六级 · 2018年06月大学英语六级真题（第1套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
299 710
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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 do we learn about gazpacho?

A. It is a typical salad.

B. It is a Spanish soup.

C. It is a weird vegetable.

D. It is a kind of spicy food.

2. For what purpose is stale bread mixed into gazpacho?

A. To make it thicker.
B. To make it more nutritious.
C. To add to its appeal.
D. To replace an ingredient.

3. Why does the woman think gazpacho is healthy?

A. It contains very little fat.
B. It uses olive oil in cooking.
C. It uses no artificial additives.
D. It is mainly made of vegetables.

4. What does the woman say about cured ham?

A. It does not go stale for two years.
B. It takes no special skill to prepare.
C. It comes from a special kind of pig.
D. It is a delicacy blended with bread.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the woman think of table wines?

A. They come in a great variety.
B. They do not make decent gifts.
C. They do not vary much in price.
D. They go well with Italian food.

6. What is the price range of wine the man will consider?

A. $30-$40.
B. $40-$50.
C. $50-$60.
D. Around $150.

7. Why does the woman recommend red wines?

A. They are a healthy choice for elderly people.
B. They are especially popular among Italians.
C. They symbolize good health and longevity.
D. They go well with different kinds of food.

8. What do we learn about the wine the man finally bought?

A. It is a wine imported from California.
B. It is less spicy than all other red wines.
C. It is far more expensive than he expected.
D. It is Italy's most famous type of red wine.

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 does the speaker say many people enjoy doing?

A. Learning others' secrets.
B. Searching for information.
C. Decoding secret messages.
D. Spreading sensational news.

10. What do we learn about the Navajo code talkers?

A. They helped the U.S. army in World War II.

B. They could write down spoken codes promptly.

C. They were assigned to decode enemy messages.

D. They were good at breaking enemy secret codes.

11. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. Important battles fought in the Pacific War.

B. Decoding of secret messages in war times.

C. A military code that was never broken.

D. Navajo Indians' contribution to code breaking.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the speaker say will happen in the next 20 years?

A. All services will be personalized.

B. A lot of knowledge-intensive jobs will be replaced.

C. Technology will revolutionize all sectors of industry.

D. More information will be available.

13. Where will young people have more chances to find jobs?

A. In the robotics industry.

B. In the information service.

C. In the personal care sector.

D. In high-end manufacturing.

14. What does the speaker say about therapists?

A. They charge high prices.

B. They need lots of training.

C. They cater to the needs of young people.

D. They focus on customers' specific needs.

15. What is the speaker's book about?

A. The rising demand in education and healthcare in the next 20 years.

B. The disruption caused by technology in traditionally well-paid jobs.

C. The tremendous changes new technology will bring to people's lives.

D. The amazing amount of personal attention people would like to have. 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 do we learn from the lecture about the world's oldest paved road in Egypt?

A. It was the longest road in ancient Egypt.

B. It was constructed some 500 years ago.

C. It lay 8 miles from the monument sites.

D. It linked a stone pit to some waterways.

17. What did the researchers discover in the stone pit?

A. Saws used for cutting stone.
B. Traces left by early explorers.
C. An ancient geographical map.
D. Some stone tool segments.

18. For what purpose was the paved road built?

A. To transport stones to block floods.
B. To provide services for the stone pit.
C. To link the various monument sites.
D. To connect the villages along the Nile.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the speaker find especially strange?

A. Dr. Gong didn't give him any conventional tests.
B. Dr. Gong marked his office with a hand-painted sign.
C. Dr. Gong didn't ask him any questions about his pain.
D. Dr. Gong slipped in needles where he felt no pain.

20. Why did the speaker go see Dr. Gong?

A. He had heard of the wonders acupuncture could work.
B. Dr. Gong was very famous in New York's Chinatown.
C. Previous medical treatments failed to relieve his pain.
D. He found the expensive medical tests unaffordable.

21. What accounts for the growing popularity of acupuncture in the United States, according to the speaker?

A. More and more patients ask for the treatment.
B. Acupuncture techniques have been perfected.
C. It doesn't need the conventional medical tests.
D. It does not have any negative side effects.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What does the speaker say about Ronald and Lois's early years of married life?

A. They were on the verge of breaking up.
B. They were compatible despite differences.
C. They quarreled a lot and never resolved their arguments.
D. They argued persistently about whether to have children.

23. What do we learn about Ronald and Lois?

A. Neither of them has any brothers or sisters.
B. Neither of them won their parents' favor.
C. They weren't spoiled in their childhood.
D. They didn't like to be the apple of their parents' eyes.

24. What does the speaker say about the oldest child in a family?

A. They are usually good at making friends.
B. They tend to be adventurous and creative.
C. They are often content with what they have.
D. They tend to be self-assured and responsible.

25. What does the speaker say about the only children?

A. They enjoy making friends.
B. They tend to be well adjusted.
C. They are least likely to take initiative.
D. They usually have successful marriages.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. chronicles	B. complete	C. established
D. fascinates	E. hypothesis	F. maximum
G. momentum	H. mysteriously	I. perfect
J. precision	K. puzzled	L. remnants
M. removed	N. revelations	O. slightly

Scientists scanning and mapping the Giza pyramids say they've discovered that the Great Pyramid of Giza is not exactly even. But really not by much. This pyramid is the oldest of the world's Seven Wonders. The pyramid's exact size has ___26___ experts for centuries, as the "more than 21 acres of hard, white casing stones" that originally covered it were ___27___ long ago. Reporting in the most recent issue of the newsletter "AERAGRAM," which ___28___ the work of the Ancient Egypt Research Associates, engineer Glen Dash says his team used a new measuring approach that involved finding any surviving ___29___ of the casing in order to determine where the original edge was. They found the east side of the pyramid to be a ___30___ of 5.5 inches shorter than the west side. The question that most ___31___ him, however, isn't how the Egyptians who designed and built the pyramid got it wrong 4,500 years ago, but how they got it so close to ___32___. "We can only speculate as to how the Egyptians could have laid out these lines with such ___33___ using only the tools they had," Dash writes. He says his ___34___ is that the Egyptians laid out their design on a grid, noting that the Great Pyramid is oriented only ___35___ away from the cardinal directions (its north-south axis runs 3 minutes 54 seconds west of due north, while its east-west axis runs 3 minutes 51 seconds north of due east)—an amount that's "tiny, but similar," archeologist Atlas Obscura points out.

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 thought probable that the human brain is particularly good at picking up socially important information. _____

37. It can be concluded from experiments that the presence of peers increases risk-taking by adolescents and youth. _____

38. Students should be told that risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive. _____

39. The urge of finding a mate and getting married accounts for adolescents' greater attention to social interactions. _____

40. According to Steinberg, the presence of peers increases the speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning. _____

41. Teenagers' parents are often concerned about negative peer influence. _____

42. Activating the brain's social network involved in socially motivated learning and memory may allow students to tap unused mental powers. _____

43. The presence of peers intensifies the feeling of rewards in teens' brains. _____

44. When we absorb information for the purpose of imparting it to others, we do so with greater accuracy and depth. _____

45. Some experts are suggesting that we turn peer influence to good use in education. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 过去,拥有一辆私家车对大部分中国人而言是件奢侈的事。如今,私家车在中国随处可见。汽车成了人们生活中不可或缺的一部分,他们不仅开车上下班,还经常驾车出游。有些城市的汽车增长速度过快,以至于交通拥堵和停车位不足的问题日益严峻,这些城市的市政府不得不出台新规,限制上路汽车的数量。由于空气污染日益严重,现在越来越多的人选择购买新能源汽车,中国政府也采取了一些措施,支持新能源汽车的发展。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

The Ebro Delta, in Spain, famous as a battleground during the Spanish Civil War, is now the setting for a different contest, one that is pitting rice farmers against two enemies: the rice-eating giant apple snail, and rising sea levels. What happens here will have a bearing on the future of European rice production and the overall health of southern European wetlands. Located on the Mediterranean just two hours south of Barcelona, the Ebro Delta produces 120 million kilograms of rice a year, making it one of the continent's most important rice-growing areas. As the sea creeps into these fresh-water marshes, however, rising salinity is hampering rice production. At the same time, this sea-water also kills off the greedy giant apple snail, an introduced pest that feeds on young rice plants. The most promising strategy has become to harness one foe against the other. The battle is currently being waged on land, in greenhouses at the University of Barcelona. Scientists working under the banner "Project Neurice" are seeking varieties of rice that can withstand the increasing salinity without losing the absorbency that makes European rice ideal for traditional Spanish and Italian dishes. "The project has two sides," says Xavier Serrat, Neurice project manager and researcher at the University of Barcelona, "the short-term fight against the snail—and a mid- to long-term fight against climate change. But the snail has given the project greater urgency." Originally from South America, the snails were accidentally introduced into the Ebro Delta by Global Aquatic Technologies, a company that raised the snails for fresh-water aquariums( ), but failed to prevent their escape. For now, the giant apple snail's presence in Europe is limited to the Ebro Delta. But the snail continues its march to new territory, says Serrat. "The question is not whether it will reach other rice-growing areas of Europe, but when." Over the next year and a half investigators will test the various strains of salt-tolerant rice they've bred. In 2018, farmers will plant the varieties with the most promise in the Ebro Delta and Europe's other two main rice- growing regions—along the Po in Italy, and France's Rhone. A season in the field will help determine which, if any, of the varieties are ready for commercialization. As an EU-funded effort, the search for salt-tolerant varieties of rice is taking place in all three countries. Each team is crossbreeding a local European short-grain rice with a long-grain Asian variety that carries the salt- resistant gene. The scientists are breeding successive generations to arrive at varieties that incorporate salt tolerance but retain about 97 percent of the European rice genome( ).

46. Why does the author mention the Spanish Civil War at the beginning of the passage?

A. It had great impact on the life of Spanish rice farmers.

B. It is of great significance in the records of Spanish history.

C. Rice farmers in the Ebro Delta are waging a battle of similar importance.

D. Rice farmers in the Ebro Delta are experiencing as hard a time as in the war.

47. What may be the most effective strategy for rice farmers to employ in fighting their enemies?

A. Striking the weaker enemy first.
B. Killing two birds with one stone.
C. Eliminating the enemy one by one.
D. Using one evil to combat the other.

48. What do we learn about "Project Neurice"?

A. Its goals will have to be realized at a cost.
B. It aims to increase the yield of Spanish rice.
C. Its immediate priority is to bring the pest under control.
D. It tries to kill the snails with the help of climate change.

49. What does Neurice project manager say about the giant apple snail?

A. It can survive only on southern European wetlands.
B. It will invade other rice-growing regions of Europe.
C. It multiplies at a speed beyond human imagination.
D. It was introduced into the rice fields on purpose.

50. What is the ultimate goal of the EU-funded program?

A. Cultivating ideal salt-resistant rice varieties.
B. Increasing the absorbency of the Spanish rice.
C. Introducing Spanish rice to the rest of Europe.
D. Popularizing the rice crossbreeding technology.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Photography was once an expensive, laborious ordeal reserved for life's greatest milestones. Now, the only apparent cost to taking infinite photos of something as common as a meal is the space on your hard drive and your dining companion's patience. But is there another cost, a deeper cost, to documenting a life experience instead of simply enjoying it? "You hear that you shouldn't take all these photos and interrupt the experience, and it's bad for you, and we're not living in the present moment," says Kristin Diehl, associate professor of marketing at the University of Southern California Marshall School of Business. Diehl and her fellow researchers wanted to find out if that was true, so they embarked on a series of nine experiments in the lab and in the field testing people's enjoyment in the presence or absence of a camera. The results, published in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, surprised them. Taking photos actually makes people enjoy what they're doing more, not less. "What we find is you actually look at the world slightly differently, because you're looking for things you want to capture, that you may want to hang onto," Diehl explains. "That gets people more engaged in the experience, and they tend to enjoy it more." Take sightseeing. In one experiment, nearly 200 participants boarded a double-decker bus for a tour of Philadelphia. Both bus tours forbade the use of cell phones but one tour provided digital cameras and encouraged people to take photos. The people who took photos enjoyed the experience significantly more, and said they were more engaged, than those who didn't. Snapping a photo directs attention, which heightens the pleasure you get from whatever you're looking at, Diehl says. It works for things as boring as archaeological museums, where people were given eye- tracking glasses and instructed either to take photos or not. "People look longer at things they want to photograph," Diehl says. They report liking the exhibits more, too. To the relief of Instagrammers everywhere, it can even make meals more enjoyable. When people were encouraged to take at least three photos while they ate lunch, they were more immersed in their meals than those who weren't told to take photos. Was it the satisfying click of the camera? The physical act of the snap? No, they found; just the act of planning to take a photo—and not actually taking it—had the same joy-boosting effect. "If you want to take mental photos, that works the same way," Diehl says. "Thinking about what you would want to photograph also gets you more engaged."

51. What does the author say about photo-taking in the past?

A. It was a painstaking effort for recording life's major events.

B. It was a luxury that only a few wealthy people could enjoy.

C. It was a good way to preserve one's precious images.

D. It was a skill that required lots of practice to master.

52. Kristin Diehl conducted a series of experiments on photo-taking to find out _____.

A. what kind of pleasure it would actually bring to photo-takers

B. whether people enjoyed it when they did sightseeing

C. how it could help to enrich people's life experiences

D. whether it prevented people enjoying what they were doing

53. What do the results of Diehl's experiments show about people taking pictures?

A. They are distracted from what they are doing.

B. They can better remember what they see or do.

C. They are more absorbed in what catches their eye.

D. They can have a better understanding of the world.

54. What is found about museum visitors with the aid of eye-tracking glasses?

A. They come out with better photographs of the exhibits.

B. They focus more on the exhibits when taking pictures.

C. They have a better view of what are on display.

D. They follow the historical events more easily.

55. They follow the historical events more easily.

A. It is better to make plans before taking photos.

B. Mental photos can be as beautiful as snapshots.

C. Photographers can derive great joy from the click of the camera.

D. Even the very thought of taking a photo can have a positive effect.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

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

56. Trust is the invisible thread that holds a workplace together. In today's competitive business world, building
mutual trust between employers and employees is not merely desirable but essential, for it shapes how
effectively an organization performs and grows.
On the one hand, trust boosts efficiency and reduces internal friction. When employers trust their staff with
greater autonomy, employees feel respected and work with genuine initiative rather than fear. On the other
hand, mutual trust strengthens loyalty and a sense of belonging. Take Google as an example: by granting
engineers freedom to spend part of their time on personal projects, the company earned deep employee
commitment, and this trust in turn gave birth to innovations such as Gmail. Clearly, when both sides believe in
each other, cooperation replaces suspicion.
In conclusion, trust between the two sides is the foundation of a healthy and productive workplace. Both
employers and employees should therefore communicate openly and keep their promises, so that trust can take
root and benefit everyone.

57. In the past, it was a luxury for most Chinese people to own a private car. Nowadays, private cars can be seen everywhere in China. Cars have become an indispensable part of people's daily life; they not
only drive to and from work but also often drive out for trips. In some cities, the number of cars grows
so fast that traffic congestion and a shortage of parking spaces have become increasingly serious, so the
municipal governments have to introduce new rules to limit the number of cars on the road. Due to the
worsening air pollution, more and more people now choose to buy new energy vehicles, and the Chinese
government has also taken some measures to support the development of new energy vehicles.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B
定位对话开头对gazpacho的定义句 → 提取核心信息's a cold soup from Spain' → 同义替换为'Spanish soup'
考点：细节定位　同义改写

2. 【答案】A
定位对话中关于stale bread的问答 → 提取女士解释'It adds texture and thickness to the soup' → 同义替换为'make it thicker'
考点：细节定位　同义改写

3. 【答案】D
定位对话中关于健康（healthy）的问答 → 提取女士回答'Sure. As I said earlier, it's mostly vegetables.' → 同义替换为'mainly made of vegetables'
考点：细节定位　同义改写

4. 【答案】C
定位对话中关于cured ham的描述 → 提取关键信息'it comes from a special type of pig' → 同义替换为'comes from a special kind of pig'
考点：细节定位　同义改写

5. 【答案】B
定位对话中关于table wines的描述 → 提取店员评价'And I would not suggest them as a gift' → 同义替换为'do not make decent gifts'
考点：细节定位　同义改写

6. 【答案】A
定位男士表达个人预算范围 → 听取具体数字区间 → 匹配选项
考点：数字信息捕捉　细节定位

7. 【答案】D
定位女士推荐红葡萄酒的语句 → 提取具体原因（popular, paired with food） → 同义替换匹配选项
考点：细节定位　同义改写

8. 【答案】D
定位男士最终选择（Chianti） → 听取女士对该酒的描述（Italy's most famous） → 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　信息匹配

9. 【答案】C
定位开篇句（Many people enjoy secret codes） → 听取具体行为描述（try to figure it out） → 同义替换（figure it out = decoding）
考点：细节定位　同义改写

10. 【答案】A
定位关于Navajo code talkers的核心信息 → 提取其贡献（used by the Americans in WWII, helped troops） → 概括匹配选项
考点：细节定位　信息概括

11. 【答案】C
定位主题句（首段末句、第二段首句）→ 概括核心信息（Navajo code talkers及其编码）→ 匹配选项
考点：主旨概括　同义改写

12. 【答案】B
定位关键信息（第二段首句）→ 提取核心事实（技术将取代大量知识密集型工作）→ 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】C
定位设问句（Where will the new jobs be found?）→ 抓取紧随其后的答句（the caring sector—the personal care sector）→ 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　问答结构

14. 【答案】A
定位关键词（therapists）→ 提取相关事实（charge a lot of money）→ 匹配选项
考点：细节定位　同义替换

15. 【答案】B
定位主题句（末段末句）→ 提取核心信息（重组经济以应对技术对高收入工作的破坏性改变）→ 匹配选项
考点：主旨概括　同义改写

16. 【答案】D
定位关键信息 → 识别同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】A
定位关键信息 → 识别同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】B
定位关键信息 → 识别同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

19. 【答案】D
定位关键信息 → 识别同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】C
定位关键信息 → 识别同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】A

定位到‘Reason? Patient demand.’ → 同义替换为‘More and more patients ask for the treatment’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉 同义改写

22. 【答案】C

定位到‘persistent arguments that seem to fade away without ever being truly resolved’ → 同义替换为‘quarreled a lot and never resolved their arguments’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉 同义改写

23. 【答案】A

定位到‘Ronald and Lois are only children’ → 推理得出‘Neither of them has any brothers or sisters’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉 推理判断

24. 【答案】D

定位到‘The oldest tends to be self-assured, responsible...’ → 同义替换为‘They tend to be self-assured and responsible’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉 同义改写

25. 【答案】B

定位到‘The only child... tends to be a well-adjusted individual’ → 同义替换为‘They tend to be well adjusted’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉 同义改写

26. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前主语 'The pyramid's exact size' → 分析谓语 'has ___ experts for centuries' 的语义需求 → 结合后文 'as... were ___ long ago' 的因果逻辑 → 选择表示 '困扰/迷惑' 的动词

27 空 定位空格前宾语 'the... casing stones' → 分析谓语 'were ___ long ago' 的语义需求 → 结合前文 'not exactly even' 的语境 → 选择表示 '移除/消失' 的动词

28 空 定位空格前主语 'the newsletter "AERAGRAM"' → 分析谓语 'which ___ the work of...' 的语义需求 → 结合定语从句修饰 newsletter 的语境 → 选择表示 '报道/记录' 的动词

29 空 定位空格前动词 'finding any surviving ___' → 分析宾语 'of the casing' 的语义需求 → 结合后文 'in order to determine where the original edge was' 的目的状语 → 选择表示 '痕迹/遗迹' 的名词

30 空 定位空格前 'a ___ of 5.5 inches shorter' → 分析名词与数量短语的搭配需求 → 结合比较级 'shorter' 的语境 → 选择表示 '差异/差距' 的名词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（金字塔尺寸之谜）与后文解释（覆盖石被移除） → 选择表示“使困惑”的动词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折关系（不是如何出错，而是如何如此接近____） → 选择表示“完美/精确”的名词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（用原始工具划线）与后文（网格布局、方向精确） → 选择表示“精确/准确”的名词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（他的____是古埃及人使用网格布局） → 选择表示“假设/理论”的名词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（金字塔方向仅____偏离基本方位）与后文具体数据（几分钟） → 选择表示“略微/稍微”的副词

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析

27. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前主语 'The pyramid's exact size' → 分析谓语 'has ___ experts for centuries' 的语义需求 → 结合后文 'as... were ___ long ago' 的因果逻辑 → 选择表示 '困扰/迷惑' 的动词

27 空 定位空格前宾语 'the... casing stones' → 分析谓语 'were ___ long ago' 的语义需求 → 结合前文 'not exactly even' 的语境 → 选择表示 '移除/消失' 的动词

28 空 定位空格前主语 'the newsletter "AERAGRAM"' → 分析谓语 'which ___ the work of...' 的语义需求 → 结合定语从句修饰 newsletter 的语境 → 选择表示 '报道/记录' 的动词

29 空 定位空格前动词 'finding any surviving ___' → 分析宾语 'of the casing' 的语义需求 → 结合后文 'in order to determine where the original edge was' 的目的状语 → 选择表示 '痕迹/遗迹' 的名词

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32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折关系（不是如何出错，而是如何如此接近____） → 选择表示“完美/精确”的名词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

28. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前主语 'The pyramid's exact size' → 分析谓语 'has ___ experts for centuries' 的语义需求 → 结合后文 'as... were ___ long ago' 的因果逻辑 → 选择表示 '困扰/迷惑' 的动词

27 空 定位空格前宾语 'the... casing stones' → 分析谓语 'were ___ long ago' 的语义需求 → 结合前文 'not exactly even' 的语境 → 选择表示 '移除/消失' 的动词

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32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析转折关系（不是如何出错，而是如何如此接近____） → 选择表示“完美/精确”的名词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

29. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前主语 'The pyramid's exact size' → 分析谓语 'has ___ experts for centuries' 的语义需求 → 结合后文 'as... were ___ long ago' 的因果逻辑 → 选择表示 '困扰/迷惑' 的动词

27 空 定位空格前宾语 'the... casing stones' → 分析谓语 'were ___ long ago' 的语义需求 → 结合前文 'not exactly even' 的语境 → 选择表示 '移除/消失' 的动词

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31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（金字塔尺寸之谜）与后文解释（覆盖石被移除） → 选择表示“使困惑”的动词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

30. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前主语 'The pyramid's exact size' → 分析谓语 'has ___ experts for centuries' 的语义需求 → 结合后文 'as... were ___ long ago' 的因果逻辑 → 选择表示 '困扰/迷惑' 的动词

27 空 定位空格前宾语 'the... casing stones' → 分析谓语 'were ___ long ago' 的语义需求 → 结合前文 'not exactly even' 的语境 → 选择表示 '移除/消失' 的动词

28 空 定位空格前主语 'the newsletter "AERAGRAM"' → 分析谓语 'which ___ the work of...' 的语义需求 → 结合定语从句修饰 newsletter 的语境 → 选择表示 '报道/记录' 的动词

29 空 定位空格前动词 'finding any surviving ___' → 分析宾语 'of the casing' 的语义需求 → 结合后文 'in order to determine where the original edge was' 的目的状语 → 选择表示 '痕迹/遗迹' 的名词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

31. 【答案】D

26 空 定位空格前主语 'The pyramid's exact size' → 分析谓语 'has ___ experts for centuries' 的语义需求 → 结合后文 'as... were ___ long ago' 的因果逻辑 → 选择表示 '困扰/迷惑' 的动词
27 空 定位空格前宾语 'the... casing stones' → 分析谓语 'were ___ long ago' 的语义需求 → 结合前文 'not exactly even' 的语境 → 选择表示 '移除/消失' 的动词
28 空 定位空格前主语 'the newsletter "AERAGRAM"' → 分析谓语 'which ___ the work of...' 的语义需求 → 结合定语从句修饰 newsletter 的语境 → 选择表示 '报道/记录' 的动词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

32. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前主语 'The pyramid's exact size' → 分析谓语 'has ___ experts for centuries' 的语义需求 → 结合后文 'as... were ___ long ago' 的因果逻辑 → 选择表示 '困扰/迷惑' 的动词
27 空 定位空格前宾语 'the... casing stones' → 分析谓语 'were ___ long ago' 的语义需求 → 结合前文 'not exactly even' 的语境 → 选择表示 '移除/消失' 的动词
28 空 定位空格前主语 'the newsletter "AERAGRAM"' → 分析谓语 'which ___ the work of...' 的语义需求 → 结合定语从句修饰 newsletter 的语境 → 选择表示 '报道/记录' 的动词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

33. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前主语 'The pyramid's exact size' → 分析谓语 'has ___ experts for centuries' 的语义需求 → 结合后文 'as... were ___ long ago' 的因果逻辑 → 选择表示 '困扰/迷惑' 的动词

27 空 定位空格前宾语 'the... casing stones' → 分析谓语 'were ___ long ago' 的语义需求 → 结合前文 'not exactly even' 的语境 → 选择表示 '移除/消失' 的动词

28 空 定位空格前主语 'the newsletter "AERAGRAM"' → 分析谓语 'which ___ the work of...' 的语义需求 → 结合定语从句修饰 newsletter 的语境 → 选择表示 '报道/记录' 的动词

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33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（用原始工具划线）与后文（网格布局、方向精确） → 选择表示“精确/准确”的名词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

34. 【答案】E

26 空 定位空格前主语 'The pyramid's exact size' → 分析谓语 'has ___ experts for centuries' 的语义需求 → 结合后文 'as... were ___ long ago' 的因果逻辑 → 选择表示 '困扰/迷惑' 的动词

27 空 定位空格前宾语 'the... casing stones' → 分析谓语 'were ___ long ago' 的语义需求 → 结合前文 'not exactly even' 的语境 → 选择表示 '移除/消失' 的动词

28 空 定位空格前主语 'the newsletter "AERAGRAM"' → 分析谓语 'which ___ the work of...' 的语义需求 → 结合定语从句修饰 newsletter 的语境 → 选择表示 '报道/记录' 的动词

29 空 定位空格前动词 'finding any surviving ___' → 分析宾语 'of the casing' 的语义需求 → 结合后文 'in order to determine where the original edge was' 的目的状语 → 选择表示 '痕迹/遗迹' 的名词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

35. 【答案】O

26 空 定位空格前主语 'The pyramid's exact size' → 分析谓语 'has ___ experts for centuries' 的语义需求 → 结合后文 'as... were ___ long ago' 的因果逻辑 → 选择表示 '困扰/迷惑' 的动词

27 空 定位空格前宾语 'the... casing stones' → 分析谓语 'were ___ long ago' 的语义需求 → 结合前文 'not exactly even' 的语境 → 选择表示 '移除/消失' 的动词

28 空 定位空格前主语 'the newsletter "AERAGRAM"' → 分析谓语 'which ___ the work of...' 的语义需求 → 结合定语从句修饰 newsletter 的语境 → 选择表示 '报道/记录' 的动词

29 空 定位空格前动词 'finding any surviving ___' → 分析宾语 'of the casing' 的语义需求 → 结合后文 'in order to determine where the original edge was' 的目的状语 → 选择表示 '痕迹/遗迹' 的名词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

36. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'socially important information' → 在段落H中找到同义表述 'socially relevant information' → 匹配段落H

37. 定位题干关键词 'presence of peers increases risk-taking' → 在段落C中找到直接对应表述 → 匹配段落C

38. 定位题干关键词 'risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive' → 在段落L中找到对应表述 'risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive' → 匹配段落L

39. 定位题干关键词 'finding a mate and getting married' → 在段落J中找到对应表述 'urge of finding a mate and getting married' → 匹配段落J

40. 定位题干关键词 'speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning' → 在段落G中找到对应表述 'speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning' → 匹配段落G

41. 定位题干关键词 'parents' 'concerned' 'negative peer influence' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'view...with suspicion' 'worry' 'push...into behavior that is foolish and even dangerous' → 得出答案

42. 定位题干关键词 'activating' 'social network' 'socially motivated learning' 'tap unused mental powers' → 在段落[I]中找到同义表述 'engaging the brain's social network' 'unlocking unused mental powers' → 得出答案

43. 定位题干关键词 'presence of peers' 'intensifies' 'feeling of rewards' 'teens' brains' → 在段落[F]中找到同义表述 'the presence of peers amplifies the sense of reward' → 得出答案

44. 定位题干关键词 'absorb information' 'imparting it to others' 'greater accuracy and depth' → 在段落[K]中找到同义表述 'when we learn something in order to teach it to others, we do so with greater accuracy and depth' → 得出答案

45. 定位题干关键词 'experts' 'suggesting' 'turn peer influence to good use' 'education' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'some expert... suggest that we can turn peer influence to good use in education' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　直接对应　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】C

36. 定位题干关键词 'socially important information' → 在段落H中找到同义表述 'socially relevant information' → 匹配段落H
37. 定位题干关键词 'presence of peers increases risk-taking' → 在段落C中找到直接对应表述 → 匹配段落C
38. 定位题干关键词 'risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive' → 在段落L中找到对应表述 'risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive' → 匹配段落L
39. 定位题干关键词 'finding a mate and getting married' → 在段落J中找到对应表述 'urge of finding a mate and getting married' → 匹配段落J
40. 定位题干关键词 'speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning' → 在段落G中找到对应表述 'speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning' → 匹配段落G
41. 定位题干关键词 'parents' 'concerned' 'negative peer influence' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'view...with suspicion' 'worry' 'push...into behavior that is foolish and even dangerous' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'activating' 'social network' 'socially motivated learning' 'tap unused mental powers' → 在段落[I]中找到同义表述 'engaging the brain's social network' 'unlocking unused mental powers' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'presence of peers' 'intensifies' 'feeling of rewards' 'teens' brains' → 在段落[F]中找到同义表述 'the presence of peers amplifies the sense of reward' → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'absorb information' 'imparting it to others' 'greater accuracy and depth' → 在段落[K]中找到同义表述 'when we learn something in order to teach it to others, we do so with greater accuracy and depth' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'experts' 'suggesting' 'turn peer influence to good use' 'education' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'some expert... suggest that we can turn peer influence to good use in education' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　直接对应　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'socially important information' → 在段落H中找到同义表述 'socially relevant information' → 匹配段落H
37. 定位题干关键词 'presence of peers increases risk-taking' → 在段落C中找到直接对应表述 → 匹配段落C
38. 定位题干关键词 'risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive' → 在段落L中找到对应表述 'risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive' → 匹配段落L
39. 定位题干关键词 'finding a mate and getting married' → 在段落J中找到对应表述 'urge of finding a mate and getting married' → 匹配段落J
40. 定位题干关键词 'speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning' → 在段落G中找到对应表述 'speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning' → 匹配段落G
41. 定位题干关键词 'parents' 'concerned' 'negative peer influence' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'view...with suspicion' 'worry' 'push...into behavior that is foolish and even dangerous' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'activating' 'social network' 'socially motivated learning' 'tap unused mental powers' → 在段落[I]中找到同义表述 'engaging the brain's social network' 'unlocking unused mental powers' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'presence of peers' 'intensifies' 'feeling of rewards' 'teens' brains' → 在段落[F]中找到同义表述 'the presence of peers amplifies the sense of reward' → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'absorb information' 'imparting it to others' 'greater accuracy and depth' → 在段落[K]中找到同义表述 'when we learn something in order to teach it to others, we do so with greater accuracy and depth' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'experts' 'suggesting' 'turn peer influence to good use' 'education' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'some expert... suggest that we can turn peer influence to good use in education' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　直接对应　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】J

36. 定位题干关键词 'socially important information' → 在段落H中找到同义表述 'socially relevant information' → 匹配段落H
37. 定位题干关键词 'presence of peers increases risk-taking' → 在段落C中找到直接对应表述 → 匹配段落C
38. 定位题干关键词 'risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive' → 在段落L中找到对应表述 'risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive' → 匹配段落L
39. 定位题干关键词 'finding a mate and getting married' → 在段落J中找到对应表述 'urge of finding a mate and getting married' → 匹配段落J
40. 定位题干关键词 'speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning' → 在段落G中找到对应表述 'speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning' → 匹配段落G
41. 定位题干关键词 'parents' 'concerned' 'negative peer influence' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'view...with suspicion' 'worry' 'push...into behavior that is foolish and even dangerous' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'activating' 'social network' 'socially motivated learning' 'tap unused mental powers' → 在段落[I]中找到同义表述 'engaging the brain's social network' 'unlocking unused mental powers' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'presence of peers' 'intensifies' 'feeling of rewards' 'teens' brains' → 在段落[F]中找到同义表述 'the presence of peers amplifies the sense of reward' → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'absorb information' 'imparting it to others' 'greater accuracy and depth' → 在段落[K]中找到同义表述 'when we learn something in order to teach it to others, we do so with greater accuracy and depth' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'experts' 'suggesting' 'turn peer influence to good use' 'education' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'some expert... suggest that we can turn peer influence to good use in education' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　直接对应　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】G

36. 定位题干关键词 'socially important information' → 在段落H中找到同义表述 'socially relevant information' → 匹配段落H
37. 定位题干关键词 'presence of peers increases risk-taking' → 在段落C中找到直接对应表述 → 匹配段落C
38. 定位题干关键词 'risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive' → 在段落L中找到对应表述 'risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive' → 匹配段落L
39. 定位题干关键词 'finding a mate and getting married' → 在段落J中找到对应表述 'urge of finding a mate and getting married' → 匹配段落J
40. 定位题干关键词 'speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning' → 在段落G中找到对应表述 'speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning' → 匹配段落G
41. 定位题干关键词 'parents' 'concerned' 'negative peer influence' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'view...with suspicion' 'worry' 'push...into behavior that is foolish and even dangerous' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'activating' 'social network' 'socially motivated learning' 'tap unused mental powers' → 在段落[I]中找到同义表述 'engaging the brain's social network' 'unlocking unused mental powers' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'presence of peers' 'intensifies' 'feeling of rewards' 'teens' brains' → 在段落[F]中找到同义表述 'the presence of peers amplifies the sense of reward' → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'absorb information' 'imparting it to others' 'greater accuracy and depth' → 在段落[K]中找到同义表述 'when we learn something in order to teach it to others, we do so with greater accuracy and depth' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'experts' 'suggesting' 'turn peer influence to good use' 'education' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'some expert... suggest that we can turn peer influence to good use in education' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　直接对应　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

41. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'socially important information' → 在段落H中找到同义表述 'socially relevant information' → 匹配段落H
37. 定位题干关键词 'presence of peers increases risk-taking' → 在段落C中找到直接对应表述 → 匹配段落C
38. 定位题干关键词 'risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive' → 在段落L中找到对应表述 'risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive' → 匹配段落L
39. 定位题干关键词 'finding a mate and getting married' → 在段落J中找到对应表述 'urge of finding a mate and getting married' → 匹配段落J
40. 定位题干关键词 'speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning' → 在段落G中找到对应表述 'speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning' → 匹配段落G
41. 定位题干关键词 'parents' 'concerned' 'negative peer influence' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'view...with suspicion' 'worry' 'push...into behavior that is foolish and even dangerous' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'activating' 'social network' 'socially motivated learning' 'tap unused mental powers' → 在段落[I]中找到同义表述 'engaging the brain's social network' 'unlocking unused mental powers' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'presence of peers' 'intensifies' 'feeling of rewards' 'teens' brains' → 在段落[F]中找到同义表述 'the presence of peers amplifies the sense of reward' → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'absorb information' 'imparting it to others' 'greater accuracy and depth' → 在段落[K]中找到同义表述 'when we learn something in order to teach it to others, we do so with greater accuracy and depth' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'experts' 'suggesting' 'turn peer influence to good use' 'education' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'some expert... suggest that we can turn peer influence to good use in education' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　直接对应　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】I

36. 定位题干关键词 'socially important information' → 在段落H中找到同义表述 'socially relevant information' → 匹配段落H
37. 定位题干关键词 'presence of peers increases risk-taking' → 在段落C中找到直接对应表述 → 匹配段落C
38. 定位题干关键词 'risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive' → 在段落L中找到对应表述 'risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive' → 匹配段落L
39. 定位题干关键词 'finding a mate and getting married' → 在段落J中找到对应表述 'urge of finding a mate and getting married' → 匹配段落J
40. 定位题干关键词 'speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning' → 在段落G中找到对应表述 'speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning' → 匹配段落G
41. 定位题干关键词 'parents' 'concerned' 'negative peer influence' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'view...with suspicion' 'worry' 'push...into behavior that is foolish and even dangerous' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'activating' 'social network' 'socially motivated learning' 'tap unused mental powers' → 在段落[I]中找到同义表述 'engaging the brain's social network' 'unlocking unused mental powers' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'presence of peers' 'intensifies' 'feeling of rewards' 'teens' brains' → 在段落[F]中找到同义表述 'the presence of peers amplifies the sense of reward' → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'absorb information' 'imparting it to others' 'greater accuracy and depth' → 在段落[K]中找到同义表述 'when we learn something in order to teach it to others, we do so with greater accuracy and depth' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'experts' 'suggesting' 'turn peer influence to good use' 'education' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'some expert... suggest that we can turn peer influence to good use in education' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　直接对应　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】F

36. 定位题干关键词 'socially important information' → 在段落H中找到同义表述 'socially relevant information' → 匹配段落H
37. 定位题干关键词 'presence of peers increases risk-taking' → 在段落C中找到直接对应表述 → 匹配段落C
38. 定位题干关键词 'risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive' → 在段落L中找到对应表述 'risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive' → 匹配段落L
39. 定位题干关键词 'finding a mate and getting married' → 在段落J中找到对应表述 'urge of finding a mate and getting married' → 匹配段落J
40. 定位题干关键词 'speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning' → 在段落G中找到对应表述 'speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning' → 匹配段落G
41. 定位题干关键词 'parents' 'concerned' 'negative peer influence' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'view...with suspicion' 'worry' 'push...into behavior that is foolish and even dangerous' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'activating' 'social network' 'socially motivated learning' 'tap unused mental powers' → 在段落[I]中找到同义表述 'engaging the brain's social network' 'unlocking unused mental powers' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'presence of peers' 'intensifies' 'feeling of rewards' 'teens' brains' → 在段落[F]中找到同义表述 'the presence of peers amplifies the sense of reward' → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'absorb information' 'imparting it to others' 'greater accuracy and depth' → 在段落[K]中找到同义表述 'when we learn something in order to teach it to others, we do so with greater accuracy and depth' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'experts' 'suggesting' 'turn peer influence to good use' 'education' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'some expert... suggest that we can turn peer influence to good use in education' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　直接对应　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

44. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'socially important information' → 在段落H中找到同义表述 'socially relevant information' → 匹配段落H
37. 定位题干关键词 'presence of peers increases risk-taking' → 在段落C中找到直接对应表述 → 匹配段落C
38. 定位题干关键词 'risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive' → 在段落L中找到对应表述 'risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive' → 匹配段落L
39. 定位题干关键词 'finding a mate and getting married' → 在段落J中找到对应表述 'urge of finding a mate and getting married' → 匹配段落J
40. 定位题干关键词 'speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning' → 在段落G中找到对应表述 'speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning' → 匹配段落G
41. 定位题干关键词 'parents' 'concerned' 'negative peer influence' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'view...with suspicion' 'worry' 'push...into behavior that is foolish and even dangerous' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'activating' 'social network' 'socially motivated learning' 'tap unused mental powers' → 在段落[I]中找到同义表述 'engaging the brain's social network' 'unlocking unused mental powers' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'presence of peers' 'intensifies' 'feeling of rewards' 'teens' brains' → 在段落[F]中找到同义表述 'the presence of peers amplifies the sense of reward' → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'absorb information' 'imparting it to others' 'greater accuracy and depth' → 在段落[K]中找到同义表述 'when we learn something in order to teach it to others, we do so with greater accuracy and depth' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'experts' 'suggesting' 'turn peer influence to good use' 'education' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'some expert... suggest that we can turn peer influence to good use in education' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　直接对应　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

45. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'socially important information' → 在段落H中找到同义表述 'socially relevant information' → 匹配段落H
37. 定位题干关键词 'presence of peers increases risk-taking' → 在段落C中找到直接对应表述 → 匹配段落C
38. 定位题干关键词 'risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive' → 在段落L中找到对应表述 'risk-taking in the classroom can be something positive' → 匹配段落L
39. 定位题干关键词 'finding a mate and getting married' → 在段落J中找到对应表述 'urge of finding a mate and getting married' → 匹配段落J
40. 定位题干关键词 'speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning' → 在段落G中找到对应表述 'speed and effectiveness of teenagers' learning' → 匹配段落G
41. 定位题干关键词 'parents' 'concerned' 'negative peer influence' → 在段落[A]中找到同义表述 'view...with suspicion' 'worry' 'push...into behavior that is foolish and even dangerous' → 得出答案
42. 定位题干关键词 'activating' 'social network' 'socially motivated learning' 'tap unused mental powers' → 在段落[I]中找到同义表述 'engaging the brain's social network' 'unlocking unused mental powers' → 得出答案
43. 定位题干关键词 'presence of peers' 'intensifies' 'feeling of rewards' 'teens' brains' → 在段落[F]中找到同义表述 'the presence of peers amplifies the sense of reward' → 得出答案
44. 定位题干关键词 'absorb information' 'imparting it to others' 'greater accuracy and depth' → 在段落[K]中找到同义表述 'when we learn something in order to teach it to others, we do so with greater accuracy and depth' → 得出答案
45. 定位题干关键词 'experts' 'suggesting' 'turn peer influence to good use' 'education' → 在段落[D]中找到同义表述 'some expert... suggest that we can turn peer influence to good use in education' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换　直接对应　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉

46. 【答案】C

定位首句 → 分析修辞功能（类比/引出） → 推断作者意图

考点：篇章结构与写作目的　推理判断

47. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'most promising strategy' → 理解 'harness one foe against the other' → 匹配同义表达

考点：细节定位与捕捉　词义猜测

48. 【答案】C

定位 'Project Neurice' 及其描述 → 提取项目目标与优先级 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接

49. 【答案】B

定位项目经理Serrat的引语 → 提取关于蜗牛的预测 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接

50. 【答案】A

综合全文关于项目目标的描述 → 区分短期与长期目标 → 推断最终目标

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

51. 【答案】A

定位首句 → 提取‘expensive, laborious ordeal reserved for life's greatest milestones’ → 同义替换为‘painstaking effort for recording life's major event’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

52. 【答案】D

定位实验目的句 → 提取‘wanted to find out if that was true’ → 回溯‘that’指代‘拍照会中断体验、让人无法享受当下’ → 同义替换为‘whether it prevented people enjoying what they were doing’

考点：指代还原　目的推断

53. 【答案】C

定位实验结果句 → 提取‘more engaged in the experience’和‘look longer at things they want to photograph’ → 同义替换为‘more absorbed in what catches their eye’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

54. 【答案】B

定位博物馆实验句 → 提取‘People look longer at things they want to photograph’ → 同义替换为‘focus more on the exhibits when taking pictures’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

55. 【答案】D

定位实验结论句 → 提取‘it can even make meals more enjoyable’及前文‘the very thought of taking a photo’ → 推断拍照的积极影响可延伸至拍照前的想法 → 同义替换为‘Even the very thought of taking a photo can have a positive’

考点：结论推断　同义替换

56. 【答案】Trust is the invisible thread that holds a…

围绕‘信任的重要性’构建总分总结构，运用多样句式与具体例证展开论述。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】In the past, it was a luxury for most Chinese…

翻译需处理复杂句式（如定语从句、状语从句）和固定搭配，同时确保时态、主谓一致等语法准确性。

考点：不可或缺的一部分　出台新规　采取措施　新能源汽车　交通拥堵