六级 · 2017年12月大学英语六级真题（第3套）

历年真题

满分 702.9 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 56 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

55.（词数 150-200 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 4

1. What does 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. acceptance	B. currently	C. disrupting
D. eliminate	E. exhaust	F. futile
G. hopeful	H. implemented	I. incidentally
J. installed	K. noticeable	L. powered
M. restoration	N. skeptical	O. sparking

Many European countries have been making the shift to electric vehicles and Germany has just stated that they plan to ban the sale of vehicles using gasoline and diesel as fuel by 2030. The country is also planning to reduce its carbon footprint by 80-95% by 2050, ___26___ a shift to green energy in the country. Effectively, the ban will include the registration of new cars in the country as they will not allow any gasoline ___27___ vehicle to be registered after 2030. Part of the reason this ban is being discussed and ___28___ is because energy officials see that they will not reach their emissions goals by 2050 if they do not ___29___ a large portion of vehicle emissions. The country is still ___30___ that it will meet its emissions goals, like reducing emissions by 40% by 2020, but the ___31___ of electric cars in the country has not occurred as fast as expected. Other efforts to increase the use of electric vehicles include plans to build over 1 million hybrid and electric car battery changing stations across the country. By 2030, Germany plans on having over 6 million charging stations ___32___ . According to the International Business Times, electric car sales are expected to increase as Volkswagen is still recovering from its emissions scandal. There are ___33___ around 155,000 registered hybrid and electric vehicles on German roads, dwarfed by the 45 million gasoline and diesel cars driving there now. As countries continue setting goals of reducing emissions, greater steps need to be taken to have a ___34___ effect on the surrounding environment. While the efforts are certainly not ___35___ , the results of such bans will likely only start to be seen by generations down the line, bettering the world for the future.

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. It is a popular belief that tech companies are committed to protecting their customers' private data. _____

37. The US government believes that its access to people's iPhones could be used to prevent terrorist attacks. _____

38. A federal court asked Apple to help the FBI access data in a terrorist's iPhone. _____

39. Privacy advocates now have Apple fighting alongside them against government access to personal data. _____

40. Snowden revealed that the American government had tried hard to access private data on a massive scale. _____

41. The FBI might have been able to access private data in earlier iPhones without Apple's help. _____

42. After the Snowden incident, Apple made clear its position to counter government intrusion into personal data by means of encryption. _____

43. Timothy Cook's long web post has helped enhance Apple's image. _____

44. Apple's CEO has decided to appeal the federal court's order to unlock a user's iPhone. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56. 洞庭湖位于湖南省东北部,面积很大,但湖水很浅。洞庭湖是长江的蓄洪池,湖的大校很大程度上取决于季节变化,湖北和湖南两省因其与湖的相对位置而得名,湖北意为"湖的北边",而湖南则为"湖的南边"。洞庭湖作为龙舟赛的发源地,在中国文化中享有盛名。据说龙舟赛始于洞庭湖东岸。为的是搜寻楚国爱国诗人屈原的遗体。龙舟赛与洞庭湖及周边的美景,每年都吸引着成千上万来自全国和世界各地的游客。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

At the base of a mountain in Tanzania's Gregory Rift, Lake Natron burns bright red, surrounded by the remains of animals that were unfortunate enough to fall into the salty water. Bats, swallows and more are chemically preserved in the pose in which they perished, sealed in the deposits of sodium carbonate in the water. The lake's landscape is bizarre and deadly—and made even more so by the fact that it's the place where nearly 75 percent of the world's flamingos are born. The water is so corrosive that it can burn the skin and eyes of unadapted animals. Flamingos, however, are the only species that actually makes life in the midst of all that death. Once every three or four years, when conditions are right, the lake is covered with the pink birds as they stop flight to breed. Three-quarters of the world's flamingos fly over from other salt lakes in the Rift Valley and nest on salt-crystal islands that appear when the water is at a specific level—too high and the birds can't build their nests, too low and predators can move briskly across the lake bed and attack. When the water hits the right level, the baby birds are kept safe from predators by a corrosive ditch. "Flamingos have evolved very leathery skin on their legs so they can tolerate the salt water," says David Harper, a professor at the University of Leicester. "Humans cannot, and would die if their legs were exposed for any length of time." So far this year, water levels have been too high for the flamingos to nest. Some fish, too, have had limited success vacationing at the lake as less salty lagoons( ) form on the outer edges from hot springs flowing into Lake Natron. Three species of tilapia thrive there part-time. "Fish have a refuge in the streams and can expand into the lagoons when the lake is low and the lagoons are separate," Harper said. "All the lagoons join when the lake is high and fish must retreat to their stream refuges or die." Otherwise, no fish are able to survive in the naturally toxic lake. This unique ecosystem may soon be under pressure. The Tanzanian government has once again started mining the lake for soda ash, used for making chemicals, glass and detergents. Although the planned operation will be located more than 40 miles away, drawing the soda ash in through pipelines, conservationists worry it could still upset the natural water cycle and breeding grounds. For now, though, life prevails—even in a lake that kills almost everything it touches.

45. What can we learn about Lake Natron?

A. It is simply uninhabitable for most animals.
B. It remains little known to the outside world.
C. It is a breeding ground for a variety of birds.
D. It makes an ideal habitat for lots of predators.

46. Flamingos nest only when the lake water is at a specific level so that their babies can____.

A. find safe shelter more easily
B. grow thick feathers on their feet
C. stay away from predators
D. get accustomed to the salty water

47. Flamingos in the Rift Valley are unique in that_____.

A. they can move swiftly across lagoons
B. they can survive well in salty water
C. they breed naturally in corrosive ditches
D. they know where and when to nest

48. Why can certain species of tilapia sometimes survive around Lake Natron?

A. They can take refuge in the less salty waters.
B. They can flee quick enough from predators.
C. They can move freely from lagoon to lagoon.
D. They can stand the heat of the spring water.

49. What may be the consequence of Tanzanian government's planned operation?

A. The accelerated extinction of flamingos.
B. The change of flamingos' migration route.
C. The overmining of Lake Natron's soda ash.
D. The disruption of Lake Natron's ecosystem.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

It is the season for some frantic last-minute math—across the country, employees of all stripes are counting backward in an attempt to figure out just how much paid time-off they have left in their reserves. More of them, though, will skip those calculations altogether and just power through the holidays into 2017: More than half of American workers don't use up all of their allotted vacation days each year. Not so long ago, people would have turned up their noses at that kind of dedication to the job. As marketing professors Silvia Bellezza, Neeru Paharia, and Anat Keinan recently explained in Harvard Business Review (HBR), leisure time was once seen as an indicator of high social status, something attainable only for those at the top. Since the middle of the 20th century, though, things have turned the opposite way—these days, punishing hours at your desk, rather than days off, are seen as the mark of someone important. In a series of several experiments, the researchers illustrated just how much we've come to admire busyness, or at least the appearance of it. Volunteers read two passages, one about a man who led a life of leisure and another about a man who was over-worked and over-scheduled; when asked to determine which of the two had a higher social status, the majority of the participants said the latter. The same held true for people who used products that implied they were short on time: In one experiment, for example, customers of the grocery-delivery service Peapod were seen as of higher status than people who shopped at grocery stores that were equally expensive; in another, people wearing wireless headphones were considered further up on the social ladder than those wearing regular headphones, even when both were just used to listen to music. In part, the authors wrote in HBR, this pattern may have to do with the way work itself has changed over the past several decades. We think that the shift from leisure-as-status to busyness-as-status may be linked to the development of knowledge-intensive economics. In such economies, individuals who possess the human capital characteristics that employers or clients value (e.g., competence and ambition) are expected to be in high demand and short supply on the job market. Thus, by telling others that we are busy and working all the time, we are implicitly suggesting that we are sought after, which enhances our perceived status. Even if you feel tempted to sacrifice your own vacation days for fake busyness, though, at least consider leaving your weekends unscheduled. It's for your own good.

50. What do most employees plan to do towards the end of the year?

A. Go for a vacation.
B. Keep on working.
C. Set an objective for next year.
D. Review the year's achievements.

51. How would people view dedication to work in the past?

A. They would regard it as a matter of course.
B. They would consider it a must for success.
C. They would look upon it with contempt.
D. They would deem it a trick of businessmen.

52. What did the researchers find through a series of experiments?

A. The busier one appears, the more respect one earns.

B. The more one works, the more one feels exploited.

C. The more knowledge one has, the more competent one will be.

D. The higher one's status, the more vacation time one will enjoy.

53. What may account for the change of people's attitude towards being busy?

A. The fast pace of life in modern society.

B. The fierce competition in the job market.

C. The widespread use of computer technology.

D. The role of knowledge in modern economy.

54. What does the author advise us to do at the end of the passage?

A. Schedule our time properly for efficiency.

B. Plan our weekends in a meaningful way.

C. Find time to relax however busy we are.

D. Avoid appearing busy when we are not.

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

55. There is profound wisdom in the saying that if we help others, we will be helped when we are in need. Far
from being empty idealism, this remark captures a genuine law of human relationships: kindness given tends to
return to its giver. In my view, the saying holds true, and it is worth taking to heart.
The reason lies in the reciprocal nature of society. When we offer help to those around us, we build trust and
goodwill; these bonds, in turn, become the support we can rely on when trouble strikes. A student who
patiently explains a difficult problem to a classmate, for example, will often find that same classmate ready to
lend a hand before the next exam. Because no one can succeed entirely alone, the willingness to give first is
what secures help later.
Therefore, we should treat helping others not as a loss but as a wise investment. If each of us reaches out today,
a warmer and more supportive world awaits us all tomorrow.

56. Dongting Lake lies in the northeast of Hunan Province, with a large area but shallow water. It serves as a flood basin of the Yangtze River, and its size largely depends on seasonal changes. The provinces of Hubei and Hunan are named after their positions relative to the lake, with Hubei meaning
"north of the lake" and Hunan meaning "south of the lake". As the birthplace of dragon boat racing, Dongting Lake enjoys a great reputation in Chinese culture. It is said that dragon boat racing originated
on the eastern shore of Dongting Lake to search for the body of Qu Yuan, a patriotic poet of the State of Chu. The dragon boat race, together with the beautiful scenery of Dongting Lake and its surroundings,
attracts thousands of tourists from all over the country and the world every year.

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】O

26 空 定位空格前‘reduce its carbon footprint by 80-95% by 2050’与空格后‘a shift to green energy’的逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需表达‘伴随/导致’的因果或伴随关系 → 选择表示‘导致/带来’的动词短语

27 空 定位空格前‘gasoline’与空格后‘vehicle’ → 判断空格处需一个形容词修饰‘vehicle’，且与‘gasoline’构成‘汽油动力的’这一概念 → 选择表示‘动力的/驱动的’的形容词

28 空 定位空格前‘is being discussed and’ → 判断空格处需与‘discussed’并列，且为被动语态的现在进行时 → 选择表示‘实施/执行’的动词的过去分词形式

29 空 定位空格前‘if they do not’与空格后‘a large portion of vehicle emissions’ → 判断空格处需一个动词，与‘emissions’搭配，表示‘解决/处理’ → 选择表示‘解决/应对’的动词短语

30 空 定位空格前‘The country is still’与空格后‘that it will meet its emissions goals’ → 判断空格处需一个形容词，表示‘相信/确信’ → 选择表示‘确信的’形容词

31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配 → 分析 ‘take on’ 与 ‘a large portion of vehicle emissions’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的名词 ‘charging stations’ → 分析 ‘available’ 与 ‘stations’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格后的数字 ‘155,000’ → 分析 ‘currently’ 与 ‘registered’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的 ‘have a ... effect on’ → 分析 ‘significant’ 与 ‘effect’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的 ‘efforts are certainly not ...’ → 分析 ‘immediate’ 与 ‘efforts’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
考点：动词搭配 take on 语境选词 形近词混淆组 时态与语态 非谓语动词 动词搭配 近义词辨析 熟词僻义

27. 【答案】L
26 空 定位空格前 ‘reduce its carbon footprint by 80-95% by 2050’ 与空格后 ‘a shift to green energy’ 的逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需表达 ‘伴随/导致’ 的因果或伴随关系 → 选择表示 ‘导致/带来’ 的动词短语
27 空 定位空格前 ‘gasoline’ 与空格后 ‘vehicle’ → 判断空格处需一个形容词修饰 ‘vehicle’，且与 ‘gasoline’ 构成 ‘汽油动力的’ 这一概念 → 选择表示 ‘动力的/驱动的’ 的形容词
28 空 定位空格前 ‘is being discussed and’ → 判断空格处需与 ‘discussed’ 并列，且为被动语态的现在进行时 → 选择表示 ‘实施/执行’ 的动词的过去分词形式
29 空 定位空格前 ‘if they do not’ 与空格后 ‘a large portion of vehicle emissions’ → 判断空格处需一个动词，与 ‘emissions’ 搭配，表示 ‘解决/处理’ → 选择表示 ‘解决/应对’ 的动词短语
30 空 定位空格前 ‘The country is still’ 与空格后 ‘that it will meet its emissions goals’ → 判断空格处需一个形容词，表示 ‘相信/确信’ → 选择表示 ‘确信的’ 形容词
31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配 → 分析 ‘take on’ 与 ‘a large portion of vehicle emissions’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的名词 ‘charging stations’ → 分析 ‘available’ 与 ‘stations’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格后的数字 ‘155,000’ → 分析 ‘currently’ 与 ‘registered’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的 ‘have a ... effect on’ → 分析 ‘significant’ 与 ‘effect’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的 ‘efforts are certainly not ...’ → 分析 ‘immediate’ 与 ‘efforts’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
考点：动词搭配 take on 语境选词 形近词混淆组 时态与语态 非谓语动词 动词搭配 近义词辨析 熟词僻义

28. 【答案】H
26 空 定位空格前 ‘reduce its carbon footprint by 80-95% by 2050’ 与空格后 ‘a shift to green energy’ 的逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需表达 ‘伴随/导致’ 的因果或伴随关系 → 选择表示 ‘导致/带来’ 的动词短语
27 空 定位空格前 ‘gasoline’ 与空格后 ‘vehicle’ → 判断空格处需一个形容词修饰 ‘vehicle’，且与 ‘gasoline’ 构成 ‘汽油动力的’ 这一概念 → 选择表示 ‘动力的/驱动的’ 的形容词
28 空 定位空格前 ‘is being discussed and’ → 判断空格处需与 ‘discussed’ 并列，且为被动语态的现在进行时 → 选择表示 ‘实施/执行’ 的动词的过去分词形式
29 空 定位空格前 ‘if they do not’ 与空格后 ‘a large portion of vehicle emissions’ → 判断空格处需一个动词，与 ‘emissions’ 搭配，表示 ‘解决/处理’ → 选择表示 ‘解决/应对’ 的动词短语
30 空 定位空格前 ‘The country is still’ 与空格后 ‘that it will meet its emissions goals’ → 判断空格处需一个形容词，表示 ‘相信/确信’ → 选择表示 ‘确信的’ 形容词
31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配 → 分析 ‘take on’ 与 ‘a large portion of vehicle emissions’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的名词 ‘charging stations’ → 分析 ‘available’ 与 ‘stations’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格后的数字 ‘155,000’ → 分析 ‘currently’ 与 ‘registered’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的 ‘have a ... effect on’ → 分析 ‘significant’ 与 ‘effect’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的 ‘efforts are certainly not ...’ → 分析 ‘immediate’ 与 ‘efforts’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
考点：动词搭配 take on 语境选词 形近词混淆组 时态与语态 非谓语动词 动词搭配 近义词辨析 熟词僻义

29. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前‘reduce its carbon footprint by 80-95% by 2050’与空格后‘a shift to green energy’的逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需表达‘伴随/导致’的因果或伴随关系 → 选择表示‘导致/带来’的动词短语
27 空 定位空格前‘gasoline’与空格后‘vehicle’ → 判断空格处需一个形容词修饰‘vehicle’，且与‘gasoline’构成‘汽油动力的’这一概念 → 选择表示‘动力的/驱动的’的形容词
28 空 定位空格前‘is being discussed and’ → 判断空格处需与‘discussed’并列，且为被动语态的现在进行时 → 选择表示‘实施/执行’的动词的过去分词形式
29 空 定位空格前‘if they do not’与空格后‘a large portion of vehicle emissions’ → 判断空格处需一个动词，与‘emissions’搭配，表示‘解决/处理’ → 选择表示‘解决/应对’的动词短语
30 空 定位空格前‘The country is still’与空格后‘that it will meet its emissions goals’ → 判断空格处需一个形容词，表示‘相信/确信’ → 选择表示‘确信的’形容词
31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配 → 分析‘take on’与‘a large portion of vehicle emissions’的语义搭配 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的名词‘charging stations’ → 分析‘available’与‘stations’的语义搭配 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格后的数字‘155,000’ → 分析‘currently’与‘registered’的语义搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的‘have a ... effect on’ → 分析‘significant’与‘effect’的语义搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的‘efforts are certainly not ...’ → 分析‘immediate’与‘efforts’的语义搭配 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形近词混淆组　时态与语态　非谓语动词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　熟词僻义

30. 【答案】G

26 空 定位空格前‘reduce its carbon footprint by 80-95% by 2050’与空格后‘a shift to green energy’的逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需表达‘伴随/导致’的因果或伴随关系 → 选择表示‘导致/带来’的动词短语
27 空 定位空格前‘gasoline’与空格后‘vehicle’ → 判断空格处需一个形容词修饰‘vehicle’，且与‘gasoline’构成‘汽油动力的’这一概念 → 选择表示‘动力的/驱动的’的形容词
28 空 定位空格前‘is being discussed and’ → 判断空格处需与‘discussed’并列，且为被动语态的现在进行时 → 选择表示‘实施/执行’的动词的过去分词形式
29 空 定位空格前‘if they do not’与空格后‘a large portion of vehicle emissions’ → 判断空格处需一个动词，与‘emissions’搭配，表示‘解决/处理’ → 选择表示‘解决/应对’的动词短语
30 空 定位空格前‘The country is still’与空格后‘that it will meet its emissions goals’ → 判断空格处需一个形容词，表示‘相信/确信’ → 选择表示‘确信的’形容词
31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配 → 分析‘take on’与‘a large portion of vehicle emissions’的语义搭配 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的名词‘charging stations’ → 分析‘available’与‘stations’的语义搭配 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格后的数字‘155,000’ → 分析‘currently’与‘registered’的语义搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的‘have a ... effect on’ → 分析‘significant’与‘effect’的语义搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的‘efforts are certainly not ...’ → 分析‘immediate’与‘efforts’的语义搭配 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形近词混淆组　时态与语态　非谓语动词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　熟词僻义

31. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前‘reduce its carbon footprint by 80-95% by 2050’与空格后‘a shift to green energy’的逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需表达‘伴随/导致’的因果或伴随关系 → 选择表示‘导致/带来’的动词短语
27 空 定位空格前‘gasoline’与空格后‘vehicle’ → 判断空格处需一个形容词修饰‘vehicle’，且与‘gasoline’构成‘汽油动力的’这一概念 → 选择表示‘动力的/驱动的’的形容词
28 空 定位空格前‘is being discussed and’ → 判断空格处需与‘discussed’并列，且为被动语态的现在进行时 → 选择表示‘实施/执行’的动词的过去分词形式

29 空 定位空格前‘if they do not’与空格后‘a large portion of vehicle emissions’ → 判断空格处需一个动词，与‘emissions’搭配，表示‘解决/处理’ → 选择表示‘解决/应对’的动词短语
30 空 定位空格前‘The country is still’与空格后‘that it will meet its emissions goals’ → 判断空格处需一个形容词，表示‘相信/确信’ → 选择表示‘确信的’形容词
31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配 → 分析‘take on’与‘a large portion of vehicle emissions’的语义搭配 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的名词‘charging stations’ → 分析‘available’与‘stations’的语义搭配 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格后的数字‘155,000’ → 分析‘currently’与‘registered’的语义搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的‘have a ... effect on’ → 分析‘significant’与‘effect’的语义搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的‘efforts are certainly not ...’ → 分析‘immediate’与‘efforts’的语义搭配 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形近词混淆组　时态与语态　非谓语动词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　熟词僻义

32. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前‘reduce its carbon footprint by 80-95% by 2050’与空格后‘a shift to green energy’的逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需表达‘伴随/导致’的因果或伴随关系 → 选择表示‘导致/带来’的动词短语
27 空 定位空格前‘gasoline’与空格后‘vehicle’ → 判断空格处需一个形容词修饰‘vehicle’，且与‘gasoline’构成‘汽油动力的’这一概念 → 选择表示‘动力的/驱动的’的形容词
28 空 定位空格前‘is being discussed and’ → 判断空格处需与‘discussed’并列，且为被动语态的现在进行时 → 选择表示‘实施/执行’的动词的过去分词形式
29 空 定位空格前‘if they do not’与空格后‘a large portion of vehicle emissions’ → 判断空格处需一个动词，与‘emissions’搭配，表示‘解决/处理’ → 选择表示‘解决/应对’的动词短语
30 空 定位空格前‘The country is still’与空格后‘that it will meet its emissions goals’ → 判断空格处需一个形容词，表示‘相信/确信’ → 选择表示‘确信的’形容词
31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配 → 分析‘take on’与‘a large portion of vehicle emissions’的语义搭配 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的名词‘charging stations’ → 分析‘available’与‘stations’的语义搭配 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格后的数字‘155,000’ → 分析‘currently’与‘registered’的语义搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的‘have a ... effect on’ → 分析‘significant’与‘effect’的语义搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的‘efforts are certainly not ...’ → 分析‘immediate’与‘efforts’的语义搭配 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　形近词混淆组　时态与语态　非谓语动词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　熟词僻义

33. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前‘reduce its carbon footprint by 80-95% by 2050’与空格后‘a shift to green energy’的逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需表达‘伴随/导致’的因果或伴随关系 → 选择表示‘导致/带来’的动词短语
27 空 定位空格前‘gasoline’与空格后‘vehicle’ → 判断空格处需一个形容词修饰‘vehicle’，且与‘gasoline’构成‘汽油动力的’这一概念 → 选择表示‘动力的/驱动的’的形容词
28 空 定位空格前‘is being discussed and’ → 判断空格处需与‘discussed’并列，且为被动语态的现在进行时 → 选择表示‘实施/执行’的动词的过去分词形式
29 空 定位空格前‘if they do not’与空格后‘a large portion of vehicle emissions’ → 判断空格处需一个动词，与‘emissions’搭配，表示‘解决/处理’ → 选择表示‘解决/应对’的动词短语
30 空 定位空格前‘The country is still’与空格后‘that it will meet its emissions goals’ → 判断空格处需一个形容词，表示‘相信/确信’ → 选择表示‘确信的’形容词
31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配 → 分析‘take on’与‘a large portion of vehicle emissions’的语义搭配 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的名词‘charging stations’ → 分析‘available’与‘stations’的语义搭配 → 得出答案

33 空 定位空格后的数字‘155,000’ → 分析 ‘currently’ 与 ‘registered’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的 ‘have a ... effect on’ → 分析 ‘significant’ 与 ‘effect’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的 ‘efforts are certainly not ...’ → 分析 ‘immediate’ 与 ‘efforts’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
考点：动词搭配 take on 语境选词 形近词混淆组 时态与语态 非谓语动词 动词搭配 近义词辨析 熟词僻义

34. 【答案】K
26 空 定位空格前 ‘reduce its carbon footprint by 80-95% by 2050’ 与空格后 ‘a shift to green energy’ 的逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需表达 ‘伴随/导致’ 的因果或伴随关系 → 选择表示 ‘导致/带来’ 的动词短语
27 空 定位空格前 ‘gasoline’ 与空格后 ‘vehicle’ → 判断空格处需一个形容词修饰 ‘vehicle’，且与 ‘gasoline’ 构成 ‘汽油动力的’ 这一概念 → 选择表示 ‘动力的/驱动的’ 的形容词
28 空 定位空格前 ‘is being discussed and’ → 判断空格处需与 ‘discussed’ 并列，且为被动语态的现在进行时 → 选择表示 ‘实施/执行’ 的动词的过去分词形式
29 空 定位空格前 ‘if they do not’ 与空格后 ‘a large portion of vehicle emissions’ → 判断空格处需一个动词，与 ‘emissions’ 搭配，表示 ‘解决/处理’ → 选择表示 ‘解决/应对’ 的动词短语
30 空 定位空格前 ‘The country is still’ 与空格后 ‘that it will meet its emissions goals’ → 判断空格处需一个形容词，表示 ‘相信/确信’ → 选择表示 ‘确信的’ 形容词
31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配 → 分析 ‘take on’ 与 ‘a large portion of vehicle emissions’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的名词 ‘charging stations’ → 分析 ‘available’ 与 ‘stations’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格后的数字 ‘155,000’ → 分析 ‘currently’ 与 ‘registered’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的 ‘have a ... effect on’ → 分析 ‘significant’ 与 ‘effect’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的 ‘efforts are certainly not ...’ → 分析 ‘immediate’ 与 ‘efforts’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
考点：动词搭配 take on 语境选词 形近词混淆组 时态与语态 非谓语动词 动词搭配 近义词辨析 熟词僻义

35. 【答案】F
26 空 定位空格前 ‘reduce its carbon footprint by 80-95% by 2050’ 与空格后 ‘a shift to green energy’ 的逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需表达 ‘伴随/导致’ 的因果或伴随关系 → 选择表示 ‘导致/带来’ 的动词短语
27 空 定位空格前 ‘gasoline’ 与空格后 ‘vehicle’ → 判断空格处需一个形容词修饰 ‘vehicle’，且与 ‘gasoline’ 构成 ‘汽油动力的’ 这一概念 → 选择表示 ‘动力的/驱动的’ 的形容词
28 空 定位空格前 ‘is being discussed and’ → 判断空格处需与 ‘discussed’ 并列，且为被动语态的现在进行时 → 选择表示 ‘实施/执行’ 的动词的过去分词形式
29 空 定位空格前 ‘if they do not’ 与空格后 ‘a large portion of vehicle emissions’ → 判断空格处需一个动词，与 ‘emissions’ 搭配，表示 ‘解决/处理’ → 选择表示 ‘解决/应对’ 的动词短语
30 空 定位空格前 ‘The country is still’ 与空格后 ‘that it will meet its emissions goals’ → 判断空格处需一个形容词，表示 ‘相信/确信’ → 选择表示 ‘确信的’ 形容词
31 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配 → 分析 ‘take on’ 与 ‘a large portion of vehicle emissions’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前的名词 ‘charging stations’ → 分析 ‘available’ 与 ‘stations’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
33 空 定位空格后的数字 ‘155,000’ → 分析 ‘currently’ 与 ‘registered’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
34 空 定位空格前的 ‘have a ... effect on’ → 分析 ‘significant’ 与 ‘effect’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
35 空 定位空格前的 ‘efforts are certainly not ...’ → 分析 ‘immediate’ 与 ‘efforts’ 的语义搭配 → 得出答案
考点：动词搭配 take on 语境选词 形近词混淆组 时态与语态 非谓语动词 动词搭配 近义词辨析 熟词僻义

36. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在段落E中找到对应信息 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 → 在段落C中找到对应信息 → 得出答案
38. 定位题干关键词 → 在段落C中找到完全对应的信息 → 得出答案
39. 定位题干关键词 → 分析段落D中苹果的立场 → 推断其与隐私倡导者立场的一致性 → 得出答案
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42. 定位段落 [B] → 提取关键信息 'After revelations by... Snowden... tech giants began to recognize the United States government as a hostile actor' → 推理苹果作为科技巨头之一，其立场是反对政府入侵个人数据
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　细节定位　同义替换　直接匹配

37. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在段落E中找到对应信息 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　细节定位　同义替换　直接匹配

38. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在段落E中找到对应信息 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　细节定位　同义替换　直接匹配

39. 【答案】H

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　细节定位　同义替换　直接匹配

40. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在段落E中找到对应信息 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　细节定位　同义替换　直接匹配

41. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在段落E中找到对应信息 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　细节定位　同义替换　直接匹配

42. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 → 在段落E中找到对应信息 → 得出答案
37. 定位题干关键词 → 在段落C中找到对应信息 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　细节定位　同义替换　直接匹配

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36. 定位题干关键词 → 在段落E中找到对应信息 → 得出答案
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　细节定位　同义替换　直接匹配

44. 【答案】D

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　细节定位　同义替换　直接匹配

45. 【答案】A

定位首段对湖泊环境的描述（腐蚀性、动物遗骸）→ 综合推断其对大多数生物的致命性 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　综合推断

46. 【答案】C

定位描述水位与筑巢关系的句子 → 提取“水位过低时捕食者可穿越湖床攻击”的信息 → 同义替换为“远离捕食者” → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

47. 【答案】B

定位描述火烈鸟独特性的句子（the only species that actually makes life in the midst of all that death）→ 结合其生理适应性（坚韧皮肤）→ 综合推断其能在咸水中生存 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　综合推断

48. 【答案】A

定位描述罗非鱼生存条件的句子（less salty lagoons form... fish have a refuge in the streams）→ 提取“在盐度较低的泻湖中生存”的信息 → 同义替换 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

49. 【答案】D

定位描述政府开采计划及其潜在影响的句子（This unique ecosystem may soon be under pressure）→ 结合前文对该生态系统独特性的描述 → 推断开采将破坏生态系统 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　逻辑推断

50. 【答案】B

定位首段关键句 → 提取“power through the holidays into 2017”与“don't use up all of their allotted vacation days” → 同义替换为“Keep on working”

考点：细节定位　同义替换

51. 【答案】C

定位第二段关键句 → 提取“people would have turned up their noses at that kind of dedication” → 理解“turn up one's nose at”为“轻视、鄙视” → 同义替换为“look upon it with contempt”

考点：细节定位　习语理解　同义替换

52. 【答案】A

定位第三段实验描述 → 提取“the majority of the participants said the latter”（认为过度工作者社会地位更高）及“people wearing wireless headphones were considered further up on the social ladder” → 归纳为“越忙越受尊重”

考点：细节归纳　实验结论提取

53. 【答案】D

定位末段原因解释句 → 提取“the shift... may be linked to the development of knowledge-intensive economics” → 同义替换为“The role of knowledge in modern economy”

考点：因果推理　同义替换

54. 【答案】C

定位末段作者观点句 → 提取“the shift from leisure-as-status to busyness-as-status”及隐含的批判态度 → 推断作者建议应逆转此趋势，即“无论多忙都要找时间放松”

考点：观点态度推断　隐含建议推理

55. 【答案】There is profound wisdom in the saying that…

围绕谚语展开论述，需构建清晰的篇章结构（引言-论证-结论），运用多样句式表达观点，并准确理解谚语在语境中的含义。

考点：谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词

56. 【答案】Dongting Lake lies in the northeast of Hunan…

将中文长句拆解为多个英文句子，运用定语从句、非谓语结构及固定搭配进行准确、连贯的翻译。

考点：定语从句（如 which is...）　固定搭配 take on（承担/呈现）　非谓语动词（如 located in...）　句式变化与复杂句构建