___33___ of the Palau National Marine Sanctuary Act, said the sanctuary will "help build a ___34___ future for the Palauan people by honoring the conservation traditions of our past". These include the centuries-old custom of "bul", where leaders would call a temporary stop to fishing for key species in order to give fish ___35___ an opportunity to replenish( ).

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. Astronomer David Hogg doesn't think scooping is as serious a problem as generally thought. _____

37. Some researchers are hesitant to make their data public for fear that others might publish something similar before them. _____

38. Some psychology journals have offered incentives to encourage authors to share their data. _____

39. There is a growing demand in the science community that research data be open to the public. _____

40. Data sharing enables scientists to publish each step of their research work, thus leading to more citations. _____

41. Scientists hold different opinions about the extent and timing of data sharing. _____

42. Potential problems related to data sharing should be made known to and discussed by all participants at the beginning of a joint research project. _____

43. Sharing data and handling data-related issues can be time-consuming. _____

44. Junior researchers may have no say when it comes to sharing data. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56. 青海湖位于海拔3,205米、青海省省会西宁以西约100公里处,是中国最大的咸水湖,面积4,317平方公里,最深处25.5米。有23条河注入湖中,其中大部分是季节性的。百分之八十的湖水源于五条主要河流。青海湖位于跨越亚洲的几条候鸟迁徙路线的交叉处。许多鸟类把青海湖作为迁徙过程中的暂息地。湖的西侧是著名的"鸟岛",吸引着来自世界各地的观鸟者。每年夏天,游客们也来这里观看国际自行车比赛。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

Passage one In the beginning of the movie I, Robot, a robot has to decide whom to save after two cars plunge into the water—Del Spooner or a child. Even though Spooner screams "Save her! Save her!" the robot rescues him because it calculates that he has a 45 percent chance of survival compared to Sarah's 11 percent. The robot's decision and its calculated approach raise an important question: would humans make the same choice? And which choice would we want our robotic counterparts to make? Isaac Asimov evaded the whole notion of morality in devising his three laws of robotics, which hold that 1. Robots cannot harm humans or allow humans to come to harm; 2. Robots must obey humans, except where the order would conflict with law 1; and 3. Robots must act in self-preservation, unless doing so conflicts with laws 1 or 2. These laws are programmed into Asimov's robots—they don't have to think, judge, or value. They don't have to like humans or believe that hurting them is wrong or bad. They simply don't do it. The robot who rescues Spooner's life in I, Robot follows Asimov's zeroth law: robots cannot harm humanity (as opposed to individual humans) or allow humanity to come to harm—an expansion of the first law that allows robots to determine what's in the greater good. Under the first law, a robot could not harm a dangerous gunman, but under the zeroth law, a robot could kill the gunman to save others. Whether it's possible to program a robot with safeguards such as Asimov's laws is debatable. A word such as "harm" is vague (what about emotional harm? Is replacing a human employee harm?), and abstract concepts present coding problems. The robots in Asimov's fiction expose complications and loopholes in the three laws, and even when the laws work, robots still have to assess situations. Assessing situations can be complicated. A robot has to identify the players, conditions, and possible outcomes for various scenarios. It's doubtful that a computer program can do that—at least, not without some undesirable results. A roboticist at the Bristol Robotics Laboratory programmed a robot to save human proxies called "H-bots" from danger. When one H-bot headed for danger, the robot successfully pushed it out of the way. But when two H-bots became imperiled, the robot choked 42 percent of the time, unable to decide which to save and letting them both "die." The experiment highlights the importance of morality: without it, how can a robot decide whom to save or what's best for humanity, especially if it can't calculate survival odds?

45. What question does the example in the movie raise?

A. Whether robots can reach better decisions.
B. Whether robots follow Asimov's zeroth law.
C. How robots may make bad judgments.
D. How robots should be programmed.

46. What does the author think of Asimov's three laws of robotics?

A. They are apparently divorced from reality.

B. They did not follow the coding system of robotics.

C. They laid a solid foundation for robotics.

D. They did not take moral issues into consideration.

47. What does the author say about Asimov's robots?

A. They know what is good or bad for human beings.

B. They are programmed not to hurt human beings.

C. They perform duties in their owners' best interest.

D. They stop working when a moral issue is involved.

48. What does the author want to say by mentioning the word "harm" in Asimov's laws?

A. Abstract concepts are hard to program.

B. It is hard for robots to make decisions.

C. Robots may do harm in certain situations.

D. Asimov's laws use too many vague terms.

49. What has the roboticist at the Bristol Robotics Laboratory found in his experiment?

A. Robots can be made as intelligent as human beings some day.

B. Robots can have moral issues encoded into their programs.

C. Robots can have trouble making decisions in complex scenarios.

D. Robots can be programmed to perceive potential perils.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Our world now moves so fast that we seldom stop to see just how far we have come in just a few years. The latest iPhone 6s, for example, has a dual-core processor and fits nicely into your pocket. By comparison, you would expect to find a technological specification like this on your standard laptop in an office anywhere in the world. It's no wonder that new applications for the Internet of Things are moving ahead fast when almost every new device we buy has a plug on the end of it or a wireless connection to the internet. Soon, our current smartphone lifestyle will expand to create our own smart home lifestyle too. All researchers agree that close to 25 billion devices, things and sensors will be connected by 2020 which incidentally is also the moment that Millennials are expected to make up 75 percent of our overall workforce, and the fully connected home will become a reality for large numbers of people worldwide. However, this is just the tip of the proverbial iceberg as smart buildings and even cities increasingly become the norm as leaders and business owners begin to wake up to the massive savings that technology can deliver through connected sensors and new forms of automation coupled with intelligent energy and facilities management. Online security cameras, intelligent lighting and a wealth of sensors that control both temperature and air quality are offering an unprecedented level of control, efficiency, and improvements to what were once classed necessary costs when running a business or managing a large building. We can expect that the ever-growing list of devices, systems and environments remains connected, always online and talking to each other. The big benefit will not only be in the housing of this enormous and rapidly growing amount of data, but will also be in the ability to run real time data analytics to extract actionable and ongoing knowledge. The biggest and most exciting challenge of this technology is how to creatively leverage this ever-growing amount of data to deliver cost savings, improvements and tangible benefits to both businesses and citizens of these smart cities. The good news is that most of this technology is already invented. Let's face it, it wasn't too long ago that the idea of working from anywhere and at anytime was some form of a distant Utopian( ) dream, and yet now we can perform almost any office-based task from any location in the world as long as we have access to the internet. It's time to wake up to the fact that making smart buildings, cities and homes will dramatically improve our quality of life in the years ahead.

50. What does the example of iPhone 6s serve to show?

A. The huge capacity of the smartphones people now use.

B. The widespread use of smartphones all over the world.

C. The huge impact of new technology on people's everyday life.

D. The rapid technological progress in a very short period of time.

51. What can we expect to see by the year 2020?

A. Apps for the Internet of Things.
B. The popularization of smart homes.
C. The emergence of Millennials.
D. Total globalization of the world.

52. What will business owners do when they become aware of the benefits of the Internet of Things?

A. Employ fewer workers in their operations.
B. Gain automatic control of their businesses.
C. Invest in more smart buildings and cities.
D. Embrace whatever new technology there is.

53. What is the most exciting challenge when we possess more and more data?

A. How to turn it to profitable use.
B. How to do real time data analysis.
C. How to link the actionable systems.
D. How to devise new ways to store it.

54. What does the author think about working from anywhere and at anytime?

A. It is feasible with a connection to the internet.
B. It will thrive in smart buildings, cities and homes.
C. It is still a distant Utopian dream for ordinary workers.
D. It will deliver tangible benefits to both boss and worker.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

55. The saying "Seek to understand others, and you will be understood" reveals a simple but profound truth about
human relationships. I firmly agree with this view, because understanding is reciprocal: only when we make
the effort to grasp another person's feelings and position will others be willing to open their hearts and
understand us in return.
Take the workplace as an example. A manager who bothers to listen to an employee's real difficulties, rather
than rushing to give orders, earns that employee's trust and cooperation. The same holds true between parents
and children. When a father sets aside his prejudices and truly listens to his teenage daughter, she no longer
feels judged and gradually shares her honest thoughts. In both cases, the act of understanding others, by
listening, putting oneself in their shoes and dropping assumptions, builds a bridge that lets understanding
flow back.
Therefore, being understood is not something we can demand; it is something we earn by giving understanding
first. If each of us takes the initiative to step into others' shoes, mutual understanding will follow naturally, and
our relationships will grow warmer and stronger.

56. Located at an altitude of 3,205 meters and about 100 kilometers west of Xining, the capital of Qinghai Province, Qinghai Lake is the largest saltwater lake in China, with an area of 4,317 square kilometers and a maximum depth of 25.5 meters. There are 23 rivers flowing into the lake, most of which are seasonal. Eighty percent of the lake's water comes from five major rivers. Qinghai Lake lies at
the crossroads of several bird migration routes spanning Asia. As a result, many birds use it as a stopover during their migration. On the western side of the lake lies the famous Bird Island, attracting
birdwatchers from all over the world. Every summer, tourists also come here to watch the international

cycling race.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位对话开头女士的提问 → 识别男士确认的致谢发言任务 → 匹配选项A的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】D

定位男士回忆年轻时经历的段落 → 提取‘in my early twenties’与‘joined the local history society’信息 → 推断出D项

考点：细节捕捉　信息整合

3. 【答案】B

定位男士描述Miss Bligh讲座内容的段落 → 提取‘talk with slides about our town’与‘published a book on the subject’信息 → 推断出B项

考点：细节定位　信息推断

4. 【答案】C

定位男士描述第一次致谢发言结尾的段落 → 提取‘finished up by saying... blowing us her slides’这一口误 → 推断出C项

考点：细节捕捉　结果推断

5. 【答案】B

定位对话开头女士告知男士的事项 → 提取‘our rivals are offering extended credit terms’信息 → 匹配选项B的同义改写

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】A

定位女士对Barratts公司的评价 → 捕捉其反驳男士‘hardly a threat’的转折逻辑 → 推断其认为对手不可忽视 → 得出答案

考点：转折逻辑　观点态度推断

7. 【答案】C

定位女士关于税务信件的描述 → 捕捉‘he was away before I could get hold of the letter’ → 推断她本人尚未看到信件 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　指代关系

8. 【答案】D

定位男士提出的具体建议 → 捕捉‘How about selling that new motorcycle of yours in Indonesia?’ → 同义替换为‘Exporting their motorbikes to Indonesia’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

9. 【答案】B

定位报道的核心发现 → 捕捉首句‘A report on sleep and nutrition...’ → 概括其研究主题 → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　细节定位

10. 【答案】C
定位加州大学伯克利分校的研究 → 捕捉‘teens who go to bed late are more likely to gain weight’ → 同义替换为‘run a higher risk of gaining weight’ → 得出答案
考点：细节定位 同义替换

11. 【答案】D
定位建议句 → 提取具体行动建议 → 同义替换
考点：细节定位 建议提取 同义替换

12. 【答案】A
定位批评原因句 → 提取具体事实 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位 事实匹配

13. 【答案】D
定位研究发现句 → 提取具体数据 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位 数据匹配

14. 【答案】C
定位“largely invisible”短语 → 提取其修饰对象 → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位 指代匹配

15. 【答案】B
定位Hispanics相关数据 → 对比人口比例与角色比例 → 推断代表性不足
考点：细节定位 数据对比 推理判断

16. 【答案】C
定位关键词 'single person' → 听取对应建议 'cover his debts and burial expenses' → 同义替换匹配选项C
考点：细节定位 同义替换

17. 【答案】D
定位关键词 'family increases in size' → 听取对应建议 'add more insurance on the breadwinner' → 直接匹配选项D
考点：细节定位 直接匹配

18. 【答案】A
定位关键词 'change their life insurance' → 听取录音稿中家庭状况变化的描述 → 推断出当孩子长大离家时需要调整保险
考点：细节定位 推理判断

19. 【答案】D
定位关键词 'stereotypes' → 听取说话者对刻板印象的评价 → 捕捉 'nothing bad about it' 和 'often positive' 等关键信息 → 推断出刻板印象并非总是负面的
考点：主旨大意 推理判断

20. 【答案】A
定位关键词 'bias of stereotypes' → 听取录音稿中关于刻板印象问题的描述 → 捕捉 'biased sources like how they're represented in the media' → 直接匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

21. 【答案】B

定位问题关键词 → 听取并列结构中的第二个问题点 → 匹配同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】C

定位研究关键词 → 听取研究的具体发现 → 匹配同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】B

定位不良反应关键词 → 听取应对建议 → 匹配同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】D

定位酒精关键词 → 听取其与药物的相互作用 → 匹配同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】A

定位结尾呼吁对象 → 听取对父母的具体建议 → 匹配同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

26. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前主语 'The new marine reserve' 与后文 'no fishing or mining' 的逻辑关系 → 结合常识与语境推断保护区功能 → 选择表示 '禁止' 的动词短语

27 空 定位空格前 'maritime' 与后文 '80 percent' 的修饰关系 → 结合 'set aside...for full protection' 的语境 → 选择表示 '区域/范围' 的名词

28 空 定位空格后 'economic zone' 的固定搭配 → 结合 'of an...zone' 的冠词结构 → 选择能修饰 'economic zone' 的形容词

29 空 定位空格前 'small-scale' 与后文 'fishing businesses' 的修饰关系 → 结合 'with limited exports' 的限定 → 选择描述商业性质的形容词

30 空 定位空格后 'have been among the hardest hit' 的主语位置 → 结合 'by the threats facing the ocean' 的施动者 → 选择能被海洋威胁打击的复数名词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（海洋保护区将禁止捕鱼和采矿）→ 结合动词搭配（will + 动词原形 + no fishing or mining）→ 选择表示“禁止、不允许”的动词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（帕劳仅独立了二十年）→ 结合上下文（国家、历史）→ 选择表示“独立的”形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（法案的主要推动者）→ 结合上下文（参议员、法案）→ 选择表示“推动者、支持者”的名词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（为帕劳人民建设一个怎样的未来）→ 结合上下文（保护传统、可持续发展）→ 选择表示“可持续的、光明的”形容词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（给鱼一个机会去补充）→ 结合上下文（临时停止捕鱼、补充）→ 选择表示“时间、空间”的名词

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析

27. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前主语 'The new marine reserve' 与后文 'no fishing or mining' 的逻辑关系 → 结合常识与语境推断保护区功能 → 选择表示 '禁止' 的动词短语

27 空 定位空格前 'maritime' 与后文 '80 percent' 的修饰关系 → 结合 'set aside...for full protection' 的语境 → 选择表示 '区域/范围' 的名词

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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析

28. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前主语 'The new marine reserve' 与后文 'no fishing or mining' 的逻辑关系 → 结合常识与语境推断保护区功能 → 选择表示 '禁止' 的动词短语

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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析

29. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前主语 'The new marine reserve' 与后文 'no fishing or mining' 的逻辑关系 → 结合常识与语境推断保护区功能 → 选择表示 '禁止' 的动词短语

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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析

30. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前主语 'The new marine reserve' 与后文 'no fishing or mining' 的逻辑关系 → 结合常识与语境推断保护区功能 → 选择表示 '禁止' 的动词短语

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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析

31. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前主语 'The new marine reserve' 与后文 'no fishing or mining' 的逻辑关系 → 结合常识与语境推断保护区功能 → 选择表示 '禁止' 的动词短语

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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析

32. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前主语 'The new marine reserve' 与后文 'no fishing or mining' 的逻辑关系 → 结合常识与语境推断保护区功能 → 选择表示 '禁止' 的动词短语

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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析

33. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前主语 'The new marine reserve' 与后文 'no fishing or mining' 的逻辑关系 → 结合常识与语境推断保护区功能 → 选择表示 '禁止' 的动词短语

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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析

34. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前主语 'The new marine reserve' 与后文 'no fishing or mining' 的逻辑关系 → 结合常识与语境推断保护区功能 → 选择表示 '禁止' 的动词短语

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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析

35. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前主语 'The new marine reserve' 与后文 'no fishing or mining' 的逻辑关系 → 结合常识与语境推断保护区功能 → 选择表示 '禁止' 的动词短语

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考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析

36. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干人物观点 → 在语篇中定位David Hogg的言论 → 识别其观点与普遍看法的对比 → 得出答案

37. 定位题干核心信息（研究者犹豫、担心他人抢先发表） → 在语篇中寻找对应描述（如'jeopardizing a job offer'或'wary of'） → 推断其具体担忧 → 得出答案

38. 定位题干核心信息（心理学期刊、激励措施、鼓励分享数据） → 在语篇中寻找对应领域（心理学）和具体措施（激励） → 得出答案

39. 定位题干核心信息（科学界、日益增长的需求、数据公开） → 在语篇开头或主旨句中寻找对应表述（如'movement building momentum'、'call to make...publicly available'） → 得出答案

40. 定位题干核心信息（分享数据、早期职业研究者、建立声誉） → 在语篇中定位相关描述（如'build a reputation without the need for conventional metrics'） → 推断其具体含义 → 得出答案

41. 定位题干关键词 'publish each step' → 在段落C中找到同义替换 'capitalize on the movement's benefits, such as opportunities for more citations' → 得出答案

42. 定位题干关键词 'different opinions' 'extent and timing' → 在段落B中找到同义替换 'scientists disagree about how much and when they should share data' → 得出答案

43. 定位题干关键词 'Potential problems' 'discussed by all participants' 'beginning of a joint research project' → 在段落C中找到同义替换 'determine the risk of jeopardizing a job offer or a collaboration proposal' → 得出答案

44. 定位题干关键词 'time-consuming' → 在段落D中找到同义替换 'it takes time and effort to prepare data' → 得出答案

45. 定位题干关键词 'Junior researchers' 'no say' → 在段落B中找到同义替换 'junior researchers must find their place between adopters and those who continue to hold out' → 得出答案

考点：人物观点定位　对比关系识别　细节定位　隐含原因推断　领域细节定位　具体措施匹配　主旨概括　同义替换

隐含益处推断　细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干人物观点 → 在语篇中定位David Hogg的言论 → 识别其观点与普遍看法的对比 → 得出答案
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38. 【答案】D

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39. 【答案】A

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40. 【答案】L

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41. 【答案】B

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42. 【答案】O

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43. 【答案】I

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44. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干人物观点 → 在语篇中定位David Hogg的言论 → 识别其观点与普遍看法的对比 → 得出答案
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45. 【答案】D

定位电影例子后的设问句 → 提炼核心问题（人类与机器人应如何选择） → 同义替换为 ‘如何编程’

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

46. 【答案】D

定位作者对阿西莫夫三定律的评价句 → 提取 ‘回避道德’ 这一核心观点 → 同义替换为 ‘未考虑道德问题’

考点：观点态度　细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】B

定位描述阿西莫夫机器人特性的句子 → 提取 ‘被编程不去伤害人类’ 这一事实 → 同义替换为 ‘被编程不伤害人类’

考点：细节定位　同义替换　语境选词

48. 【答案】A

定位提及 ‘harm’ 一词的句子 → 分析其后举例（情感伤害、替换员工） → 推断作者意图：说明抽象概念难以编程

考点：推理判断　细节定位　举例分析

49. 【答案】C

定位布里斯托机器人实验室实验的描述 → 提取实验结果（评估情况复杂，可能产生不良后果） → 同义替换为 ‘在复杂场景中做决定有困难’

考点：细节定位　同义替换　推理判断

50. 【答案】D

定位首段举例句 → 提取对比信息（手机性能与笔记本相当） → 推断举例目的（说明技术进步之快）

考点：举例论证　对比推理

51. 【答案】B

定位 “by 2020” 相关句 → 提取 “fully connected home will become a reality” → 同义替换为 “smart homes的普及”

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】C

定位 “business owners begin to wake up to...” 句 → 提取 “smart buildings and even cities increasingly become the norm” → 推断其行动是投资于智能建筑和城市

考点：细节定位　推理判断

53. 【答案】A

定位“biggest and most exciting challenge”句 → 提取“how to creatively leverage... to deliver cost savings, improvements and tangible benefits” → 同义替换为“turn it to profitable use”

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】A

定位“working from anywhere and at anytime”相关语境（隐含于“smartphone lifestyle”和“connected”） → 结合“almost every new device... has a plug... or a wireless connection” → 推断作者认为其可行性基于网络连接

考点：语境推断　观点态度

55. 【答案】The saying "Seek to understand others, and…

审题立意（理解名言）→ 构建文章结构（引言-论证-结论）→ 运用多样句式与清晰主干展开论述

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句型　句式变化与复杂句构建

56. 【答案】Located at an altitude of 3,205 meters and…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文简单句或复合句，并准确使用定语从句、固定搭配和地理描述性词汇进行翻译。

考点：位于...以西约100公里处　是中国最大的咸水湖　其中大部分是季节性的　百分之八十的湖水源于　位于...的交叉处　把...作为...的暂息地　吸引着来自世界各地的观鸟者